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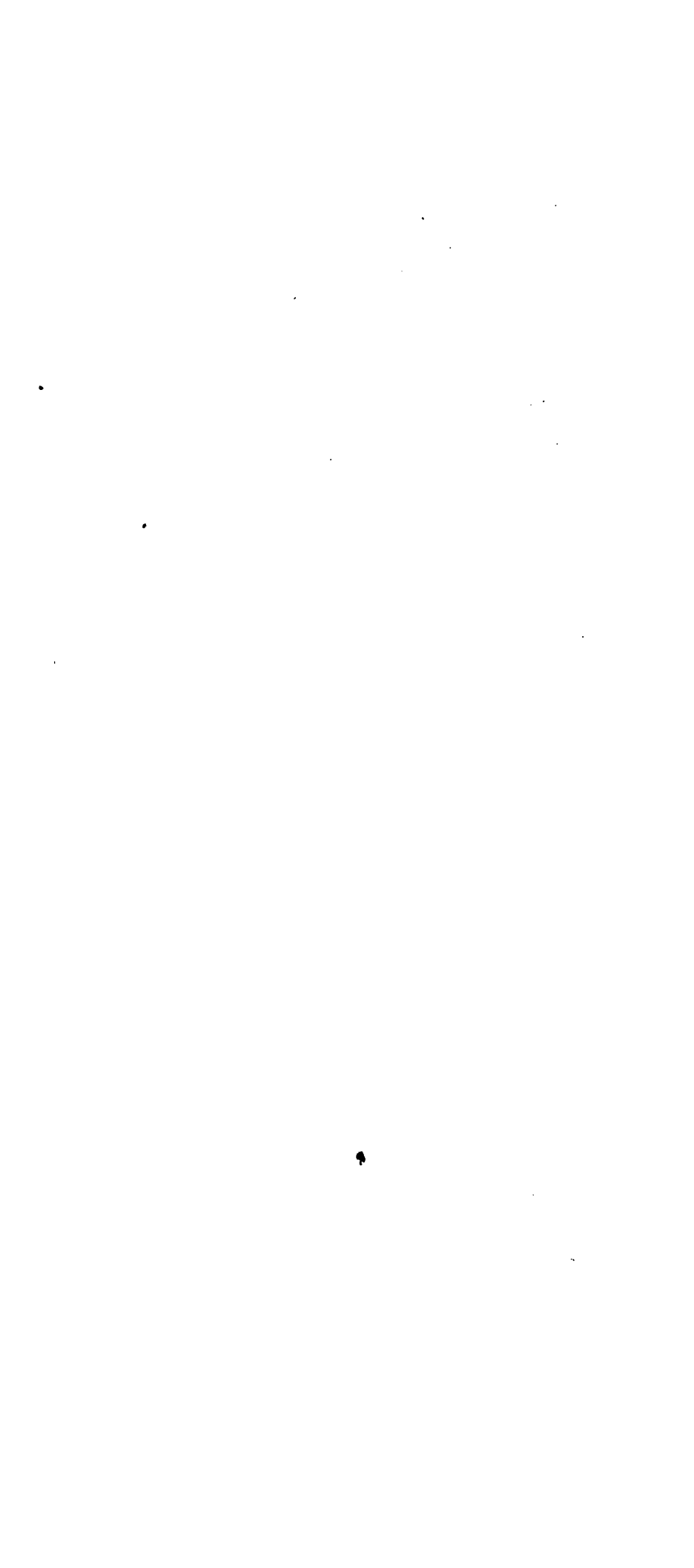






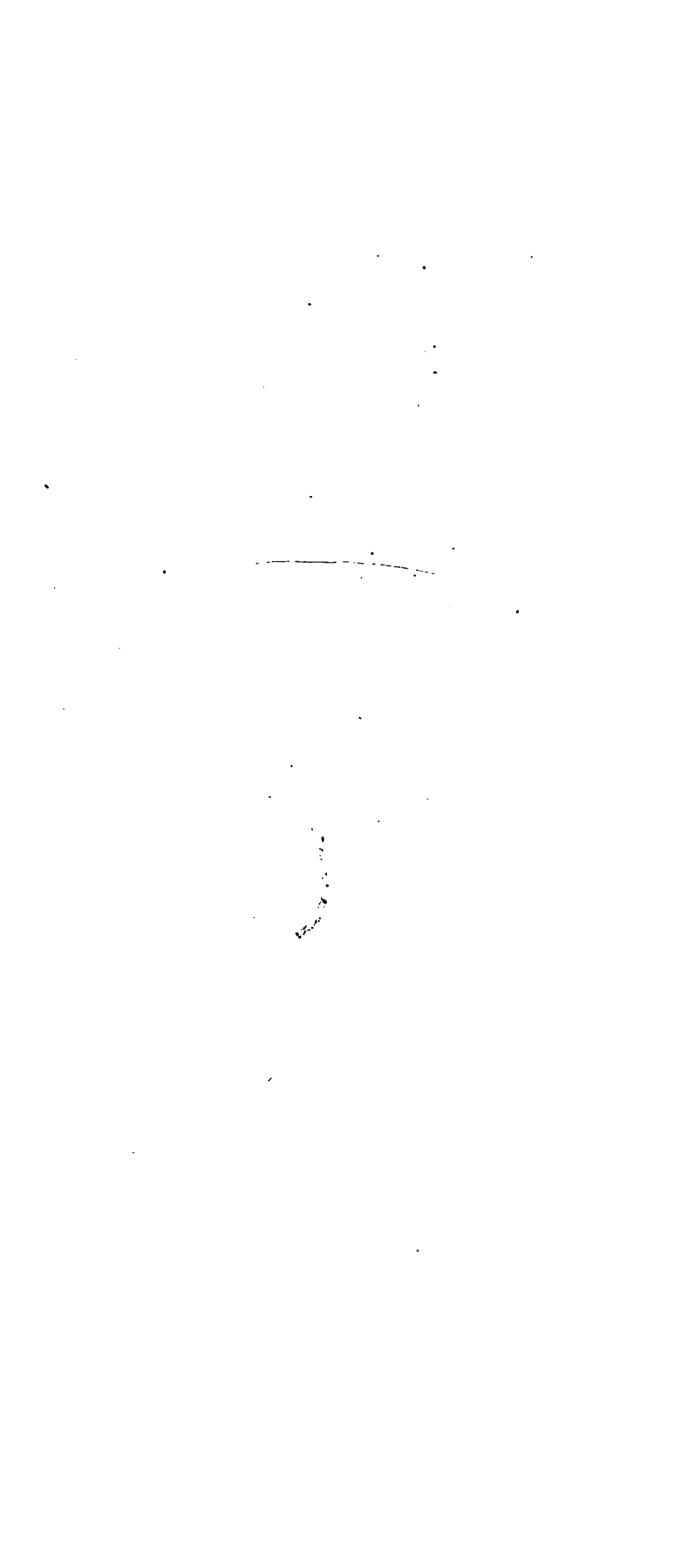








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THE
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Military Calendar,
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COMMISSION BOOK.

CONTAINING
THE SERVICES AND PROGRESS OF PROMOTION OF THE
GENERALS, LIEUTENANT-GENERALS, MAJOR-
GENERALS, COLONELS, LIEUTENANT-
COLONELS, AND MAJORS OF THE
ARMY, ACCORDING TO
SENIORITY:

WITH
DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL MILITARY EVENTS OF
THE LAST CENTURY.

THIRD EDITION.
IN FIVE VOLUMES.
VOL. III.

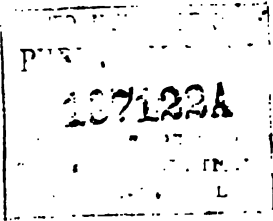
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Lieutenant-Generals.

283. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN HOPE.

On November, 1778, this officer was appointed a Cadet in General Houston's regiment of the Scots Brigade, then serving in Holland, and after being drilled, &c. went through the subordinate ranks of Corporal and Serjeant; and in December, 1779, received an Ensigncy in the same regiment, then quartered in Bergen-op-Zoom: he marched with it to Maestrecht, where he continued till August, 1781, and then returned home. The 6th of April, 1782, he obtained a company, and again joined his regiment at Maestrecht. Having quitted the Dutch service, he was, with other officers in similar situations, placed by the King on half-pay. The 29th of September, 1787, he obtained a company in the 60th; and in December of that year was again placed on half-pay. In June, 1788, he was appointed to a troop in the 13th Light Dragoons; and in November, 1792, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, with whom he went to Flanders early in 1793. He served the campaign of that and the following year, and was present at all the actions in which the cavalry were engaged. He accompanied Sir William Erskine to England in 1795, and who died in March of that year. The 25th of March he was promoted to a Majority in the 23rd Light Dragoons; and the 20th of February, 1796, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. In April following he embarked with his regiment for the Cape, and remained there till the regiment was drafted; in January, 1799, he arrived in England. The 19th of April he was appointed to the 37th foot; and in February, 1800, sailed to join the regiment at St. Vincent's. He remained in the West Indies till November, 1804, when he returned home and

exchanged into the 60th; his commission in the latter corps was dated the 30th of June, 1804. The 1st of January, 1805, he received the rank of Colonel, and was placed on the Staff as Assistant Adjutant-General in North Britain; at the close of 1805 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the expedition destined for the Baltic, under Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart; but the troops being recalled, this officer did not proceed on that expedition, but returned to his Staff at Edinburgh. In May, 1807, he was again appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces going up the Baltic, under the same officer, and did duty as such. He was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen. In April, 1808, he was appointed Brigadier-General on the Staff in North Britain; and subsequently Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in that country; the 25th of July, 1810, Major-General, and placed on the Staff of the Severn District, from whence, in 1812, he was removed to that of the army under Lord Wellington in the Peninsula, where he was present at the battle of Salamanca, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal.

He was subsequently placed on the Staff of Ireland and of North Britain, where he continued till his appointment to the rank of Lieutenant-General, the 12th of August, 1819.

284. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GEORGE MEYRICK.

THIS officer had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 19th of March, 1796; of Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1805; of Major-General the 25th of July, 1810; and of Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819. He has been on half-pay many years.

285. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALAN CAMERON,
K.C.B.

THIS officer raised, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of, the 79th foot, the 30th of January, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel the 3rd of May, 1796; Colonel in the army, and of the 79th foot (which he raised) the 1st of January, 1805; Major-General the 25th of July, 1810; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819.

In 1809 he was appointed to the Staff of the army in the Peninsula, and which he quitted in 1810, on leave of absence. He was present at the battle of Talavera, as a Brigadier-General, and has the honor of wearing a medal for that service. His services have been rewarded by the distinction of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

286. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ANDREW, LORD BLAYNEY.

LORD BLAYNEY entered the service as Ensign in the 32d regiment on the 25th of November, 1789, and proceeded to join his regiment, then stationed at Gibraltar. He performed the various duties of a Subaltern in that garrison, and had the opportunity of forming his principles and future conduct from the regiment being at that period remarkable for its excellent order, and most perfect state of exemplary good discipline. Lord Blayney soon after embarked for the West Indies, from which place he exchanged into the 41st regiment as Lieutenant, then under the command of Sir Charles Gordon, from which regiment he obtained his company in the 38th by purchase, his Lordship being particularly anxious to obtain rank in that corps, on account of his Father having died Colonel of it. In 1794 he obtained the Majority of the 89th regiment, by raising recruits for that rank, and joined the regiment in Flanders; or rather embarked on the expedition to Ostend, under the Earl of Moira, now the Marquess of Hastings. The rapid marches, the various privations and difficulties to which that small body were exposed, have been already stated in this work. His Lordship was frequently during that period engaged; and the grand object was at length most miraculously effected, by forming a junction with the army under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

His Lordship served the entire of these campaigns; was frequently, in the course of them engaged either in the command of his own regiment, or commanding a detachment: most particularly one, shortly after his joining the army, with some Hessian and other troops, when it fell to his lot to command as Field Officer, and was sharply engaged. In the course of these campaigns it is worthy to remark upon the conduct of the

corps at a place called Boxel, near Bois Le Duc, where the Hesse D'Armstadt troops were sent six miles in front of the British army. One or two other British regiments, the 8th and 12th, were ordered, together with the 89th, each by separate orders, to reinforce the Hesse D'Armstadt; the whole under the command of a Hessian General Duering. The enemy shortly attacked the Hesse D'Armstadt with such force and vigour, that the entire of that body, together with a regiment of riflemen lately raised, were either killed, wounded, or made prisoners.

The 8th regiment being withdrawn, and the 12th detached to some distance, it fell to the lot of the 89th regiment to sustain the formidable attack of troops so vastly superior in number, and elated with victory; insomuch, that General Duering recommended a surrender as the only means of saving the lives of the troops; to which His Lordship observed, that as there were two detachments of the regiment in advance, he could not in propriety act in obedience to the order until assured of these detachments' safety. Moreover, it was unusual, and inconsistent with the rules of the British service, to surrender without a trial, merely on report. This conversation had scarce finished, when the regiment was furiously attacked on its right flank by a heavy detachment of red Hussars. The 89th regiment soon formed, changed its front, and by means of a small river, of which they took advantage, had the good fortune to defeat and repulse that body with considerable loss.

An attempt was then made in the centre, which was also fortunately repulsed by Lord Blayney having previously had the good fortune to destroy a small wooden bridge. The attack was afterwards most formidable on the left, by a body of green hussars supported by some infantry, which penetrated the ranks at first of the regiment, and caused some confusion on the left. Lord Blayney's horse was shot on this occasion, and he received a cut on the bridle hand, and over the eye, which however did not prevent his doing his duty, as from having gained a small advantage, they were so fortunate as to defeat this third and last formidable attack, against so vast a superiority of fresh troops. Lord Blayney sent a pencil note to Middle Road, to Sir William Erskine, as to the state of the regiment

being so much reduced. He kept possession of the position, until relieved the following morning, by an attack made by Sir Ralph Abercromby, with a detachment of the guards, the 33d, and other regiments, which were obliged to retire, from its proving to be the main body of the French army under General Pichegru. The consequence was, that the whole of the Duke's army struck their tents and commenced a retreat, having once or twice on its march shown a front, and a disposition for battle, which the French refused—and the British troops retreated in good order. I am the more particular in this statement, as the consequences might have been serious, had not Lord Blayney and the 89th regiment made the resistance, which deceived the enemy by its success, and intimidated them from advancing. General Duering (it was understood) soon after made away with himself. In the course of these campaigns Lord Blayney was often engaged, particularly near Nimeguen and at Tuyl, in covering the retreat in the severe winter from Rhenen, when the Austrians were attacked close to them at Waggenhenjen.

At the close of these campaigns, His Lordship returned to England, with the remains of the regiment: they were forwarded afterwards with other regiments, to form a camp at Sunderland, in order to embark with the fleet, under Admiral Christian for the West Indies. Constant heavy gales having frustrated the greater part of that expedition, many regiments being forced back to England, and a few only having reached its destination. The regiment was quartered in Yorkshire, from thence it embarked from Liverpool for Ireland: and in 1796 he got the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1798, was made a Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, by purchase.

Previous to that period he was selected by Lord Carlhampton, then Commander of the Forces in Ireland, to command a flying camp, composed of detachments of light cavalry, light artillery, and flank companies, the North of Ireland being then in a serious state of disturbance. In the course of this command, it was difficult to steer clear of party, and to execute satisfactorily the duties required. He was however so far fortunate, as to meet with public thanks, from the grand

juries of three separate counties, and the entire approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

On the country being restored to good order, and the camp broken up, his services were required in various parts, and he had orders from General, afterwards Lord Lake, to proceed to their assistance, when he was so fortunate as to succeed in repulsing several attacks, owing to the dispositions he made. He was soon after appointed to command a battalion of light infantry, and was most actively employed during the entire of the rebellion, having lost many of his troops, killed and wounded, in the various conflicts, particularly at Vinegar Hill, and in the town of Enniscorthy, where the detachment was fired on from the windows and furiously charged with pikes. His Lordship was here again wounded in the thigh. On these duties being performed, he was sent to the command of his regiment, and embarked along with the 30th regiment for Minorca. Particular advices being received shortly after, by Sir Charles Steuart from Lord Nelson, relative to the precarious situation of the King of Naples on their being forced to abandon their Continental dominions and retire to Sicily, his Lordship was selected with the 89th regiment, and the 30th, to proceed thither; they were followed by Sir Charles Steuart: and owing to the judicious management in that Island, and the appearance of these regiments, the disaffected troops belonging to the King of Naples were disarmed, the British regiments took possession of the citadel of Messina; and although the King was surrounded by hosts of enemies, and the British troops had to encounter intrigue, disaffection, and revolutionary principles, these regiments had the good fortune to be most materially useful in preserving that monarchy. General Graham, now Lord Lynedoch, was afterwards appointed to command; and under his orders their influence extended to the coast of Calabria, Naples, and the adjoining places, supplied Cardinal Rufo with arms and ammunition, kept alive the resistance to the French in Italy, and preserved the Island of Sicily, which enabled us to carry on operations against Malta, Egypt, and various parts of the Mediterranean, which afterwards proved

so glorious for the British arms and so beneficial to the commercial interest of the empire.

Lord Blayney was sent to Malta in order to assist Sir Alexander Ball in the siege and blockade of that island. His presence on that occasion was acknowledged to be materially useful; and soon after his return he was for some time at Palermo with Lord Nelson, Sir William and Lady Hamilton, and the Court of Naples: from them he was sent by Lord Nelson to Sir Thomas Troubridge, then on board the *Culloden*, during the bombardment of Civita Vecchia, near Rome, with the *Culloden*, *Minotaur*, and the *Perseus* bomb, when a French force consisting of above 4000 men surrendered prisoners under the command of Admiral Garnier; the result was the capture of Rome. After which Lord Blayney proceeded from thence by Florence, Mantua, Verona, and joined the Russians under Suwarrow at Augsburg; from thence he proceeded home by Hanover, Hamburg, &c. and reached England, bringing the account as to various operations in that quarter of the world. He embarked again in the course of two months, on board the *Pegasus* sloop of war, for the Mediterranean, and arrived at the Island of Minorca; from thence proceeded and arrived at Leghorn, where he found Lord Keith, Lord Nelson, and the British fleet, together with that country in the utmost confusion, in consequence of the decided victory gained by Buonaparte at Marengo—and its consequences.

He proceeded from thence in the *Minorca* gun-brig, (which vessel on its passage was so fortunate as to capture off the Island of Elba, a French privateer, and materially damage other vessels who had been in the habit of annoying our trade off that Island near Piombino and in the Mediterranean,) and joined his regiment, which had in the mean time proceeded to, and were actively engaged in, the reduction of Malta; which, after an obstinate resistance, surrendered; and Lord Blayney, then commanding a detachment of the Maltese corps and some flank companies, was the first who planted the British colors on the fort of Ricasoli, five days previous to the entire capitulation of the Island.

Soon after this interesting capture, so necessary to ensure the

success of future operations, his Lordship embarked on the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby for Egypt, where he was actively engaged in every action during that interesting campaign. The regiment being afterwards detached, along with the 30th regiment, a few of the 11th light dragoons, and a corps of Albanese, had orders to occupy the right bank of the river Nile, and to possess Rosetta; which was accordingly done: this corps was under the command of Colonel W. Stewart, and had constant skirmishes with the enemy at Dessoug, and some other actions, sharp engagements, when they were always successful, although opposed to far superior force. One engagement is particularly worth notice: the orders being issued for the troops to march at six in the morning, the 89th regiment advanced with the Albanese:—it happened from a want of wind the English gun-boats could not proceed up the river, and this small corps was entirely in advance unsupported, which the enemy perceiving, they endeavored to avail themselves of: dependence could not be placed in the Albanese, and the 89th being then in advance, had to pass the fire of a heavy battery, and the enemy detached some chosen troops to cut them off; their files were counted, and their number precisely 37 more than the 89th: therefore these British and French corps met in presence of many spectators of the French army from the opposite shore; and the circumstances, as to the main body of each corps, were such as to render them unable to assist each other: the result was a severe action between these chosen troops from the French and the 89th, which terminated most gloriously in favor of the latter, under the command of Lord Blayney; and the small detachment under Colonel Stewart took possession of 73 large guns loaded, sunk one gun-boat, and took another. The consequence of this success was very considerable, as by cutting off the river communication, a most valuable convoy of several boats, much specie, and a vast deal of provisions and clothing, after a smart skirmish fell into our hands; on which occasion Lord Blayney was nearly killed in preserving the convoy from the rapacity of the Turks. [See Sir Robert Wilson's account and Anderson's Journal.] This detachment soon after joined the Grand Vizier's army: the 30th

and 89th regiments acted at all times as an advanced picquet, exposed to continual action with the enemy, and frequently engaged until they took possession of Grand Cairo, and these two regiments were put in possession of the citadel. A curious circumstance occurred in the absence of Colonel Stewart, and Lord Blayney being then acting as Commanding Officer. The Captain Pacha arrived in a superb row-galley, accompanied by several others, which contained a large force: on his arrival, after the usual ceremony of smoking a pipe, and having possessed himself of the room with his Janissaries, the Captain Pacha demanded of Lord Blayney, in an imperious angry tone, why the English colors were hoisted on the citadel; and a reply was made by Lord Blayney, that to answer such a question, reference must be made to his superior officers. On which the Pacha instantly ran up to the tower, followed by troops, and attempted to pull the colors down by violence: resistance became requisite; and Lord Blayney informed His Highness that having found them there, they of course should remain; and was under the necessity of forcing the Pacha and his troops at the point of the bayonet into their boats; which being effected by the light battalions of the 30th and 89th, every compliment was paid to His Highness, with a march and all the honors of war due to departing royalty. Nothing could exceed the rage of the Pacha and his Janissaries at this method of treating them with such polite indifference. These troops were most particularly useful both by their courage, humanity, and the good arrangements made by Colonel Stewart, which prevented the massacre of about 30,000 Christians, and the confiscation of their property.

The army arrived soon after from India, under the command of Sir David Baird, and these regiments with others were ordered on board to reinforce Lord Keith's fleet, then short of complement, and to go in pursuit of the French squadron under Admiral Ganthaume. Lord Blayney was then embarked with part of the regiment on board the *Minotaur*, and the remainder on board of the *Northumberland*. A violent gale of wind overtook this fleet off the island of Caudia, accompanied by water spouts, which in those seas are very formidable; and

the ships suffered so much in the rigging, that they required time to repair, [previous to their being equal to an attack. After passing some time at Malta, these regiments being in readiness to act in any expedition, the account arrived as to the peace of Amiens, and the army, with the exception of garrisons, was ordered to return home. On the arrival of the 89th regiment at Gibraltar, Lord Blayney got permission to pass through Spain and return home by land. He therefore passed through Spain and France, and reached Paris, where he was introduced to Buonaparte at an interesting moment, during the peace of Amiens.

The short duration of that peace is well known, and the regiment had not time to disembody before their services were again required. A large force was sent to Ireland, there to be kept in constant readiness to annoy the enemy, during which period there were several embarkations on different destinations. Lord Blayney was in this instance embarked for some time on an expedition to the West Indies; at another, under Sir David Baird, for the Cape of Good Hope; at length an expedition under Lord Cathcart was decided on, and the 89th with other regiments were ordered to proceed from Cork to the Downs as a reinforcement, which was effected, although exposed during the passage to violent gales of wind. Lord Blayney being under the necessity of going to London on regimental business, a telegraphic order was sent for the fleet to sail, which sailed before he could arrive in time to embark on board of his own ship, containing the Staff &c. of the regiment. He therefore embarked in another vessel with Major, now Sir Benjamin D'Urban. A violent gale of wind occasioned the loss of a great proportion of that army: among the losses were the head-quarter ship of the 89th, the entire of the Staff, the band drummers, with a fine grenadier company, and others were drowned, and Lord Blayney lost the whole of his baggage. He landed with the remainder of the regiment at Bremerlee, and proceeded to join Lord Cathcart's army, some Swedish troops and a Russiau force under Count Toltston. The conduct of Prussia on that occasion was not to their credit, from having joined the French army in order to drive the English out of

Hanover; resistance on the part of such a force against two such powerful armies was impossible, and the British troops returned to England, which had been for some time in a state of alarm from the threats of invasion. Lord Blayney, the 89th regiment, and the remains of the army were quartered in Kent: on landing near Tilbury Fort Lord Blayney had another escape, owing to the boat being upset in a squall. After remaining some time in the county of Kent, always on the alert on account of the threats of invasion on the part of the French, the regiment sailed from Ramsgate to Portsmouth, from which destination they proceeded, together with other detachments under the command of Lord Blayney, on the expedition under General Whitelock to South America. This expedition suffered great hardships owing to the Commodore having crossed the line in a bad longitude, and many perished from the length of time they were under the influence of the line, sometimes becalmed, at others in tremendous hurricanes, exposed to suffocating heat, accompanied by heavy rains, thunder, lightning, &c. At length having reached their destination in the river Plate, it is unnecessary to mention the consequences of that unfortunate expedition. The remainder of the army returned to Europe, and the 89th proceeded with Lord Blayney for the Cape of Good Hope. In the course of this passage they again experienced most dreadful weather, and their provisions were nearly exhausted. The head-quarter ship of the 89th became so leaky that the pumps could scarce keep her clear, and Lord Blayney was under the necessity of making the signal of distress, and to part company: a sloop of war and two brigs being in the same situation, bore up accordingly, and ran down for Saldanha bay on the coast of Africa; on their arrival, and examining the state of the ship, there was not above a day's provisions or water, and the carpenter reported the vessel in such a state, that had she been another night at sea she must have foundered.

Lord Blayney therefore determined to land; and as he had no orders, it was necessary to give good reasons in justification. His Lordship therefore, in his dispatch to General Grey, adduced two forcible reasons for such a measure; namely, sinking and

starving. He then proceeded on a march for Cape Town; serious difficulties here again presented themselves, from the detachment having to cross a desert and a barren country, through a deep sand, exposed to violent heat; the troops were in so desperate a situation from want of water, that several died in consequence. The troops on this occasion became troublesome, and Lord Blayney was considered as the author of their misfortune, when suddenly a fortunate occurrence took place: a singular Hottentot woman, perfect in her shapes, happened to cross the parade; her *derriere* projected so much that Lord Blayney was induced to place his hat on it, and the motion of the feather, added to that of the Hottentot, had so curious an effect on the soldiers as to create incessant laughter and good humor, so that they proceeded cheerfully on their march and reached their destination in Cape Town. This woman was afterwards recommended by Lord Blayney to a friend of his, and has lately been celebrated in the character of the *Hottentot Venus*. Shortly after his arrival the regiment was ordered into camp, and General Grey was pleased to appoint Lord Blayney to an extensive command, in which he was so fortunate as to give much satisfaction, and the troops were in excellent discipline.

At the conclusion of the summer the camp broke up, and Lord Blayney was sent to join his regiment; they embarked soon after for Ceylon and the East Indies. In the course of a small period after he appeared at the Brazils, where he went on board of the *London*, in order to be conveniently situated to carry into effect a plan agreed upon with Sir Sidney Smith, then commanding the fleet at Rio Janeiro, which was to put the Portuguese Governor in possession of their former territory on the Northern bank of the River Plate and the town of *Monte Video*; for which purpose Lord Blayney undertook the superintendance of the force, which consisted of about 4,000 Portuguese, with a detachment of seamen and marines from the fleet. When they were tolerably perfect, and equal to act together, unfortunately orders arrived to stop the expedition, in consequence of the noble resistance then making by the Spaniards against the French. Lord Blayney accordingly returned to

Europe. He was not long in England when he received an order to embark at Portsmouth with four regiments, the destination then unknown; but in consequence of the demand for troops in Spain they received orders to proceed. A proportion of two regiments were to be left at Cadiz, and the others to go to Gibraltar. Lord Blayney went accordingly to Gibraltar, where he was in readiness for active service on that part of Spain: and his services were particularly useful, in being at various periods among the Guerillas; where, from his knowledge of the Spanish language, he had the opportunity of directing their operations to the greatest effect. He went afterwards to Cadiz, where he continued some time during the siege.

Soon after his return to Gibraltar he was sent on an expedition in order to furnish arms and ammunition to the Spaniards, who it was said were falling rapidly into the jaws of the French, and to take Malaga if possible; which attack was supposed to be combined with one made by General Blake, commanding some Spanish troops, so as to occupy the force under General Sebastiani. Unfortunately neither General Blake nor the Spaniards made a movement, and the entire of General Sebastiani's force was left disposable to act against the small and motley force sent under Lord Blayney, composed of about 300 English, the Spanish regiment of Toledo, 800 strong, and about 500 German and Polish deserters, who were clothed and equipped for this enterprise. An action commenced near Fingerole, (which fort Lord Blayney attacked), which lasted for twenty-two hours; and the Spaniards giving way, a battery fell into the hands of the enemy, which was charged by Lord Blayney with a detachment of the 2d battalion of the 89th regiment, and retaken with the bayonet. Lord Blayney's horse on that occasion was killed under him at the battery; and after having succeeded in another charge he was shortly after made prisoner, being then far in advance unsupported.

One grand object of that expedition was, however, accomplished, namely, the landing and disposing of 20,000 stand of arms. The Guerillas were organised and formed into thirteen different corps, under enterprising leaders; they attacked all convoys, and effectually cut off the communication between

Soult and Sebastiani, which led to consequences which had a powerful influence on the success of future operations.

Lord Blayney, having remained for some time a prisoner in Spain, went to Verdun in France, where he was soon after employed in a most confidential situation by the British Government—in the distribution of large sums of money towards the daily support and clothing of our own prisoners of war, and assisting the Russian, Austrian, and Spanish prisoners, in a manner that did immortal honor to the generosity of the British nation; and they were fortunate in their choice of Lord Blayney on this occasion, as from his knowledge of the world, and being acquainted with several languages, added to a pleasing singularity of manner, he carried the object of Government into effect even beyond their expectation. While a prisoner, he was often in close confinement, and suffered much by his stubborn attachment to and zeal for the honor of his King and Country.

His Lordship had the rank of Major-General the 25th of July, 1810; and of Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819.

287. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

THE HONORABLE STEPHEN MAHON, M.P.

THIS officer was Major in the 7th Dragoon Guards the 31st of December, 1793; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 3rd of May, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 7th Dragoon Guards the 1st of January, 1797; Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1805; Major-General the 25th of July, 1810; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819. He served for some time on the Staff in Ireland, to which he was appointed in August, 1816.

288. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN WOOD.

THIS officer was Major in the 21st Light Dragoons the 5th of October, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 3rd of May, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 8th Light Dragoons the 16th of June, 1808; Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1805; Major-General the 25th of July, 1810; and the 12th of August, 1819, Lieutenant-General. He served on the Staff in the East Indies as Major-General.

289. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DANIEL O'MEARA.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 20th foot the 20th of September, 1777; Captain in the 98th foot the 8th of November, 1781; Captain in the 68th foot the 11th of May, 1785; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 3rd of May, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 12th West India Regiment the 4th of October, 1797; Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1805; Major-General the 25th of July, 1810; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819. He served as Major-General on the Staff of Jamaica.

290. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
FRANCIS BARON ROTTENBURG.

THIS officer was appointed Major in Hompesch's Hussars the 25th of December, 1795; and Lieutenant-Colonel the 25th of June, 1796; from which he was removed to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 60th foot the 30th of December, 1797. The 1st of January, 1805, he received the rank of Colonel; the 25th of July, 1810, that of Major-General; the 2nd of September, 1813, the Colonelcy of De Roll's regiment; and the 12th of August, 1819, the rank of Lieutenant-General. He served during the rebellion in Ireland in 1798, in which year he formed the 5th battalion of the 60th regiment into a rifle corps, and submitted to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the rules and regulations for the exercise of riflemen and light infantry, and their conduct in the field; which having been graciously approved of, was published by authority, and made general for the army. He was at the taking of Surinam the 21st of August, 1799.

In May, 1808, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and commanded the exercise and instruction of four battalions of light infantry at the Camp of Instruction, on the Curragh of Kildare in Ireland, under Sir David Baird. In the same year he was transferred from the Irish to the English Staff, and stationed at Ashford, in Kent, and charged with the formation and instruction of three battalions of light infantry, viz. the 68th, 85th, and 71st regiments assembled at Brabourn Lees barracks

In 1809 he commanded the light troops at the attack on the island of Walcheren and siege of Flushing. In December of the same year he was at the evacuation of the island of Walcheren; returned with the troops to England, and was replaced on the Staff in Kent. In May, 1810, he was transferred to the Staff in Canada, and took the command of the garrison of Quebec on the 1st of September of that year.

In 1812, at the breaking out of the American war, he was appointed to the command of the Montreal District, and in 1813 took the command of the troops in the Upper Province, and was sworn in President of Upper Canada. In 1814 and 1815 he commanded the left division of the army in Canada, and returned to England in September of the latter year.

Baron Rottenburg is a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

291. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

THE HONORABLE SIR CHARLES COLVILLE, G.C.B.

THIS officer was born in 1770, at Edinburgh, and received the first rudiments of his education in the high school of that city. The 26th of December, 1781, he was appointed to an ensigncy in the 28th foot, which corps he joined in Ireland, the 13th of June, 1787; the 30th of September, 1787, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and the 21st of January, 1791, appointed Captain in an independent company; and the 26th of May, 1791, Captain, in the 13th foot.

Captain Colville joined the latter corps in Jamaica, in December of the same year. He accompanied the expedition to St. Domingo, September, 1793, and was personally present at most of the opposed debarkations, attacks of posts, and skirmishes, between that time and June, 1795, when he returned home.

The 1st of September, 1795, he was promoted to a majority in his regiment, and the 26th of August, 1796, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colville served with the 13th foot in Ireland, during the rebellion; in the expedition to Ferrol in 1800; and in Egypt in 1801. He was present at the action

on landing, the 8th of March, and in those of the 13th and 21st of that month. He was subsequently employed in the investment of Alexandria, on the Eastern side, and continued in Egypt until March, 1802. In August, 1803, he joined his regiment at Gibraltar, and performed garrison duty there until May, 1805. The 1st of January, in the latter year, he received the brevet rank of Colonel.

In February, 1808, Colonel Colville accompanied his regiment to Bermuda; the 25th of December, 1809, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and employed in the command of the 2nd brigade of Sir George Prevost's division of the army in the investment and siege of Fort Dessaix; and, in the absence of Major-General Maitland, in the command of the garrison of Greuada.

The 25th of July, 1810, he received the rank of Major-General: and on the 14th of October, in that year, he took the command of the 1st brigade of the 3rd division of the army under Lord Wellington, in the lines of Torres Vedras, and with it was present in every action that took place, from the commencement of the retreat of the French, to the battle of Fuentes D'Onor, inclusive. He divided with Major-General Hamilton the laborious duty in the trenches at the second siege of Badajoz. He commanded the infantry at the affair of El Boden, near Ciudad Rodrigo, the 25th of September, 1811; and commanded the 4th division of the army at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Major-General Colville did the duty of the trenches, along with Major-Generals Bowes and Kempt, at the third siege of Badajoz, and commanded the fourth division of the army at the storming of the breaches of the Trinidad bastion and curtain on its right, when, being in the covered way, and in the act of descending into the ditch, he was shot by a musket through the left thigh, and lost a finger of the right hand; which wounds occasioned his return to England for cure.

Major-General Colville re-embarked for Portugal in October of the same year (1812), and took the command of the 3rd division in their winter quarters. Being superseded by the return of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, he was again

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in command of his old brigade alone, on retaking the field, and was well employed on an arduous service, detached from the rest of the division, in the battle of Vittoria, in the course of which he was slightly wounded in the left hand. He continued with his brigade in the operations attendant on the advance and retreat of the enemy in the Pyrenees in the month of July, 1813.

Major-General Colville commanded the 6th division in the position of Maya, with the 3rd and Portuguese division in support, from the 1st of August to November, when he was re-appointed to the command of the 3rd division, with which he stormed the heights of Sarre, and followed the enemy to those on the other side of the Nivelle on the 10th of November. He assisted in the operations on both sides of the Nive until their termination in the attack made on Lord Hill's position on the 13th of December.

Major-General Colville being again superseded by Sir Thomas Picton, he was placed permanently in command of the 5th division; with it he was employed from the 21st of February, 1814, in the close investment of Bayonne on the South of the Adour, and on Sir John Hope being made prisoner on the sortie from the citadel, he commanded the left column of the army, until it was broken up, and the last of the embarkation which took place at Passages.

The 10th of October, 1812, Major-General Colville had been gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 5th garrison battalion; in January, 1815, he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, and in March following was advanced to the dignity of a Grand Cross of that order.

On the 5th of April, 1815, he was appointed to serve in the army then assembling under the Duke of Wellington in the Netherlands, with the rank of Lieutenant-General; and joining immediately after, he obtained the command of the 4th division.

Being, at the moment of Buonaparte's advance, on the right of the line of cantonments, with the exception of the brigade under the command of Colonel Mitchell, of the 51st regiment; the 4th division did not share in the glories of the field of Waterloo, but being first halted, on the 17th, at Braine le Comte,

were ordered, on the morning of the 18th of June, to fall back and occupy, in conjunction with the Dutch division, under Prince Frederick of Orange, the positions in front of Halle.

On the immediately-subsequent advance into France, the Duke of Wellington entrusted to the Lieutenant-General, with the 4th division, one brigade of cavalry and three of artillery, an attack upon Cambray, and the success of which gave his Grace the satisfaction of placing Louis the 18th in possession of a most important fortress, from which he could, with good effect, issue his proclamations, while it at the same time opened to his own army a safe and direct line of march, without the loss of a day to be taken from his general plan of operations, and with the loss of only about thirty men killed and wounded.

The 29th of April, 1815, Sir Charles Colville was appointed Colonel of the late 94th regiment of foot, and the 12th of August, 1819, he received the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Sir Charles Colville has the honor of wearing a Cross and one Clasp on account of the capture of Martinique, the battles of Fuentes D'Onor, Vittoria, and the Nivelles, and the siege of Badajoz. In addition to having the Order of the Bath, he is a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Sir Charles Colville is now serving on the Staff at Bombay.

292. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.

THIS officer entered the service in 1782 as an Ensign in the 64th foot; in 1783 he was appointed Lieutenant in the 16th; in 1784 he received a company in the 96th, and was placed on half-pay; in 1786 he obtained a company in the 16th foot; and in 1789, he was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 1st foot guards. In 1793 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the guards employed in the campaigns in Flanders; he was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and at the action and storming of Lincelles. The 5th of September, 1796, he was appointed to a company, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in his regiment. The 1st of January, 1805, he

received the rank of Colonel; in May, 1808, he was appointed Brigadier-General in Sicily, in which island he served three years. The 25th of July, 1810, he received the rank of Major-General; and the 12th of August, 1819, that of Lieutenant-General.

As Major-General this officer served for some time on the Staff in Ireland.

293. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GORE BROWNE.

THIS officer entered the service the 5th of July, 1780, as an Ensign in the 35th, in which rank he served six months in North America, and three years and a half in the West Indies. The 13th of March, 1789, he obtained his Lieutenancy; the 8th of June, 1793, was appointed Captain in the 83d foot; and the 15th of July, 1794, Major. As Major he served in the West Indies one year and a half. The 30th of November, 1796, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th West India regiment; and the 5th of August, 1799, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 40th foot. He again served in the West Indies one year, and afterwards in the expedition to Holland: he was present in the battles of the 10th and 19th of September, and 2nd of October, 1799. The 1st of January, 1805, he received the Colonelcy of the 40th. He served in the expedition to South America, where he commanded the brigade that carried the town and fortress of Monte Video by assault; also in the expedition to Walcheren as Brigadier-General, and was there wounded. The 25th of July, 1810, he received the rank of Major-General; the 21st of May, 1813, the Colonelcy of the late 6th garrison battalion; and the same year was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth. The 12th of August, 1819, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

294. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LEWIS LINDENTHALL, K.C.

THIS officer, having joined the British army under the Duke of York in Flanders, received the rank of Major, and was appointed an Assistant Quarter-Master-General. On the return

of that army to England, he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, and was present at the taking of St. Lucie, &c. In 1796 he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, by being appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General in Portugal; and the 26th of December, 1798, he received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 97th foot. He served with the late Sir Charles Stuart, at the taking of Minorca: from thence he was sent to Malta; and lastly, with Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt. He was at the battles of the 19th and 21st of March; since which he has not been employed on foreign service. The 1st of January, 1805, he received the brevet of Colonel; of Major-General the 25th of July, 1810; and of Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819.

Lieutenant-General Lindenthall received the insignia of the Crescent for his services in Egypt.

295. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ROGER COGHLAN.

THIS officer entered the service by purchasing a Lieutenancy in the 98th regiment, in the year 1779, with which corps he proceeded to Jamaica in the same year. He was removed, in 1780, to the 1st battalion of the 60th regiment, then in Jamaica, and appointed Adjutant to the battalion in 1781. A short time previous to the reduction of the 3d and 4th battalions of the 60th, he resigned his Adjutancy. The junior officers of each rank in the four battalions being selected for reduction, he was reduced to half-pay as a Lieutenant in 1783. In the following year he paid the regulated difference to return to full pay, and re-joined the 1st battalion 60th regiment at Jamaica. In 1786, this battalion went from Jamaica to Nova Scotia. In January, 1788, he purchased a company in the 66th regiment, and joined it at Saint Vincent's, in the Leeward Islands, from whence the 66th arrived at Gibraltar in 1793. In 1795 he obtained, by purchase, a Majority in the 134th regiment, and was ordered from Gibraltar to join that corps at Dundee, in North Britain. Before he arrived in England it was reduced, but the officers were continued on full pay. This inactive situation was not conformable to his wishes, and he therefore sought an

immediate opportunity to be employed. The West Indies being the principal scene of action, he availed himself of an exchange, in January, 1796, to the 82d regiment then at Saint Domingo, and soon after his arrival he succeeded to the command of the regiment, the 1st Major having died from a wound, and both the Lieutenant-Colonels having died of that most dreadful malady, the yellow fever. The thus vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcies were filled up, one by the removal of the present Lieutenant-General Wetherall from a black corps, and the other by promoting Major Charlton from the 3rd dragoon guards, (then in England) who immediately after was removed from the 82d to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 3d dragoon guards, by purchase; this leaving a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 82d regiment for sale, it was purchased by this officer in December, 1796. The few officers who survived, and the remains of the regiment not amounting to the number allowed to be borne on the establishment as non-commissioned officers, and even those few nearly exhausted and worn out from the ravages of the climate, returned to England, from St. Domingo, in November, 1798. In 1799, under the first act permitting the militia to volunteer into the line, the 82d regiment was, by the exertions of this officer, completed to about 1,100 rank and file. In 1800 the regiment embarked for Ireland, and after remaining there a few months proceeded to Minorca, where it continued till the evacuation of that island in 1802, when it returned to Ireland. On the 1st of January, 1805, he was appointed a Colonel in the army; in the August following, his health, which was greatly impaired by complaints contracted in the West Indies, was so much injured by the moist air and damp climate of Ireland, that as there was no probability of the regiment being removed from that country, he was, very reluctantly, compelled to follow the advice repeatedly given to him by some of the most eminent of the faculty, and retire on half-pay of the 14th garrison battalion, in order to attend to the recovery of his health. He left the 82d in the highest order and best state of discipline, after having commanded it upwards of nine years, (Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall having been on staff-employ all the time he belonged to the regiment). In the course of 18

months this officer was enabled to report himself ready and anxious to be employed in any way the Commander-in-Chief should think proper: though this application was often repeated, yet he remained unemployed and on half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in July, 1810, and in a few days after appointed to the Staff of Ireland, where he served for some years. The 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-General.

296. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY FANE, K.C.B.

THIS officer commenced his military life in 1792 as a Cornet in the 6th dragoon guards; and in 1793 and 1794 served as Aid-de-Camp to the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and obtained a Lieutenancy in the 55th foot. In 1794 he was promoted to the Captain Lieutenancy of the 4th dragoon guards, in which regiment he was appointed Major in 1795, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1797, and continued with it until the 24th of December, 1804, having served with it in Ireland during the whole of the rebellion of 1797. The 25th of December, 1804, he was removed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 1st or King's dragoon guards; and the 1st of January, 1805, was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, which gave him the rank of Colonel in the army. In June, 1808, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and directed to accompany the army ordered to embark at Cork, under Sir Arthur Wellesley; and previous to landing in Mondego Bay in Portugal, the light troops, forming the advanced guard of that army, were placed under his command.

He commanded these troops at the affair of Roleia, and (with the 50th regiment under the present Major-General Sir G. T. Walker, added to them) at the battle of Vimiera. He continued in command of these troops until after the convention of Cintra. He was one of those appointed to march under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore to Spain, in the autumn of 1809; and he commanded a brigade consisting of the 38th, 82d and 79th regiments during the operations of that autumn, and in the retreat through Galicia, and at the battle of Corunna. The 25th of July, 1810, he received the rank of Major-General.

He again embarked for Portugal in the spring of 1810, and was placed in command of the brigade of cavalry consisting of the 3d dragoon guards, and the 4th dragoons; he served the campaign of 1810, and was at the battle of Talavera, with this brigade. In the spring of 1811, he was appointed to command the cavalry attached to the corps of Lieutenant-General Hill, consisting of the 13th British and four regiments of Portuguese dragoons, which corps was stationed on the right bank of the Tagus, watching a considerable French force; while the main army was on the north side of the Sierra d'Estrella, on the Mondego. In this command he served the campaign of 1811; at the battle of Busaco; and until the army was withdrawn to the lines of Torres Vedras. He was then detached by Sir Arthur Wellesley over the Tagus, and placed in command of the troops in the Alentejo: in this unhealthy climate he suffered so much in constitution, as to be obliged to resign his command and to go to England.

In the spring of 1813 he again joined the army under the command of Lord Wellington, previous to their advance from the frontier of Portugal; and resumed the command of the cavalry attached to Lieutenant-General Hill's corps, at that time consisting of the 3rd dragoon guards, Royal dragoons, 13th light dragoons, one regiment of Portuguese dragoons, and Captain Bean's troop of horse artillery. He commanded these troops in the affair with General Vilatte, on crossing the Tormes on the 26th of May; at the battle of Vittoria; and to the termination of the campaign.

At the commencement of 1814, he was placed in command of the troops stationed on the small river Aran, for the purpose of covering the corps of Lieutenant-General Lord Hill, employed in the blockade of Bayonne. In the month of February, when the army began to advance into France, he resumed the command of the cavalry and horse artillery of Lieutenant-General Hill; and he commanded these troops during all the operations of the spring of 1814, at the battles of Orthes, and Aire, and at Toulouse. He commanded the cavalry and horse artillery of the army, on their march from the South of France to Calais; and embarked them for England in August.

Upon his arrival in England, he was appointed Inspector of Cavalry; in which situation he continued until the renewal of the war in 1815; when he was ordered to take the command of the Sussex district.

From thence he was removed, in consequence of the turbulent appearance of the Midland counties, to the command of the centre district: and on the 17th of January, 1817, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General upon the continent; and placed in command of the cavalry and horse artillery of the British army of occupation in France.

This officer, on account of his share in the operations of the Peninsula, has received an honorary Cross bearing the words, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, and Vittoria; also a Clasp for the battle of Orthes, and is appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

The 13th of July, 1814, he was appointed Colonel of the 23d light dragoons, and on the 3rd of August following, he was appointed Colonel of his present regiment, the 4th dragoon guards; and the 12th of August, 1819, received the brevet of Lieutenant-General.

Sir Henry Fane is a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers. The following are honorable testimonials of this officer's services.

On the 1st of February, 1809, he was addressed in his place, as a Member of the House of Commons, by the Speaker, in the following manner:

“Brigadier-General Fane,

“Upon the late expedition to Portugal, it was your fortune to hold a distinguished command in the British army, which repeatedly gave battle to the forces of France. The event of such conflicts could not be doubtful. British valor and discipline triumphed, and those who commanded and directed their exertions, were covered with glory.

“Whenever the battles of Roleia and Vimiera shall be named, (and they will be long and often named with exultation) your heart may glow with the conscious and honorable pride, that your sword upon those days was not drawn in vain, and

although that gallant and accomplished officer, who, placed by your side, jointly with you sustained the brunt of the day at Vimiera, has since been unhappily swept away by the course of human events beyond the reach of thanks, his brave brethren in arms may rest assured that the name of General Anstruther will live, not unhonored, in the sad and grateful remembrance of his country. But, Sir, in what concerns your exploits in Portugal, my present duty stops here; and I am, in the first place to deliver to you the thanks of this House, in the name of the Commons of the United Kingdom, for your skilful and gallant exertions against the enemy in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, by which you reflected so much lustre on His Majesty's arms."

Brigadier-General Fane's answer :

" Mr. Speaker,

" Although I am unable to express in adequate language the very high sense I entertain of the honor conferred upon me upon the present occasion, yet I trust the House will do me the justice to believe, that I feel it as I ought.

To you, Sir, I have to offer my warmest thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have communicated the vote of the House."

On the 1st of February, 1809, the Speaker again addressed this officer, conjointly with the late Lieutenant-General Mackenzie Fraser :

" Lieutenant-General Mackenzie Fraser, and Brigadier-General Fane,

" The deep grief which this nation has felt for the loss it has experienced by the death of that illustrious commander, the late Sir John Moore, in the memorable battle of Corunna, has been mitigated in some degree by the reflection that it still numbers among its brave defenders many gallant and distinguished officers, who, formed and fired by his great example, we may confidently expect, will emulate his glory.

" In this honorable list your names stand enrolled. And this House, acknowledging with gratitude your important services upon that lamented but glorious day, has commanded me to

deliver you its thanks : and I do accordingly, in the name of the Commons of the United Kingdom, thank you for your distinguished conduct and exemplary valor displayed in the battle of Corunna, whereby the complete repulse and signal defeat of the enemy, on every point of attack was effected, and the safe and unmolested embarkation of the army secured in the presence of a French army of superior force."

Again, on the 26th of July, 1814, a further address was made by the Speaker to this officer :

" Major-General Fane,

" It has been your good fortune to bear a conspicuous part in the earliest and latest actions of the Peninsula war; and having now closed your services upon the Continent, by reconducting the whole British cavalry through France, you have this day to receive our thanks for your exertions in the great and decisive battle of Orthes.

" In that battle, the enemy, formidably collected, and strongly posted on ground of their own choice; nevertheless, when assailed on all sides, by the valor of the allies, were compelled to seek for safety in retreat: but the conqueror had resolved that their defeat should be also their destruction; and the gallant commander, whose name has since been ennobled by his sovereign for his exploits at Almaraz, pressing hard upon the enemy's retiring march, the British cavalry under your command bore down upon his broken battalions and completed the victory. Distinguished long since by deeds achieved in Portugal and Spain, you have now obtained fresh trophies won by your sword in France. Three times already you have claimed and received our thanks; we have thanked you for your gallantry on the days of Roleia and Vimiera, in the glorious stand at Corunna, and in the hard-fought battle of Talavera; and I do now also, in the name and by the command of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, deliver to you their unanimous thanks for your able and distinguished conduct throughout those operations, which concluded with the entire defeat of the enemy at Orthes, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the allied forces."

Upon which Major-General Fane said :

“ Mr. Speaker,

“ I am most sensible of my good fortune in having been, for the third time, deemed worthy of the thanks of Parliament.

“ Although I am quite unequal to express in proper terms the high sense I entertain of the honor conferred upon me, yet I trust that the House will believe that I feel it as I ought.”

297. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR ROBERT BOLTON, KNT.

THIS officer entered the service as Ensign in the 67th regiment, by purchase, the 3rd of August, 1782; from which he was removed to a Cornetcy in the 13th light dragoons, the 18th of December, 1783, paying the difference from infantry to cavalry; the 28th of February, 1785, he purchased a Lieutenancy in the same regiment; and the 31st of March, 1793, a troop. In 1795, he embarked for the West Indies as Major to the same regiment, and was ordered to North America on a particular service, where he continued until the spring of 1797; when he returned to his regiment, and, the 7th of June following, was appointed, by purchase, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of it; he took the command of the regiment, and on its arrival from the West Indies in 1798, a mere skeleton, it was recruited in both men and horses in a very short time, and for which this officer repeatedly received the thanks of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. The 1st of January, 1805, His Majesty was pleased to appoint him one of his Aides-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel; the same year he was ordered to superintend the formation of the cavalry of the German Legion, for the performance of which duty he also received the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the Commander-in-Chief. In the year 1806, he was appointed Inspector of the German Cavalry, in which situation he was obliged to continue until September, 1814; although his desire was to be employed in the Peninsula. He was appointed Brigadier-General in

1808; the 25th of July, 1810, Major-General; and the 12th of August, 1819, Lieutenant-General.

Sir Robert Bolton is a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and a Member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

298. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ROBERT CHENEY.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 1st foot guards the 7th of April, 1784; Lieutenant the 15th of June, 1791; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the 25th of October, 1797; Colonel and Aid-de-Camp to the King the 1st of January, 1805; Major-General the 25th of July, 1810. He served on the Continent in 1794 and 1795; in Sicily in 1806 and 1807; in Spain under Sir John Moore in 1808, and commanded a brigade of infantry in Spain in the absence of Major-General Leith. He has served on the Staff in England since his appointment to the rank of Major-General. The 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-General. He has the honor of wearing a medal for the battle of Corunna.

299. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
SIR GEORGE ANSON, K.C.B., & M. P.

THE 3rd of May, 1786, this officer entered the service as a Cornet in the 16th light dragoons; he obtained a Lieutenancy in the same corps in 1791, and exchanged into the 20th light dragoons, with which regiment he served five years in Jamaica. In 1792 he obtained a troop in the 20th; and the Majority the 25th of December, 1794; from which he exchanged into the 16th dragoons in September, 1797, and returned to England: the same year he received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 20th light dragoons, and exchanged into the 15th, the 6th of September, 1798, with whom he served in Holland. The 1st of January, 1805, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, and received the rank of Colonel in the army; and the 12th of December, 1805, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th light dragoons; in 1809 he proceeded to Portugal, and commanded the 16th light dragoons in the advance upon Oporto, the 10th, 11th,

and 12th of May, 1809. The 24th of May, 1809, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and commanded a brigade of cavalry consisting of the 23rd light dragoons, and the 1st light dragoons King's German Legion, at the battle of Talavera, the 27th and 28th of July; he was in the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and in various other less important affairs. He was removed to the home Staff the 2nd of July, 1813. The 25th of July, 1810, he had received the rank of Major-General; the 3rd of August, 1814, the Colonelcy of the late 23rd light dragoons; and the 12th of August, 1819, that of Lieutenant-General.

This officer is a Knight Commander of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, and has the honor of wearing a medal and two clasps for the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, at each of which he commanded a brigade of cavalry.

Sir George Anson has the honor of being one of the Equerries of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

On the 8th of March, 1810, this officer was addressed in his place as a Member of Parliament, conjointly with Lord Combermere, by the Speaker. The Address will be found with his Lordship's services, (No. 167.) The following answer was delivered by Sir George Anson :

“ Mr. Speaker,

“ That any part of my professional conduct should have been deemed worthy of the particular notice of this House, and of my country, is no less honorable than gratifying to my feelings : I must however be allowed to confess myself more indebted for this distinguished honor, to the exertions of those brave soldiers, with whom I had the glory of being associated, than to any particular merit attached to myself individually.

“ I beg to express to this honorable House, the high sense I entertain of the high honor it has conferred upon me, and that it will ever be the pride of my life, to have been thought in the slightest degree deserving of its good opinion. To you, Sir, I must beg to make my warmest acknowledgments for the very handsome and polite manner in which you have conveyed to me the sentiments of this House, and for the many very gratifying ex-

pressions with which you have accompanied the communication of this most flattering distinction."

On the 11th of November, 1813, the following address was made to this officer by the Speaker of the House of Commons :

" Major-General Anson,

" When last I had the honor of addressing you from this place, you came to receive our thanks for your share in the glorious battle of Talavera.

" Pursuing the same career, under the same illustrious Commander, it is more gratifying than surprising to see, that in succeeding campaigns you have reaped new laurels.

" The badge of honor which commemorates your services at Salamanca, brings to our recollection those skilful operations in which you were engaged upon the Douro, previous to that memorable day, and the destruction which your cavalry poured down upon the rear guard of the enemy in their flight.

" In the battle of Vittoria the British cavalry also took their part; and acting with the left wing of the allied army, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, (a name never to be mentioned in our military annals without the strongest expressions of respect and admiration) your squadrons contributed to cut off the enemy from their direct retreat into France, and all Europe has heard of their consequent rout and dispersion.

" To you, Sir, I am therefore commanded to express the gratitude of this House, and in the name of the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, I do now deliver to you their unanimous thanks for your distinguished exertions in the battle of Salamanca upon the 22d of July, 1812, which terminated in a glorious and decisive victory over the enemy's army :

" And also for your great exertions upon the 21st of June, last, when the French army was completely defeated by the allied forces near Vittoria, under the Marquess of Wellington's command."

Major-General Anson replied :—

“ Sir.—This is the second time I have had the honor of rising in this distinguished assembly, to receive through you, Sir, the thanks of my country, to which and to this honorable House, I return my warmest acknowledgments.

“ I should not do justice to the illustrious and noble Commander, with whom I have had the honor of serving, or to those brave troops under his command, (whose gallantry and discipline I have had such frequent opportunities of witnessing) did I not assure you it is to them I consider myself indebted, for being placed in this highly honorable situation. I should be greatly deficient also in what is due to myself, were I to omit expressing my sincere and most heartfelt thanks to you, Sir, for the very gratifying manner in which you have conveyed to me the sentiments of my country, on this, and on a former occasion : thus conferring upon me an additional mark of distinction, which it will ever be my pride to acknowledge.”

300. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL KENETH ALEXANDER,
LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, K.C.B.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 2nd foot guards the 21st of April, 1786, and the 25th of February, 1793, embarked for and served the campaign in Flanders ; the 25th of April, 1793, he obtained a Lieutenancy, and the 1st of September, the Adjutancy. He continued serving with his regiment on the continent till May, 1795, when the troops returned home. He was wounded at the battle of St. Amand ; and present at all the actions in which the guards were employed on the continent. The 30th of December, 1797, he was promoted to a Captain-Lieutenancy, and to a company the 25th of July, 1799. The 13th of June, 1793, he was appointed Major of Brigade to the guards sent to Ireland, where he served during the whole of the rebellion. In August, 1799, he accompanied his regiment to the Helder. The 1st of July, 1801, he was deputed to act as Inspector General of Foreign Corps during the absence from England of Colonel, now Lieutenant-General, Sir William Clinton ; and on that officer's return, he was appointed, the 25th

of February, 1802, Deputy Inspector-General of Foreign Corps, and on that office being abolished, he was made Commandant of the Foreign Depôt. The 1st of January, 1805, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, and received the rank of Colonel; the 4th of August, 1808, he was appointed End Major in his regiment; and the 25th of July, 1810, Major-General. He served on the Staff of the army in Spain and Portugal, in command of a brigade and a division. He held the latter at the battles of Vittoria and the Nive, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal and one clasp. On Lord Hopetoun being wounded and made prisoner in the attack of the French on the British position in front of the citadel of Bayonne, this officer, (then Major-General Howard) succeeded to the command of the 1st division of the army under the Duke of Wellington. He subsequently served on the Home Staff as Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, from which command he was removed on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General, the 12th of August, 1819.

This officer is a Knight Commander of the Bath, and of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. The 24th of October, 1816, he received the Colonelcy of his present regiment, the 70th foot.

301. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS R. CHARLETON.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, the 7th of July, 1779; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain the 1st of December, 1782; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 1st of January, 1793; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 18th of April, 1801; Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 28th of June, 1805; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819.

302. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR HARRY DE HINUBER, K.C.B.

THIS officer had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British service, and the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 3rd line battalion King's German legion, the 16th of June, 1804; he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 3rd line battalion

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King's German legion the 9th of July, 1805; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811. He served on the Staff of the army in Sicily, under Lord William Bentinck; and in Spain under the Duke of Wellington. He was appointed in June, 1813, to command the battalion of the King's German legion in the 1st division of infantry. He was present at the battle of the Nive, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal. Of his operations before Bayonne, and against St. Etienne, in April, 1814, his own account, as transmitted to the Duke of Cambridge, is annexed.

This officer is an Honorary Knight Commander of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-General.

“ March 13th, 1814.

“ Sir, Your Royal Highness, having always been graciously pleased to receive reports on the conduct of the corps of the legion, whenever they have been engaged with the enemy, I do myself the honor to state the following particulars relating to the late operation in which the brigade under my command was concerned. On the 27th ult. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, who commands at the siege of Bayonne, wished to put himself in possession of the entrenched heights of St. Etienne, which are close to the citadel, and in a measure command it. The centre was to be attacked by the line, the right by the light brigade King's German legion, and the left by the guards. It happened, however, that the centre movement took place before the other columns began their march, consequently the brunt of the action fell on the light brigade. The enemy's picquets were quickly driven in, but the brigade experienced a very heavy fire from the village and fortified church of St. Etienne, as also from the line of intrenchments thrown up on the high road to Bourdeaux. It was therefore determined to storm the village, which was immediately carried into execution in the most gallant manner by Lieutenant-Colonel Bodecker, with six companies of the 1st battalion, and supported by the 5th, and we were thereby put in possession of the key of the enemy's position.

“ At the same time the riflemen of the 1st and 5th battalions, under the command of Captain Rettberg and Lieutenants Brandis and Wilding, supported by Captains Barstel and Holle, with their companies, extended to the right, to attack the enemy's entrenchments on the Bourdeaux road, which were very strong, all the contiguous houses being loop-holed. They were, however, immediately attacked with the bayonet, and carried by the last-mentioned troops, being supported and assisted by the 2nd line battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Beck. Two officers, with about 40 men and a field-piece, were taken; the latter, however, we were not able at that moment to bring away, as we found ourselves after our successes, within two hundred yards of the advanced works of the citadel, from which a most galling fire was kept up to prevent us from carrying the gun away. About 5 p. m. a considerable close column moved from the citadel, and advanced at the pas de charge to retake the position. This being observed, no time was lost to meet it. Part of the riflemen of the 5th battalion, under Colonel Ompteda, assisted by the riflemen of the 1st and 5th battalions, and Captains Purgold and Wenckstern, with their companies of the 2nd line battalion, were ordered to charge the enemy with the bayonet, and succeeded in driving him back. About half an hour after, he had, however, rallied, and advancing upon us as before made a second attempt. He was again charged by the same corps, and broken, and as we pursued him farther than the first line, the gun was, during that time, conveyed to the rear.

“ The enemy, now finding all his efforts unavailing, retired within the citadel; his fire gradually slackened, and at dark it ceased entirely. During the whole attack, as well as afterwards, in maintaining the position we had gained, the battalions behaved with the greatest gallantry and perseverance. The officers set therein the most laudable example, and consequently their loss has been very severe. Among these Brigade-Major Drechsel, and Lieutenant Heimbürg, my Aides de-Camp, rendered me very essential services, and I should not do justice to their merits, if I did not acknowledge the same in terms of the

highest commendation. The light infantry brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bussche, joined us after we were in possession of the enemy's intrenched position, and they have assisted us in maintaining it, with that spirit of bravery and good conduct, which has always distinguished that gallant brigade.

"In submitting these circumstances, we humbly hope that Your Royal Highness may feel inclined graciously to approve of the conduct of the brigades of the Legion; and as nothing is so much the height of our ambition, as to obtain such a most honorable testimony, so I humbly beg to assure Your Royal Highness that on our side no exertion will be spared to make ourselves deserving of it.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "H. DE HINUBER, Major-General."

303. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY BELL, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines the 19th of February, 1771; Captain-Lieutenant the 27th of August, 1779; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain in the Royal Marines the 1st of July, 1803; Colonel in the army the 15th of August, 1805; Colonel-Commandant in the Royal Marines the 25th of July, 1809; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819. He is a Knight Commander of the Bath.

304. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS STRICKLAND.

THIS officer was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines the 16th of February, 1775; 1st Lieutenant in 1776; Captain the 8th of July, 1780; Major the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel the 1st of January, 1798; Colonel the 15th of August, 1805; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819.

305. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

THE HONORABLE THOMAS MAHON, LORD HARTLAND.

THIS officer was Major in the army the 26th of November, 1794; Major in the 24th Light Dragoons the 25th of April, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 9th Dragoons (his present regiment) the 1st of January, 1797; Colonel in the army the 30th of October, 1805; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819. He served on the Staff at Kinsale in Ireland for a considerable period as Major-General.

306. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR J. SHAW MAXWELL, BART.

THIS officer was Major in the 23rd Light Dragoons the 11th of March, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1797; Colonel in the army the 30th of October, 1805; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819. He was many years on the half-pay of the 23rd Light Dragoons.

307. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WILLIAM THOMAS DILKES.

WHILST at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, (in 1779) this officer was appointed, the 4th of December, Ensign in the 49th regiment; he continued at the said academy until 1782, when he joined the 103d regiment in Ireland as Lieutenant, under Sir Ralph Abercromby. In March, 1783, he purchased an Ensigncy in the 3rd foot guards; from January 1788, till January 1789, he served as Aid-de-Camp to the late General O'Hara, then commanding at Gibraltar. In 1790, this officer was appointed Adjutant to his regiment, the 3rd foot guards; in 1792 Lieutenant and Captain; and in 1793 he embarked for the continent with the first body of troops, consisting of three battalions of foot guards under Major-General Lake, and a brigade of the line, 14th, 37th, and 53rd regiments under Major-General Abercromby, with a small detachment of artillery. He served the whole of the campaigns in the Netherlands, and was present at all the principal occurrences. In May, 1795, Captain

Dilkes returned to England with the last body of the troops which had been employed in the campaigns in Flanders. In February, 1797, he was promoted to a company in his regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in the following year he embarked with the guards for Ireland, during the rebellion, and remained in that country till June, 1799. In the month of August of the latter year, Lieutenant-Colonel Dilkes embarked again with the expedition to the Helder, and was present in the different actions that took place in that campaign.

In 1800, Lieutenant-Colonel Dilkes returned to Ireland, with the same brigade, from which he was removed in the August of that year by being attached to the light infantry, then supposed to be first destined for service. In 1804 he took the command of the 3rd regiment of guards; in the brevet of October, 1805, he was appointed Colonel, and in 1808, Colonel on the Staff to command the brigade of guards in London.

In February, 1810, he received orders to serve in Portugal, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and to take the command of the brigade of guards serving there; but his destination was shortly after changed to the command of the brigade of guards ordered to Cadiz, for which place he embarked in the month of March. Early in the following year he again embarked with this brigade, in the expedition that sailed from Cadiz, under Lieutenant-General Graham, now Lord Lynedoch; and at the battle of Barrosa was second in command.

The troops ordered for that service marched from Isla on the night of the 17th of February, and embarked the next morning at day-break in Cadiz Bay. In the evening of the 21st the expedition sailed; it arrived off Tarifa on the following day; but as the weather proved unfavorable for a landing at that place it proceeded to Algeiras, where the troops landed on the morning of the 23rd. On the 24th they marched to Tarifa, through a beautiful and romantic tract of country, without any other road than merely a mule path, which was found scarcely practicable for the advance of the cavalry; all the artillery, therefore, was sent onwards by water.

On the 27th the Spanish troops, under General Lapena, arrived from Cadiz, and landed at Tarifa; they had been em-

barked in open vessels, even before the British, and were consequently much exposed to the inclemency of the weather during the whole period, and in very confined and crowded situations. However, they were in readiness to march on the next morning, thereby exemplifying that patience and submission under great hardships and privations, which constitute the best military feature of the Spanish character. During the halt of the British at Tarifa, measures were adopted to render the road towards Medina Sidonia practicable.

The allied army marched on the 28th to Facinas, always en bivouac; in the night between the 1st and 2d of March to the neighbourhood of Casa Vieja, a long fatiguing night march across a country much intersected with water-courses. On the morning of the 3d, a battalion of Walloon guards and the regiment of Ciudad Real, joined the reserve, (as the corps under Lieutenant-General Graham's command was styled;) the former was incorporated with the brigade of guards, the latter with Colonel Wheatley's brigade: the army marched during the whole day, and halted in the vicinity of Vejar at night. In the evening of the 4th the troops were again in motion, and continued to march until the morning of the 5th, when the van-guard proceeded to attack the enemy's position opposite the point of Santi Petri, and the reserve halted on the east side of the heights of Barrosa, (by some called Cerra del Puerca.) The attack of the van-guard on the enemy's lines succeeded in this operation; it was supported by half the Prince of Anglona's division, the other half remaining on the heights already mentioned, and it should seem, that previous to the movement of the British to that point, which the Spanish Commander thought it necessary to strengthen, General Lapena offered Lieutenant-General Graham his option, whether the latter should move for that purpose with his corps, or continue posted on the heights; but the Lieutenant-General declining to make an election, the former decided that the reserve should march, leaving two battalions to join the remainder of the Spanish forces, to preserve the position on the heights. In addition, however, to two battalions of Walloon and Ciudad Real guards, Lieutenant-General Graham left Colonel Brown's

battalion, composed of flank companies, which was posted at the Torre Barrosa. The Lieutenant-General, therefore, had every reason to suppose the General-in-Chief would remain on that position during the day. This will be seen by the following extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Graham to the Right Honorable Henry Wellesley, dated Isla de Leon, March 24th, 1811.

“When the British division began its march from the position of Barrosa to that of Bermeja, I left the General on the Barrosa height, nor did I know of his intention of quitting it; and when I ordered the division to countermarch in the wood, I did so, to support troops left for its defence, and believing the General to be there in person. In this belief I sent no report of the attack which was made so near to the spot where the General was supposed to be, and confident in the bravery of the British troops, I was not less so in the support I should receive from the Spanish army. The distance, however, to Bermeja is trifling, and no orders were given from head-quarters for the movement of any corps of the Spanish army to support the British division, to prevent its defeat in this unequal contest, or to profit of the success earned at so heavy an expense. The voluntary zeal of the two small battalions (Walloon Guards and Ciudad Real) which had been detached from my division, brought them alone back from the wood; but notwithstanding their utmost efforts, they could only come up at the close of the action. Had the whole body of the Spanish cavalry, with the horse artillery, been rapidly sent by the sea beach, to form in the plain, and to envelope the enemy's left; had the greatest part of the infantry been marched through the pine wood, in our rear, to turn his right, what success might not have been expected from such decisive movements? The enemy must either have retired instantly, and without occasioning any serious loss to the British division, or he would have exposed himself to absolute destruction, his cavalry greatly outnumbered, his artillery lost, his columns mixed and in confusion, a general dispersion would have been the inevitable consequence of a close pursuit. Our wearied men would have found spirits to go on, and would have trusted to finding refreshment at Chiclana.

This moment was lost. Within a quarter of an hour's ride of the scene of action, the General remained ignorant of what was passing, and nothing was done."

Lieutenant-General Graham's division being halted on the eastern slope of the Barrosa height for about two hours, was marched about twelve o'clock through a wood towards the Torre Bermeja, (cavalry patrols having previously been sent towards Chiclana without meeting with the enemy): on the march, the Lieutenant-General received notice that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the height of Barrosa. Lieutenant-General Graham considering the position as the key to that of Santi Petri, immediately countermarched, in order to support the troops left for its defence: and the alacrity with which this manœuvre was executed, served as a favorable omen. Before the British troops could get entirely disentangled from the wood, the Spanish troops on the Barrosa hill were seen retiring from it, while the enemy's left wing was rapidly ascending, at the same time his right wing stood on the plain on the edge of the wood, within cannon-shot. A retreat in the face of such an enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea bank, must have involved the whole of the allied army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow edge of Bermeja, nearly at the same time. The British General, therefore, determined on an immediate attack. Major Duncan opened a powerful battery of ten guns on the centre. Brigadier-General Dilkes, with his brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Benin's (of the 28th) flank battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott's two companies of the rifle corps: and Major Acheson, with a part of the 67th foot, (separated from the regiment in the wood) formed on the right. Colonel Wheatley's brigade, with three companies of Coldstream guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson; and Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard's flank battalion; formed on the left. The right wing proceeded to the attack of General Rufin's division on the hill, while Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard and Lieutenant-Colonel Bussche's detachment of

20th Portuguese were warmly engaged on the left with the enemy's tirailleurs. General Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by the battery above mentioned, continued to advance in very imposing masses, opening his fire of musketry, and was only checked by that of the left wing; the latter now advanced, firing, and a spirited charge made by the three companies of the guards and the 87th regiment, supported by the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of General Laval's division.

Of the immediate operations relating to the right wing, consisting of the brigade under Brigadier-General Dilkes, the following is a correct statement. At the time the troops were halted on the east side of the heights of Barrosa, Lieutenant-General Graham's orders were conveyed for Brigadier-General Dilkes' brigade, as well as that of Colonel Wheatley, to proceed towards Santi Petri. The column accordingly began its march (left in front, Colonel Wheatley's brigade leading) over the hill, and, descending the other side, entered a fir wood, so thick as to be almost impervious to the guns and mounted officers. Brigadier-General Dilkes had advanced about a mile, when a Staff officer overtook the brigade, seeking General Graham, and reporting that the enemy had made his appearance in the plain they had just quitted; it was not understood that the enemy were in considerable force, and the natural impression was to face about, and return to meet him; but it was judged proper to wait the Lieutenant-General's orders, which were not long delayed, and the column retraced its steps rear rank in front. Before quite clear of the wood, Brigadier-General Dilkes formed his brigade, countermarched the divisions, and a deployment was shortly after completed; the battalion, styled a detachment, composed of companies belonging to the Coldstream and 3d guards, forming in second line to the 1st regiment. During this movement, on application being made for a party to cover the guns, Brigadier-General Dilkes sent three companies of the first mentioned battalion for that service, which were afterwards employed on the left during the action. The line now advanced obliquely to the right, towards a corps

of the enemy, which occupied the heights the British had so lately passed, and a heavy fire of artillery and musketry was kept up on both sides; but the line continuing their advance with distinguished gallantry, that part of the enemy's force immediately opposed to them was obliged to withdraw towards another corps upon his right. The British still advanced, bringing forward the right shoulders, and thereby threatening the enemy's left, who at length formed the flank *en masse*, continuing his retreat down the hill, and ascending another rising ground, halting occasionally, and keeping up a severe destructive fire. At one time the enemy were perceived to push forward two or three divisions from the *masse*, as was conceived, to charge the British line, but the well-directed fire of our troops, still advancing, obliged him to desist; and the British were too exhausted with their difficult march, &c. to return the compliment. Soon after our troops had begun to descend the hill, the enemy's cavalry were observed posted on the left, and it was constantly expected that he would charge a weak part of the line; he had actually made a movement seemingly for that purpose. Major-General Dilkes, and his Aid-de-Camp, were at this period dismounted, both their horses having been shot under them. The British cavalry now arrived on the field of action, and immediately charged the enemy, who after a slight hesitation, advanced to the encounter, both parties meeting at a hand gallop; they mixed, dispersed, and re-formed, the enemy retiring, and our hussars pursuing the stragglers. It was about this period the Walloon guards arrived on the right of Brigadier-General Dilkes' brigade.

After the defeat of the enemy's cavalry, he continued to retreat obliquely to his right, still firing, until some artillery being brought up, his complete retreat was decided, and the line received Lieutenant-General Graham's orders to halt.

Lord Lynedoch has borne ample testimony to the distinguished part taken by the guards in this gallant battle. Then, as on every other occasion in which they have been engaged, the conduct of this corps reflected high honor on their commander, and Major-General Dilkes has been often heard to express in the warmest terms, his admiration of the gallantry displayed

by, and gratitude for the support he received from, every individual of the brigade he had the honor to command. But it was not the first time he had witnessed their bravery; many had been his associates in former campaigns, and more particularly in the affair of Lincelles, a day every guardsman looks back to with pride and satisfaction.

In addition to the medal which this officer was honored with by his sovereign for the share he bore in the battle of Barrosa, he received the thanks of his country in both Houses of Parliament, and the City of London honored him with its freedom, and a sword of the value of one hundred guineas.

The following letter, dated 29th of March, 1811, from His Royal Highness the Duke of York to Major-General Dilkes, is a further testimonial of the conduct of this officer, and the troops he commanded, in the battle of Barrosa. It is extracted from the brigade orders of the 28th of April.

“ I take the earliest opportunity in my power of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 9th of March, and of thanking you for your obliging attention in communicating to me thus early, what relates to the distinguished conduct of my gallant old friends, the guards, under your command in the glorious and severely-contested action of the 5th. While I congratulate you and them on the successful result of an action in which their efforts were so conspicuous, and so deserving of the admiration with which all have viewed them, I cannot conceal my deep feelings of regret, that it has been attended with so severe and painful a loss of officers and men, which upon this occasion, perhaps, makes a deeper impression upon me, as many of the latter were old soldiers, and faithful companions, whose meritorious exertions I have myself witnessed, and had occasion to approve upon former occasions. I have read with great satisfaction, in Lieutenant-General Graham's dispatch, the high and well-earned encomiums bestowed upon your conduct, and that of the officers and men engaged under your command; and as a brother guardsman, (a title of which I shall ever be most proud,) and Colonel of the corps, I trust I shall not be considered as exceeding the limits of my station in requesting that you will yourself receive and convey to the brigade under your

orders, my sincere and cordial thanks for having so gloriously maintained, and indeed, if possible, raised the high character of a corps in whose success, collectively and individually, I shall never cease to take the warmest interest."

Shortly after the action of the 5th of March, the brigade of guards were ordered home, and Brigadier-General Dilkes returned to England with them. Previous to his leaving Isla, however, he issued the following brigade orders.

Isla, 29th of April, 1811.

"Brigadier-General Dilkes cannot suffer the brigade to be thus broken up without requesting the officers and men will accept his assurances of the high sense he entertains of their general conduct, the cheerful alacrity with which they have discharged their duties upon all occasions, and of the consequent gratification he has derived from a command at all times honorable, but which since the memorable 5th of March, he has felt still more elated with. He now, with pleasure, repeats his admiration of the gallantry exhibited by them on that day. Fortunate are those who participated in the glory of it; himself doubly so. To those who continue under his command, the Brigadier-General expresses his satisfaction at still retaining them; to those who are now separated from him, he offers his assurances of heart-felt good wishes for their happiness and success wherever the fortune of war may conduct them."

In the brevet of June, 1811, this officer was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and again had the command of the brigade of guards in London. In this same year a severe domestic calamity prevented him accepting a command under Lord Wellington at the moment it was offered him, and it appears that under these circumstances he did not think it right to continue on the Home Staff, from which he obtained permission to retire. Since that period he renewed his offers of service to the Commander-in-Chief, but they were not called for. The 12th of August, 1819, he received the Brevet of Lieutenant-General.

308. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HENRY RUDYERD.

THIS officer was appointed Practitioner Engineer and Ensign the 10th of January, 1770; Sub-Engineer and Lieutenant

the 13th of July, 1774; Captain-Lieutenant the 24th of January, 1781; Captain the 1st of October, 1784; Major in the army the 6th of May, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Invalid Engineers the 3d of March, 1797; Colonel in the army the 30th of October, 1805; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819.

309. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN OSWALD, K.C.B.

. THIS officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 23d foot in February, 1788; and Lieutenant in the 7th foot in March, 1789. He embarked for Gibraltar in July, 1790; in January, 1791, was appointed Captain in an independent company; and in March Captain in the 35th foot; in July, 1793, Brigade-Major to General Leland, which situation he renounced upon the grenadier company he commanded being ordered for foreign service. He joined the 2d battalion of grenadiers under Lieutenant-Colonel Cradock in November, 1793; embarked for the West Indies, the said battalion forming a part of the expedition under the late Sir Charles Grey; was present at the capture of the Islands of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe; personally engaged in the various actions and sieges which that service gave rise to; from thence he proceeded to St. Domingo, under the command of the Duke of Richmond, then Lieutenant-Colonel Lenox, went into garrison at Port au Prince, and remained there till it was notified that on account of the loss his company had sustained it was to be drafted, and the officers and non-commissioned officers sent to England. The 1st of April, 1797, this officer was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 35th foot, and in 1799 embarked on the expedition for Holland. He commanded his regiment on the 19th of September, where the 1st battalion was long and severely engaged, and sustained great loss. The battalion was honored with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Lieutenant-Colonel particularly thanked by the Duke of Gloucester, then Prince William, to whose brigade he belonged. Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald was severely wounded in that action, and obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health. In February, 1800, he

embarked for the Mediterranean, with the corps under General Pigot, landed in Minorca, and thereafter proceeded to the blockade, and was present at the capture of Malta. He remained there till the conclusion of the peace of Amiens. On the re-commencement of hostilities in 1804, he repaired to Malta, and commanded the regiment till May, 1805, when he was compelled to return to England on account of private affairs, where he remained three months only.

In October, 1805, he had the brevet of Colonel. He joined the army under Sir James Craig in February, 1806. Upon the troops landing in Sicily he was appointed Commandant of Melazzo; in June the same year, he embarked with the army under the order of Sir James Stuart, commanded the advance destined to cover the disembarkation of the troops in St. Eufemia Bay; defeated with great loss a considerable body of the enemy, who attacked the said advance; thereafter appointed to the 3rd brigade of that army, and commanded the same in the battle of Maida. Two days after the action he marched with the said brigade into Lower Calabria, captured about three hundred French prisoners at Monteleone with all the enemy's depôt, &c. &c., pushed on by forced marches to the investment of Scylla Castle: the siege thereof was confided to him, and after resisting twenty days it was subdued. He returned to Sicily with the army and was honored by His Excellency General Fox, with the appointment of Brigadier-General in November: this nomination was cancelled by order of the Commander-in-Chief. In February, 1807, he embarked with the corps under the orders of Major-General Fraser for Egypt. Two battalions of the 35th regiment formed into his brigade landed with the first portion of the troops that reached Egypt; he was entrusted with the command of the party selected for assaulting the forts in Alexandria, and stormed and carried the Western lines and forts, taking a considerable quantity of artillery, and driving the Turks, who defended them, within the walls. The interior forts it was deemed inexpedient to attempt; the place capitulated two days after, and Colonel Oswald proceeded as second in command in the second expedition against Rosetta. After taking up the position before that place within musket

shot of its defence, he was engaged for fifteen days successively in repelling the sorties made by the enemy, when it became necessary to retire in consequence of the Turks having collected a very superior force which nearly surrounded the British; the command of the rear guard was reposed in Colonel Oswald. The retreat was effected without the loss of a gun, store, or prisoner, which it was proposed to move, and was accomplished when completely enveloped by the enemy's infantry and cavalry. Upon the return of the troops to Alexandria, Colonel Oswald was appointed Commandant of that place. When that army withdrew to Sicily he was named by Sir John Moore, Commandant of Augusta: in June, 1808, appointed Brigadier-General in the Mediterranean. In October he was removed to Melazzo, where he was second in command of a large force, the instruction of discipline of which was in a great measure confided to him. In 1809, he had the command of the reserve of the army destined for Naples: was ordered to assault the Island of Procida with that corps; this became unnecessary from its offering to surrender, whereby 500 men and a large proportion of stores were captured; Brigadier-General Oswald was appointed Commandant of Procida. He returned in July to Sicily. In September the same year, a force destined to expel the enemy from certain of the Ionian Islands was confided to the command of Brigadier-General Oswald. Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, surrendered to the troops under his orders, whereby nearly 1500 of the enemy were taken or dispersed, and several valuable possessions added to the British dominions. For this service Brigadier-General Oswald and the corps under his orders, were honored with his Majesty's most gracious approbation. In March, 1810, Brigadier-General Oswald, sensible of the danger to which the Islands were exposed from the vicinity of the enemy at Santa Maura, collected a force amounting to about 2000 men, and proceeded against that island, landed on the morning of the 23d, drove the enemy from the town, and his footing in the country, into the strong fortress and entrenchments contiguous thereto. These entrenchments were immediately stormed and carried with considerable loss, the Brigadier-General personally leading the

troops into the one most formidable, and establishing his foreposts within 500 paces of the body of the place. On the 16th of April, after eight days' open trenches, the fortress capitulated; the enemy losing in killed, wounded, made prisoners and dispersed, above 1600 soldiers, with about 60 pieces of cannon, and every species of stores in proportion. In this command, in addition to the military duties, Brigadier-General Oswald was charged with the whole civil administration of the different Islands, which, upon the enemy's surrendering them, were left without any frame of government.

In June, 1810, this officer had the honor to receive through the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, the Prince Regent's acknowledgments of his services at the siege of St. Maura, directing him at the same time to convey the same to the officers and soldiers who had acted under him upon that occasion. The letter was couched in strong terms of approbation. During this year the Brigadier-General perfected the organization of the civil and military local governments of the Ionian Isles; he likewise established an advantageous intercourse with the neighboring Turkish Pachas, and by the conduct of his government confirmed the favorable prepossessions which the Greeks generally entertained towards the British name and government. At the commencement of 1811 he solicited permission to quit the Mediterranean Staff, with the view of representing, personally, to His Majesty's government the importance of the Ionian Isles; the facility with which these possessions, valuable in themselves, and doubly so from the consequences likely to accrue by our permanently establishing an influence over them, might be retained. The 11th of February, 1811, this officer was appointed Colonel of the Greek Light Infantry, a corps he had formed and organized chiefly from the prisoners of that nation taken from the enemy's service.

Upon quitting the Ionian Isles, Brigadier-General Oswald received from the inhabitants of the islands addresses expressive of their sense of the benefits which the several Isles had derived from his administration of their affairs, and from the happy change in their situation which he had been instrumental in bring-

ing about ; each of these addresses was accompanied with an appropriate gift.

The 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General ; and in November was placed on the Staff of the Western District. Major-General Oswald had the good fortune during that command, by the exertion of the military, to re-establish the peace of the city of Bristol, and to preserve from destruction the house of its worthy member, R. Hart Davis, Esq. endangered by the fury of a mob stimulated to mischief by seditious harangues.

In August Major-General Oswald was nominated to the Peninsular Staff ; he joined the army under Marquess Wellington on the 22nd of October, and accompanied his Lordship during the severe cavalry affair of the 23rd and 24th. He was placed in command of the 5th division of the army, vacant in consequence of Lieutenant-General Leith being wounded. He joined the 5th division on the 25th, and took the command of the left of the army, at the moment when warmly engaged, both at Villa Morilla and Palencia ; had also to direct and manœuvre a strong corps of Spaniards during that hard-fought day ; after various success, and our, at one time, losing the banks of the Carrion and the village of Villa Manalle, it terminated, by our regaining the former ground, and driving the enemy with great loss from that village ; where, in consequence of the bridge being blown up, he suffered much in re-crossing the river.

On the 29th of October he commanded the heavy column, composed of the 5th division, two Portuguese brigades, and a corps of Spaniards, that retreated by Tudela, and, on the 31st, rejoined the main body of the army encamped before Tordesillas ; continued to conduct the 5th division during the remainder of the arduous retreat, and had the satisfaction to place it, with little comparative loss, in cantonments on the Douro ; thereafter returned to Britain.

In May he joined the army on taking the field, and assumed the command of the 5th division forming a portion of the left column under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas

Graham. He directed that division during the masterly march through the North of Portugal and the Spanish provinces of Zamora, Leon, and Palencia, till it crossed the Ebro. On the 17th of June the left column came in contact with an enemy's corps in the march through the village of Osuma, which it fell to the lot of the 5th division to attack and drive back with considerable loss. The left column continued its route by a mountainous country (hitherto deemed impervious to troops with artillery), and, by accomplishing this difficult operation, the 20th of June, found that the corps was placed on the great road from Durango to Vittoria, so as to a certain degree envelop the enemy's line at the latter place. Upon the morning of the 21st the column received a sudden order to march by its right, certain preparations for cooking had commenced, and the 1st division reported that some time must elapse before it could conveniently quit the ground; Major-General Oswald reported the 5th ready, and accordingly that division did take the lead, and thereby came in for a full share of the honors of that glorious day. Major-General Oswald was charged with all the troops composing the advance of the left column, consisting of Brigadier-General Pack's brigade of Portuguese, Colonel Longa's Spanish division, a squadron of Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry, and the 5th division. With these troops he attacked and drove the enemy from the heights, which, in considerable force, he had begun to occupy, covering the Zadora: upon gaining them the enemy was observed expeditiously strengthening his line upon that river, particularly by reinforcing his posts of Gamara Maior, and Minor, the former held as a tête-de-pont: to Major-General Oswald was confided the attack upon them. He directed Colonel Longa's corps to move upon Minor, with orders, however, not to commence the attack until the success of that made upon Maior (the chief post) was plainly ascertained. This assault was entrusted to Brigadier-General Robinson's brigade; Major-General Oswald formed it into three columns of battalions; the 4th regiment, led by the Brigadier-General, attacked in front by the road, the 59th by the left of the village, the 47th by the right; the 1st

brigade and Brigadier-General Sprye's were brought up to support and reinforce the attack if required.

Gamara Maior was defended with obstinacy; the enemy suffered greatly from the simultaneous attack of the columns, and lost many men whilst retreating across the bridge. The Major-General entered at the head of the 59th regiment; the troops were thrown into considerable disorder from the nature of the ground, mode of attack, and from the enemy's immediately bringing a quantity of artillery upon the village, under cover of which they, in a most determined manner, three times attempted to retake the bridge and post. A portion of the 1st brigade was brought into the village, and the Portuguese were placed to its right in order to repel any attack from that point. The enemy reinforced his right, opposite to Gamara Maior, with much promptitude. Had force sufficient been brought up to enable the division to pass the bridges on that day, prisoners might have been made fully in proportion to the cannon taken: as it is, the trophies of the day were obtained chiefly, as Lord Wellington states, in consequence of the left attack; and it may be further averred, that the 5th division (as the return of casualties proves) was the portion of the left chiefly engaged.

The 5th division remained for nearly three hours in the village of Gamara under a heavy concentrated fire of artillery; and it was not till the right of the army advanced through Victoria, it was enabled to cross the Zadora, and join in the pursuit. Two days after the battle the 5th division was detached in pursuit of General Clausel; but afterwards rejoined the left column, on the 10th of July, at Ernane. The 5th division was ordered to relieve the irregular Spanish troops attempting to blockade the fortress of St. Sebastian's, and the charge of the left and hazardous attack was confided to Major-General Oswald.

The river Oxumia separated the troops on the right from the fortress, so that they were nearly cut off from the enemy: all his outworks and communications were to the left; and, consequently, it was in that quarter that sallies were to be apprehended. The enemy held a strongly fortified convent, and was constructing a redoubt contiguous to it about 800 paces in from

the place. The attack of these posts fell to the Major-General; after a smart affair they were carried, the convent occupied, and troops placed on the ravine of the redoubt. This service was applauded by the Lieutenant-General, and the Major-General's conduct noticed in terms of high commendation. On the 24th of July a breach in the body of the place was deemed by the Engineers practicable, and the assault was confided to Major-General Oswald with the 5th division, and some Portuguese light troops. It is right to premise that, when the project of attack was discussed, the Major-General fully stated his objections; it appeared to him, in the first place, that, having only one point of attack, and the outworks covering the length and exposed approach to it remaining entire, it became almost impracticable to bring up troops in that compact order required for so great an effort; 2dly, that, from the plan of the works, corroborated by all information, the carrying the breach, and even entering it, by no means gave possession of the town; for, that from the breached curtain a descent of at least 20 feet, into a cut off low street, not only commanded by the entrenchment the enemy had formed, but likewise looked into by the ravine of the very elevated curtain forming the front of the place; that, accordingly, he could not entertain hopes of success unless some feasible method of carrying that key to the whole was pointed out. The troops were formed for the assault on the 24th, but the quantity of burning matter placed in the breach caused it to be suspended till the day following. The Major-General again took occasion to represent to the Lieutenant-General the insufficiency of our means for carrying the place, and in a long discussion with the commanding Engineer renewed his objections to the proposed mode of attack.

On the 25th the assault was given; the explosion of the mine occupied the enemy so much for a moment, that the head of the narrow-fronted column got to the breach with less loss than could have been calculated, but they were checked by the, to them unlooked-for, descent, and the enemy instantaneously occupying the unimpaired flank defences, opened a most destructive fire upon those at the breach, and likewise upon the reinforcements from the trenches, who in vain attempted to get along the narrow

flanked and enfiladed path which led to it. The attempt was impracticable, and had manifestly failed the moment the enemy showed a determination to defend the breach: all that could be done was to stop a further useless effusion of blood by recalling the troops. The loss on this occasion was very severe.

Notwithstanding the siege being converted into a blockade, and the heavy artillery being embarked, the approaches, parallels, and trenches, almost to the crest of the Glacis, were still ordered to be held, which occasioned a very arduous and harassing service to the troops under the Major-General's command. The guards in these advances were exposed to continued sallies, and under the commanding fire of an unimpaired front, it was impossible to give them that prompt and adequate support, which the immediate vicinity of the enemy required. This severe and anxious duty, occasioning a heavy loss daily, continued till the 24th of August, when active operations re-commenced, the immediate direction whereof fell to the Major-General.

The attack was now carried on upon an extended scale; heavy batteries were placed on the left, and both the outworks that command the approach, and the flank of the curtain itself, were partly destroyed and breached. On the 30th, when all was prepared for renewing the assault, Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith arrived at the camp, to resume his command of the 5th division.

On that night the project for the assault was discussed, and Major-General Oswald was called to assist in the arrangement of it. Lieutenant-General Leith further expressed his wish to have the Major-General's aid in carrying on the attack; and, in consequence of that request, and Sir Thomas Graham's desire, Major-General Oswald did volunteer his services at the assault.

It may be necessary to observe that the difficulty with which the fortress of St. Sebastian was carried, notwithstanding the augmented means brought against it, confirmed the justness of the objections made to the first mode of attack. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham thus noticed the conduct of the Major-General during the fore-mentioned siege:

“Your Lordship will now permit me to call your attention to the conduct of that distinguished officer, Major-General

Oswald, who has had the temporary command of the 5th division, in Lieutenant-General Leith's absence, during the whole of the campaign, and who resigned the command on the 30th instant. Having carried on the laborious duties of the left attack with indefatigable attention, no person was more capable of giving Lieutenant-General Leith the best information; this Sir James Leith acknowledges he did with a liberality and zeal for the service highly praiseworthy, and he continued his valuable services to the last, by acting as a volunteer, and accompanying the Lieutenant-General to the trenches on the occasion of the assault. I have infinite satisfaction in assuring your Lordship of my perfect approbation of Major-General Oswald's conduct ever since the 5th division formed a part of the left column of the army."

The command of the 5th division fell to Major-General Hay upon Lieutenant-General Leith's wound, but it was again conferred upon Major-General Oswald. Upon the 10th of November he commanded the division when the enemy's foreposts, in front of St. Jean de Luz, were driven in during the night; he occupied the Fort de Senoa, the day after pursued the enemy through St. Jean de Luz, and upon the 13th he established the posts of the division in front of Bedart, and placed it in cantonments immediately adjoining thereto upon the great road to Bayonne; there, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, he commanded the out-posts, and was unremittingly employed in making such arrangements as would admit of the troops being speedily assembled to repulse the attack, to which he foresaw, from the vicinity to the fortress and bridge at Bayonne, that portion of the army was most particularly exposed.

But a variety of domestic calls and misfortunes compelled him to solicit a temporary leave, and ultimately, upon the death of a near relation, to return to Britain.

In reward of his various military actions, Major-General Oswald has been twice honored with his Sovereign's gracious acknowledgment of services, in which he held chief command; and three times for those in which he held a subordinate station; twice by name he obtained the thanks of Parliament; he was

not nominally included in the vote for the battle of Maida, because, though commanding a brigade, he only at the time held the rank of Colonel. He also bears three medals, one for Maida, one for Vittoria, and one for the siege of St. Sebastian's; and is one of the Knights Commanders of the Bath.

The 2nd of July, 1818, he was appointed Colonel in the rifle brigade; the 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-General; and the 9th of October following was removed from the rifle brigade to the Colonelcy of his present regiment, the 35th foot.

310. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WILLIAM DOYLE.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 24th foot in July, 1774, and in March, 1776, he embarked for Canada; he served the campaign of that and the following year with the advanced corps of the army. In October, 1776, he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy; he was present in every principal action in which the northern army was engaged, and was wounded at nearly the close of the campaign, 1777, which terminated in the convention of Saratoga. This officer was detained prisoner till exchanged in 1781, and then returned to England. In July, 1787, he succeeded to a company, and in 1789 again embarked with his regiment for Canada. In May, 1795, he received the brevet of Major, and the 27th of July, 1797, was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in Canada, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. He remained in Canada until promoted, in July, 1803, to a Majority in the 9th battalion of reserve, and shortly after joining that battalion, was appointed an Assistant-Adjutant-General on the Irish Establishment. The 16th of August, 1804, he received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 62nd; the 30th of October, 1805, the rank of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1811, Major-General. He served on the Staff in Ireland as Major-General; and the 12th of August, 1819, received the brevet of Lieutenant-General.

311. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN HATTON.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 66th foot the 29th of June, 1780; Lieutenant the 16th of July, 1782; Captain the 21st of July,

1783. With the latter rank this officer served in the West Indies eight years, and at Gibraltar nearly three years. The 2nd of September, 1795, he obtained a Majority in his regiment, and commanded it in the attack of Leogane, St. Domingo. The 17th of August, 1797, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 66th, and served as such in North America and in India. The 30th of October, 1805, he received the brevet of Colonel; and in September, 1807, he returned from India and was appointed to the Staff of Alderney in 1808. The 4th of June, 1811, this officer received the brevet of Major-General, and with that rank served on the Staff at Perth; the 12th of August, 1819, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

312. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PINSON BONHAM.

THE 24th of April, 1789, this officer was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 4th battalion of the 60th foot, and joined his regiment in the West Indies; received a Lieutenancy in the 3rd battalion the 26th of January, 1791. The 9th of June, 1793, he obtained a company in the 4th battalion of the 60th, and in 1794 exchanged into the 69th, and was appointed Major of Brigade to General Cuyler, second in command at Portsmouth. In 1795 he was appointed Major of the 2nd battalion of the 82nd foot, reduced on full pay, and continued Major of Brigade until transferred to the 2nd battalion of the 69th the 30th of May, 1797. The 9th of September, 1797, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and served at Martinique as Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, General Cuyler, and afterwards as Deputy Quarter-Master-General, in which situation he continued till the 30th of September, 1805, when he was appointed Colonel by brevet; the 25th of August, 1807, Brigadier-General; the 4th of June, 1811, Major-General; and the 12th of August, 1819, Lieutenant-General.

This officer has served twenty-two years and a half in the West Indies, during which he has had one leave of absence of six months to negotiate for his company. He was ten years Deputy Quarter-Master-General, during which he was three times at the head of the department, by deaths and removals, and transacted all the duties of it for several months at each time. He

also acted as chief of the Quarter-Master-General's Department on the two expeditions under General Grinfield, one against St. Lucie and Tobago, the other against Demarara and Berbice. On the latter he was second in command. In the peace of 1803 he had six months' leave of absence, which was not completed before he was again ordered to the West Indies, where he arrived in time to be present at the storming of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie, on the night of the 2nd of June, 1803. He has served in every colony, English, Spanish, Dutch, and French, within the Leeward Island command: he commanded the troops in the islands of Dominica and St. Kitts.

After commanding His Majesty's troops nearly twelve months at Surinam, he was, on the death of Governor Bentinck, appointed Governor of that colony, the 11th of October, 1811, which station he held till the 26th of February, 1816, when, by orders from home, he surrendered the Colony to the Dutch force, under the command of Major-General Van Paxhuys and Vice-Admiral Van Braam. For a short time he commanded the troops at Antigua.

313. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ANSON,
K.C.B.

THIS officer commenced his military career the 13th of June, 1789, as an Ensign in the 1st foot guards. He served on the Continent with his regiment from the 25th of February to the 25th of April, 1793, when he received a Lieutenancy in his regiment, with the rank of Captain, and returned home. He again went to the Continent, and served from the 1st of April, 1794, until the return of the army in May, 1795; the 28th of September, 1797, he obtained a company with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He embarked for Sicily the 25th of July, 1806, and there served till the 4th of January, 1808, when he came home. The 13th of October, 1806, he received the brevet of Colonel in the army; the 9th of September, 1808, he embarked for Spain, and was present at the battle of Corunna. The 16th of July, 1809, he embarked in the expedition to Zealand, and returned the 14th of September following. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the brevet of Major-General in the

army, and was immediately after appointed on the Staff of Ireland, from which he was removed to the Staff in the Peninsula; he 24th of November, 1811; and in 1812 was attached to Major-General Kemmis' Brigade. He was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes, and Toulouse. The 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-General.

This officer is a Knight Companion of the Military Order of the Bath, and has the honor of a baron's cross and three clasps for his services in the Peninsula.

The name of this officer was mentioned in the Votes of Thanks from Parliament, for the battles of Salamanca, the Pyrenees, and Orthes.

Sir William Anson is a Member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

314. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

GEORGE WILLIAM RAMSAY.

This officer was Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the 1st York Rangers the 25th of May, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel the 30th of December, 1797; Colonel in the army the 30th of October, 1805; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819.

This officer has served on the Staff in the West Indies; he was Adjutant-General in the Leeward Islands, and in that capacity was present at the capture of Martinique and Guadalupe, for which operations he has the honor of wearing a medal and one clasp.

315. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR EDWARD HOWORTH, K.C.B.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, the 7th of July, 1779; Captain, the 1st of December, 1782; Major in the army, the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 18th of April, 1801; Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 29th of December, 1805;

Major-General, the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General, the 12th of August, 1819.

This officer has served in the Peninsula and was present as Brigadier-General commanding the Artillery at the battles of Talavera, Busaco and Fuentes D'Onor; for which services he has the honor of wearing a medal and two clasps.

He has been rewarded by the appointment of Knight Commander of the Bath, and Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

316. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN DORRIEN.

THE 2nd of May, 1783, this officer was appointed Cornet in the Royal regiment of horse guards; the 12th of October, 1786, Lieutenant; the 14th of May, 1790, Captain; Major, by brevet, 1797; Major in the Royal horse guards, the 25th of October, 1799; Lieutenant-Colonel, the 25th of December, 1799; Colonel, by brevet, the 18th of January, 1806; Major-General, the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General, the 12th of August, 1819. In 1795 he served with his regiment in Germany.

317. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS DESBRISAY.

THIS officer : vice as 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery, the 11th of Nov 1773. In 1775 four companies of artillery were ordered for Boston, in one of which he was posted. The troops sailed from St. Helens the 14th of September, and arrived at their destination the 11th of November following. This officer served in America during the war, and returned to England September, 1784. The 7th of July, 1779, he obtained his commission as 1st Lieutenant; the 21st November, 1783, that of Captain-Lieutenant.

In June, 1789, he was ordered to America, and he remained there until 1801; during which period he commanded the Royal artillery at Newfoundland, Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and in both Canada; he was four years at St. Johns, New Brunswick, between 1791 and 1794, the remainder at Quebec. The 17th of July, 1793, he obtained his commission as Captain; the 1st of March, 1794, he received the

brevet rank of Major; the 1st of January, 1798, that of Lieutenant-Colonel; and the 2nd of October, 1799, he was appointed Major in the Royal regiment of artillery. On the 7th of February, 1803, he embarked on board the *Windham* East Indiaman, in command of three companies of artillery, for the Island of Ceylon, and returned to this country in September, 1807. The 1st of June, 1806, he was appointed Colonel in the Royal Artillery; in 1810 he was appointed to the command of the artillery at Exeter, where he continued till the 4th of June, 1811, which command he was then obliged to relinquish, being appointed Major-General. The 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-General.

318. **LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHARLES TERBOT.**

This officer was appointed a Cadet at Woolwich the 15th of March, 1771; Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, the 1st of March, 1774; First Lieutenant, the 7th of July, 1779; Captain, the 7th of March, 1784; Major in the army, the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 14th of October, 1801; Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 1st of June, 1806; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1811.

In 1776 he volunteered going to America with the expedition under Generals Burgoyne and Phillips; on the 8th of June he landed at Three Rivers with a six pounder, when that place was nearly surprised by the Americans, and the British succeeded in driving them to their boats on Lake St. François with great loss.

In 1777 he was at the taking of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence; and in the fall of that year was in the fort of Ticonderoga, commanding the artillery, when attacked by the Americans. After General Burgoyne's surrender this officer returned to Canada, and in 1780 proceeded towards Lake Ontario with two six-pounders, on an expedition under Sir John Johnston; but circumstances altered their destination when on the Lake, and this officer afterwards remained near four years at Niagara, and returned to England at the end of the war. During the principal part of his time in America he was em-

employed as an acting engineer, in which at New York the works underwent a complete repair under his direction; he was also employed in his capacity as Engineer to survey that tract of country between the Lakes Erie and Ontario, which was then purchased from the Indians, and in which he was fortunate enough to succeed with very great advantage to Government. In 1791 he volunteered going to the East Indies, and was at the siege of Seringapatam when Lord Cornwallis granted terms to Tippoo Saib. In 1792 he was at the siege and surrender of Pondicherry, and returned to England in 1793, being then promoted to a company. He was quartered at Portsmouth, and commanded the artillery in the south-west district. In 1799 he was employed on the expedition to the Helder, and returning to England was shipwrecked in Yarmouth Roads. In 1809, being then a Colonel, he was appointed to the command of the artillery under Sir Eyre Coote, on the expedition to Walcheren, commanded by the Earl of Chatham. In 1814 he was placed on the Staff of Gibraltar as a Major-General, and arrived there in June to relieve Major-General Smith in the command of the artillery, but, by the death of the Lieutenant-Governor, that officer succeeded in the command of the garrison, and would not be relieved. Major-General Terrot waited the arrival of a Governor for three months, but finding none likely to appear, he obtained permission to return to England, and resigned his Staff appointment. The 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-General.

319. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WILLIAM FYERS.

THIS officer commenced his military duties as Ensign in the corps of Engineers, the 8th of November, 1773, at the new works on Portsmouth common. On the 11th of the same month he received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant. From Portsmouth he was ordered, in the year 1774, to Plymouth. In the year 1775 he joined the army under Sir William Howe, at Boston. He served in that country during the whole of the American war, and was present at most of the principal actions which occurred in it, viz. the battle of Brooklyn, the landing on New York Island, in the Jerseys, the battle of Brandywine,

taking of Philadelphia, siege and capture of Charlestown, &c. For a year after the peace he was stationed at Halifax in Nova Scotia. He obtained his commission as 1st Lieutenant the 7th of May, 1779; and as Captain-Lieutenant the 20th of April, 1787. He returned from Halifax to England, and was employed in the Portsmouth district till the year 1788, when he was ordered to Gibraltar; in which garrison he afterwards succeeded General Morse as commanding Engineer, and remained in that situation 12 years, viz. till the year 1807, when he was ordered to England, and appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of fortifications. Whilst at Gibraltar, this officer received the following commissions: Captain the 27th of November, 1793; Major, by brevet, the 6th of May, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel ditto, the 1st of January, 1800; Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers the 1st of July, 1800; Colonel ditto the 1st of July, 1806. In 1809, whilst holding the office of Deputy-Inspector-General of fortifications, he served as Colonel and Commanding Engineer with the expedition to Walcheren, and South Beveland, &c. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General; and the same year he was appointed Commanding Engineer in Ireland. The 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-General. This officer has been almost constantly on duty since he first entered the army.

320. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GEORGE GLASGOW.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal artillery, the 7th of July, 1779; Captain the 29th of December, 1784; Major in the army the 6th of May, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1800; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal artillery the 25th of December, 1801; Colonel in the Royal artillery the 24th of July, 1806; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819. He served on the Staff in Canada as Major-General.

321. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ROBERT WINTER.

THIS officer entered the Royal marines in 1773, and was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal marines the 20th of June, 1776; Captain the 14th of July, 1780; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Major and Captain in the Royal marines the 1st of July, 1800; Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain in the Royal marines the 1st of July, 1803; Colonel Commandant en Second in the Royal marines the 24th of September, 1806; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General the 12th of August, 1819.

This officer served the principal part of the American war, in the West Indies, at a part of the siege of Gibraltar; at the siege of St. Kitts; and in all the naval actions fought there. He was also in the battles of the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, fought by Lord Rodney, in which he received a slight wound. He went on half-pay at the conclusion of the American war; and in 1792 came on to full-pay. He served in the West Indies, and in various parts of Europe, until he obtained his Majority in 1800, since which time his services have been confined to this country.

Major-Generals.

322. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE MORGAN.

APPOINTED Ensign the 2nd of September, 1756; Ensign in the 2nd foot guards the 1st of March, 1758; Lieutenant and Captain the 23rd of August, 1762; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the 26th of May, 1775; Colonel in the army the 16th of May, 1781; and Major-General the 28th of April, 1790. His rank is stationary.

323. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM FAWCETT.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 3rd foot guards the 2nd of July, 1767; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the 18th of September, 1779; Colonel in the army the 18th of November, 1790; and Major-General the 3rd of October, 1794.

This officer is Governor of Limerick. He has been on half-pay since 1783; his rank is stationary.

324. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM MADOX RICHARDSON.

THIS officer was a volunteer in the Royal navy in the year 1757; he was present at the taking of Senegal, in Africa, the 1st of May, 1758, and on the 24th of July, in the latter year, he was dangerously wounded by a musket ball in his head, in an action with the natives on the banks of the Senegal River. The 1st of December, 1758, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of marines by the Governor of the Settlement, Mason, and after remaining two sickly seasons in that climate,

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he returned to England, his commission not having been confirmed.

In the year 1760 he went to Germany as a volunteer in the 20th foot, and served during the seven-years' war: he was a volunteer at the battle of Warburgh. The 2nd of August, 1760, he was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 20th foot, and at the close of 1762 to a Lieutenancy: the 12th of January, 1763, he purchased a company in the 70th foot; the 22nd of October, 1766, he was appointed to a company in the 3rd or Buffs; Major in the army the 29th of August, 1777; and after a service, within a few days of thirty-one years, twenty-seven of which was in the Buffs, he was appointed Major in that regiment.

The 19th of February, 1783, he had the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; of Colonel in America the 13th of November, 1790; the 1st of March, 1794, Colonel in the army; and the 11th of July of the latter year, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 64th foot; Major-General the 3rd of May, 1796; and subsequently Governor of North Yarmouth.

Major-General Richardson was present at the undermentioned battles and actions:

Warburgh the 31st of July, 1760; the surprise of Zerinburgh the 5th of September, 1760; battle of Campen the 10th of October, 1760; action of Vellinghausen, or Kirk Dunkirk, the 15th and 16th of July, 1761; action at Williamstadt the 24th of June, 1762; and of Ewtaw Springs in America the 8th of September, 1781. After the latter action he had the command of the buffs. He accompanied that regiment to Jamaica, and continued with them till the peace. He then returned to England, and shortly afterwards rejoined his corps in Jamaica, and did not leave them till he brought them to England. He has also served in Gibraltar and Minorca, and for five months as a Captain of Marines on board of a man of war in the Russian armament, although, at that time, he held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army.

325. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM GOODY STRUTT.

THIS officer is the second son of Mr. Strutt, who, as Member of Parliament for Malden, in Essex, rendered himself remarkable by giving his single and solitary dissent, when the

House of Commons voted its thanks to the late Admiral Lord Keppel in 1778.

In May, 1778, Major-General Strutt entered, at an early age, into the service as an Ensign in the 61st regiment. He joined his corps in the Island of Minorca, immediately after his appointment, and in November, 1779, he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy: while in that island he acted as Extra Aid-de-Camp to General Murray, the Commander-in-Chief.

Several new regiments being raised for the defence of our foreign garrisons, Lieutenant Strutt was appointed to a company in the 91st foot, in the latter end of the year 1779. On receiving intelligence of his promotion, General Murray sent him to England by the way of Leghorn, with important dispatches to his Majesty; and Captain Strutt arrived in London in May, 1780, having performed his journey by land in fourteen days. The 91st regiment being complete in men and officers, it was ordered to the West Indies, and formed part of the garrison of St. Lucie. Captain Strutt embarked in August, 1780, for that Island, and soon after joined his corps. Malignant fevers having spread to an uncommon degree, attended with great mortality among the troops, particularly the new raised regiments, several of the latter were ordered to be drafted, among which was the 91st, in February, 1781; that corps having in less than twelve months buried more than 800 men. On his return from the West Indies he was sent on the recruiting service; but anxious to be more actively employed, he exchanged into the 97th foot, in January, 1782, and embarked with it at Plymouth for the relief of Minorca. On his arrival at Gibraltar in March following, the 97th was ordered to land, as General Murray had been obliged to surrender, on account of his weak, sickly, and starved garrison. In Gibraltar Captain Strutt continued under the command of General Elliot during the remainder of the siege of that important fortress.

Soon after the preliminaries of peace were signed, Captain Strutt returned to England, and in August, 1783, purchased a Majority in the 60th regiment; but shortly after, on a reduction of the 3rd and 4th battalions, being one of the junior field

officers, he was put on the half-pay list, although his commission had been signed expressly for the 2d battalion.

No opportunity offering by which he could get on full pay, Major Strutt resolved to visit Germany, in order to acquire the language, and obtain a proficiency in the military discipline of that country. Being provided with letters of introduction, he accordingly left England, and visited several of the German Courts. In that of Berlin he resided a considerable time, and was present at all the reviews of the Prussian troops under the immortal Frederick, to whom he was introduced by the British Ambassador. The system of tactics he then learned has since been of infinite service to him, and the good effects of which have appeared on several occasions, both on the Continent and in the West Indies, during the present war.

In 1787, hostilities being likely to commence with France, on account of the affairs in Holland respecting the Stadholder, for whose establishment the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of a Prussian army, marched to Amsterdam; Major Strutt was induced to return to England and offer his services.

On the third and fourth battalions of the 60th being raised, Major Strutt was placed on the full pay of the former, and in October of the following year he embarked for the West Indies. After a passage of thirty-two days, he arrived at Barbadoes, and was afterwards ordered to Antigua, with directions to send four companies to Dominica, and two to Montserrat.

In August, 1790, he succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the third battalion, by purchase. In the course of this year Colonel Strutt was seized with a violent fever, attended with dangerous symptoms. A few months after his recovery he sailed for England, some family affairs requiring his attention.

In April, 1792, by His Majesty's express command, he was removed to the 54th regiment, which he accompanied in the expedition under the Marquess of Hastings, then Lord Moira, to Flanders, for the purpose of relieving the Duke of York.

In the retreat through Flanders and Holland, Colonel Strutt commanded a brigade, and which he continued to hold while the British army remained on the Continent.

The French during the greatest part of the month of December, 1794, endeavored by every exertion to cross the Waal, which they at last accomplished on the 27th, near Tuyl. An attack was made upon their posts on the 30th, when the French were driven across the Waal, with great loss on their side, but very little on ours. Colonel Strutt was then ordered to occupy Tuyl; when the post of Tuyl was retaken by the Republicans on the 4th of January, 1795, who taking advantage of the intense frost, crossed the river at Bommel on the ice. The same day they made an attack on Tiel, but were repulsed, and obliged to retire. On the 6th they made another attempt, and again were beaten back. The following day Colonel Strutt received orders to evacuate the town, which he did without loss, and rejoined the main body of the army at Rhenen, and where his brigade was united with the British guards.

The position of the allied army being a disadvantageous one, it was determined to retreat into Westphalia. On the 27th of January, Sir Ralph Abercromby with the guards, and Colonel Strutt, were left on the banks of the Yssel, to endeavor to effect the removal of the stores and provisions to Bentheim. The ammunition at Deventer was got off, but the stores in general were destroyed. Two days after, Sir Ralph commenced his march, and on the 31st arrived at Oldenzaal. On the 9th of February Colonel Strutt was separated from the guards, and went with the 54th to occupy the out-posts of Northorn, with the command of the advanced posts of Nimchuy and Velthuyser. Two days after, he was reinforced by the light troops under Count Sombreuil. The enemy on the 24th, five times in number to what Colonel Strutt had under his orders, attacked and drove in the advanced posts, with the loss of one-third of the regiment of Loyal Emigrants, who behaved in the most gallant manner. Colonel Strutt would not have fallen back on Northorn on this occasion, if an entire foreign regiment had not left him, in spite of every effort of his to keep it. Two days after, the enemy abandoned the two posts, which Colonel Strutt re-occupied.

In the beginning of March, the British troops changed their position frequently, first to Meppen, then to Osnaburgh, and

afterwards to Diephalt. Soon after they marched to Bremen and Bremerlee, and on the 14th of April the infantry embarked for England.

Colonel Strutt in July following was sent to the West Indies with the 54th, and landed at St. Vincents. On the 21st of August he received the brevet of Colonel in the army, and in September following he was made a Brigadier-General in the West Indies.

While in the Island of St. Vincents he was enabled to annoy the enemy, who then occupied a considerable part of it; and he acquired with his regiment great credit, particularly during the action in which he was severely wounded. On the 8th of January, 1796, near Colonorie river, he engaged above 1200 of the enemy, with a force consisting of 13 officers, and 167 non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, of which nine officers, and 135 non-commissioned officers and privates, were either killed or wounded. On this occasion Brigadier-General Strutt was himself wounded three times; first, in the mouth, which brought him to the ground for an instant, at four o'clock in the morning. An hour after, he received a buck-shot in the breast in charging the enemy, which still remains in his body; and about six o'clock a musket-ball struck him about an inch above the right knee, and buried itself in the bone. Before the amputation could be performed he was carried above twenty miles, and an interval of above seventeen hours took place from the time he was wounded.

In May, 1796, he returned to England, and met with a most gracious reception from his sovereign; and in July, the Deputy Governorship of Stirling Castle, in North Britain, having become vacant, His Majesty was pleased to confer it on Brigadier-General Strutt.

The following year, his health being greatly recovered, and thinking himself capable of being employed once more as an officer, he again offered his services, and was appointed, in May, a Brigadier-General on the Staff in Ireland. He soon after set out for that kingdom, and was for some time at Limerick, and afterwards at Tarbert on the Shannon: but finding his health suffer much from the loss of his limb, he was under the

necessity of requesting leave to resign as a Brigadier-General, which he did in the beginning of 1798.

On the 18th of June that year, on a promotion of general officers, he was raised to the rank of Major-General.

A martyr to the gout and ill health, the effects of wounds and active service, he now tried Bath, Buxton, &c. but with little benefit; he therefore formed the resolution of quitting a profession he was much attached to, thinking such a step more honorable than remaining in a station he was unable to fill with that vigor of mind and body he had been accustomed to. The governorship of Quebec becoming vacant in 1800, by the death of General Staates Long Morris, His Majesty was again pleased to reward Major-General Strutt's services, by appointing him to it: and in August following he was permitted to sell his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 54th, and retain his rank in the army as a Major-General.

326. MAJOR-GENERAL STEPHEN POYNTZ.

THIS officer was appointed Brigadier and Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of life guards, the 24th of December, 1777; Exempt and Captain the 15th of March, 1781; Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel the 4th of February, 1793; Colonel in the army the 3rd of May, 1796; and Major-General the 1st of January, 1801. His rank is stationary, and he has not been employed on foreign service.

327. MAJOR-GENERAL J. LAY FERRIER.

IN the year 1763 this officer was received as a Cadet in General Marjoribanks' regiment of His Majesty's Scotch Brigade, then in the service of Holland as British Auxiliaries. He was appointed to an Ensigncy on the 30th of October, 1764, and served as a subaltern till promoted to a company in the same regiment, on the 28th of October, 1772. On the 30th of July, 1776, he was appointed Major; and on the 9th of August, 1779, Lieutenant-Colonel to the Honorable General John Stewart's regiment of the same brigade; which commission he held till the 10th of February, 1783, when, in consequence of an order from the Dutch Government calling upon

the brigade to abjure their allegiance to their own Sovereign and take one in place of it to their High Mightinesses, he, with 60 others, gave in his resignation, and was deputed with another Field Officer in the name of their brother officers, to lay their case before His Majesty, who was most graciously pleased to approve of their conduct, and signified to them, through Lord Grantham, then Secretary of State, and General Conway, Commander-in-Chief, his acceptance of their offer of service, should the war continue. Peace, however, shortly after taking place, and their situation being brought before Parliament, half-pay was unanimously voted them agreeable to the regimental rank respectively held by each individual. In this situation he continued till 1793, when the war breaking out, His Majesty in council, in the month of June of that year, was pleased to issue an order re-establishing the Scotch Brigade, and likewise to issue a few days afterwards Commissions to three of the Field Officers of that brigade who had been on half-pay since 1783, to the command of the three regiments, in which Commissions the brigade is named as then existing. To the third of these corps this officer was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, and at a very considerable private expense completed the same in October, 1794. In this month a Colonel-in-Chief with a fourth battalion was appointed from the British line, who had never served in the brigade. This appointment was accompanied with a letter from the Secretary at War, stating, that it was in no ways to interfere with Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrier's emoluments as Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. He had also the mortification to be informed by the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Amherst) that the ten years he had been on British half-pay was not to be included in looking forward to brevet rank in the line, and was only to reckon from the date of his last commission, in 1793. In 1795, the 1st and 2nd battalions having failed to complete their numbers, they were ordered to be drafted into the other two, of which the 4th was made the 1st, and the 3rd the 2nd. The battalion this officer had the honor to command, after having taken the duty of Edinburgh Castle during the latter end of 1794, Dunbar Camp, and Hilsa Barracks, embarked at Portsmouth in No-

vember, 1795, for Gibraltar, where he commanded it, and remained till April, 1796, when, on receipt of an order incorporating his battalion with a junior one, he was reduced to a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonelcy and deprived of his emolument as Commandant. The reason assigned for such arrangement being, that the junior battalion was commanded by an officer who, from the Commander-in-Chief's depriving Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrier of ten years' rank, was his senior. He obtained leave to return to Great Britain; and on the 3rd of May, 1796, he was included in the promotion of Colonels. On the 25th he was appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of the recruiting service at Edinburgh; and on the 2nd of July, 1796, Lieutenant-Governor of Dunbarton Castle. He continued Inspecting Field-Officer till his promotion as Major-General, the 29th of April, 1802; and some months after, in consequence of the peace, there being then no prospect of his regiment being restored to him, he, with the view of relieving himself from some of the very heavy expenses incurred in raising it, obtained permission to dispose of his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, retaining the rank he then held, and his Lieutenant-Governorship.

With the view of furnishing a history of the circumstances connected with the Scotch Brigade, the Editor has collected some interesting papers on that subject, and which are subjoined.

" Gentlemen, " St. James's, December 20th, 1782.

" I have the satisfaction of assuring you, that the situation of the officers of the Scotch Brigade in the service of Holland has been viewed by His Majesty (before whom I had the honor of laying it) with the most considerate attention and affection. I have his most gracious commands to inform you, that His Majesty is thoroughly sensible of the loyalty which has on this occasion been manifested towards His Royal Person and Government.

" His Majesty is farther pleased to do justice to the feelings which must arise in the breasts of your fellow officers, many of whom by birth allied to this country, and many of whom, without derogating from their affection to it, are however, by long services, by connexions, and endearing ties, unavoidably attached to the state under which they have long

served. I cannot give a stronger proof of His Majesty's paternal regard, than to assure you, that those who under the former description shall return to this country will be received into his gracious protection, and that even those who, from considerations such as I have alluded to above, shall continue to reside in Holland, may not be under the apprehension of having forfeited his regard for them.

" I am, Gentlemen,

" Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) " GRANTHAM.

" Colonel Ferrier and Major Lind."

" The declared Intentions and express Orders of the Crown, agreeable to justice, honor, and national faith, proved to have been counteracted and frustrated by some of those whose duty it was to concur in executing them, so as to make an Official Declaration by His Majesty have the effect of a ruinous snare to those who relied upon it.

" Endeavours to make His Majesty's just and gracious intentions prevail over what was done to frustrate them, have been used by three Secretaries of State in different Administrations, and a fourth Secretary of State to whom another Cabinet Minister, who had taken the trouble to make himself master of the subject, exposed the case in the light in which his high sentiments of honor and his zeal for the honor of the Crown made it appear, was upon the point of insisting on the necessity of removing the grounds of such a complaint, when a sudden change of ministry put it out of his power. All those endeavours having proved ineffectual, it was resolved to petition Parliament to take the matter into consideration; and a county member of great distinction had, in the year 1809, a petition for that purpose in the House of Commons ready to present, when Sir James Palteney, then Secretary at War, who was likewise master of the subject, and saw the case in the same light with the Cabinet Minister alluded to, advised against the application to Parliament; to render which unnecessary, he used, immediately afterwards, such means as were in his power, but without effect. The case has not yet been laid before His Royal Highness the

Prince Regent, and the object of this memoir is to obviate erroneous ideas which may be occasioned by want of information on the subject; should His Royal Highness be pleased to order that those who suffer the grievances alluded to, shall be placed in the respective situations which they must now have held, had not His Majesty's declared intentions concerning them been thus frustrated. In June, 1793, an Order, or Warrant, was issued by His Majesty for restoring to the Establishment of the British army, three regiments which were near the head of that Establishment when ordered abroad to the defence of the United Netherlands, where they were distinguished by the name of the Scotch Brigade. As it would have been contrary to reason and justice that the nature of the service upon which the Crown had employed those regiments, should occasion their extinction or should hurt the military fortune of the officers, while twenty-two of later date on the Establishment, which remained at home when those were ordered abroad, suffered no such loss; the same motives called for their re-establishment, as for that of the 1st or royal regiment after it had been long in the service of France.

"But some of those, whose duty it was to concur in carrying into effect His Majesty's just and gracious intentions with regard to those regiments, were guilty of doing all that lay in their power to frustrate those intentions, and what they did has ever since remained in force. (It is not known with certainty who those persons were, but it is believed that their influence extended greatly beyond their situations, and that they avoided all risk of punishment by screening themselves behind their official superiors.) His Majesty's Order, 'that the Scotch Brigade, formerly in the service of the United Netherlands, should be re-established;' as expressed in the warrant, was an order that three regiments which were, before sent abroad, near the head of the establishment of the British Army, should be restored to that establishment. That His Majesty considered those regiments as still existing, is proved by the Commissions to the Officers who obtained the command of them, dated the 5th of July, 1793, the words of those Commissions being, 'We, reposing especial trust, &c. do by these presents consti-

tute and appoint you to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of a battalion of the Scotch Brigade, and likewise to be Captain of a Company in our said Battalion.' The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Amberst, in his letters to the Officers informing them of their being appointed, conformed perfectly to the Warrant and to the Commissions, it being expressed in those letters, some of which are dated in October, 1793, that it was His Majesty's intention, 'that the Scotch Brigade, lately in the service of the States-General of the United Provinces, shall forthwith be levied in North Britain.' (It will hardly seem credible, that a plan was laid at an office, known to have been chiefly governed then, and many years before, by one of the Clerks, to thwart His Majesty's will and pleasure declared in the above-mentioned official Order, in the Commissions bearing the Royal Signature, and in the Letters by the Commander-in-Chief, for all the three are exactly contradicted in Letters (of anterior date to some of these) issued at that office; and, what was still more astonishing, the plan thus laid to annul what was done by the authority of the Crown completely succeeded.) The three Colonels had therefore the greatest reason to believe their regiments to be permanent; and in reliance on their permanency, they incurred, in their endeavours to complete them, expenses which the income arising from regiments gave the only prospect they could have of recovering, as they had not the great advantages that are allowed to officers who undertake to raise new battalions with a limited period. It cannot therefore be asserted lawfully, that it was by His Majesty's authority that those regiments were afterwards treated as new levies, because that is a gross contradiction to what His Majesty was pleased officially to declare, and to confirm with His Royal Signature in the Commissions, made the perfect reliance which the three Colonels had on that declaration, have the most ruinous consequences to them. Supposing there existed an authority to raise levies, regiments which the Sovereign had declared to be permanent, that were, when sent abroad, near the head of the list of the British Army, and that because the levies were not complete at a time limited by that authority, they were suppressed,

considered as extinct; yet even in that supposition, what opened with regard to one of the three regiments could not vindicated, for its Colonel, by means of pecuniary resources, which the other two Colonels had not, completed it within the stipulated time, yet the regiment was taken from him, and incorporated into a new-raised battalion, without its ever being pretended that he had in any degree merited such usage.

Besides the object already mentioned of His Majesty's and gracious Order for the re-establishment of those regiments, there was that of fulfilling the expectations which had been held out to the Officers at the time of the interruption of the alliance with the United Netherlands, when those regiments, not having been recalled, the States-General issued an order for changing them into Dutch troops. (His Majesty's intention of recalling those regiments had been officially communicated a few years before to the States-General, by the late Lord Dover, then Ambassador at the Hague; but in the year 1702, the late Right Honorable Charles James Fox, then Secretary of State, objected to their being recalled, on the ground that the hopes then entertained that the alliance would soon be renewed, to which hopes the recall would be adverse. The whole Brigade of British troops employed in the Army of the United Netherlands (which consisted of three English regiments, besides the three Scotch, until the year 1688, when all six came upon the Establishment of the British Army), ordered under a capitulation by which the States-General were obliged to send them over whenever they should be recalled.— Letters of King James II. to the Prince of Orange, in Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs.) A letter was written by His Majesty's orders for the direction of the Officers, in which such of them as were particularly connected in the Netherlands were permitted to remain there, it being known that the rupture was only occasioned by the party hostile to the House of Orange. Thus these Officers were permitted to retain all the advantages of the Military line, in the country where it suited their conveniency best to reside. It was provided in the same letter, that those who should return to this country should be received into His Majesty's gracious protec-

tion. (Letter of the 20th of December, 1782, by the late Lord Grantham, then Secretary of State, to Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrier, now Major-General, and Major Lind, both of the Scotch Brigade.) This to men of honor seemed perfectly sufficient, because the being encouraged to renounce a moral certainty of successive preferment, left in their option by the States-General, if they would consent to serve under the colors of the Republic, was equivalent in honor to the most positive promise that they should suffer no loss by so doing.

“ But those who formed the plan to frustrate the just and gracious intentions with which His Majesty ordered the re-establishment of that Brigade, contrived that the Officers should be treated as having ceased to have rank in any army from the day that they refused to serve under other colors than those of Great Britain. This was shewing equal contempt of the intentions with which the Crown ordered the regiments abroad to the assistance of an Ally, and of His Majesty’s gracious intentions to fulfil those of His Royal Predecessors, by being pleased to order that they should be restored to the Establishment of the British Army. For the least glimpse of reason was sufficient to show, that when three regiments, near the head of the Peace Establishment of the British Army, were ordered abroad to the assistance of an Ally, and when a succeeding Sovereign agreed that they should continue to be employed in the defence of the same confederate country, it could not possibly have been the intention of the Crown, that in case of an interruption of the alliance, the Officers of those regiments should suffer any loss, from which the Officers of junior regiments otherwise employed were exempt. Yet those persons contrived that they should suffer a loss, which to Officers who are animated with a true military spirit nothing can compensate. (Those persons imputed to the Sovereign, whose reign is by the Constitution always the same, to have reasoned in this manner:—‘ Because I delegated my authority over those regiments to an Ally, until they should be recalled, therefore when I restore them to the Establishment of the British Army, the Officers, whose rank was conferred by that delegated authority, must suffer such a retrogradation in the military career,

as will deprive them of that prospect of rising high which they never had before; and if by chance any amongst them should have the qualities requisite for rendering the most important services to the Crown and nation, those services must be entirely lost.) Military men, who have exerted themselves to become capable of serving the State in important situations, cannot be supposed to renounce, on any account whatever, the prospect of becoming eligible by their rank to those situations; therefore, to those who have long applied their minds to the various branches of the Military Science, and flattered themselves with the hopes that it would not be in vain, nothing more exasperating can be imagined than such a degradation.

“Their having been subjected to it was therefore a most heinous offence against the Sovereign, because nothing reduced any of the officers to the necessity of submitting to it, but their having been encouraged by the already-mentioned letter, to leave their future fate to His Majesty’s disposal. They were thereby not only encouraged to renounce that prospect in another army which many of their brother officers retained with His Majesty’s permission; a prospect to which many princes of some of the first Sovereign Houses in Europe, who served under the colors of the Dutch Republic, bounded their ambition;—(of two of which Houses, those of Brunswick and Holstein, are three Kings and an Emperor. These Princes, whatever their pecuniary fortunes might be, had rank at all the Courts of Europe, above any subjects, except the ambassadors of crowned heads;—but made to believe their rank so secure, that none of them ever imagined it could be necessary to recover it in the British army in the same manner that it could then be attained by newly appointed Ensigns, which most of the Field Officers had the means of accomplishing by purchasing soon after they came over, the five first commissions, and which, how humiliating soever it was to be reduced to such a necessity, would have prevented several hundreds of junior Officers from getting before them, during the period that they themselves received British half-pay, according to their respective ranks.

“Therefore those who decided that their military rank ceased from the day that they refused to quit the Royal colors of Great

Britain, made an official declaration by His Majesty have the effect of a ruinous snare to those who relied upon it, to whom they gave great cause to complain with incontestable truth, of having been deceived and betrayed, whereby they were made to suffer the loss of what was of higher value to some of them than any pecuniary fortune. The unlimited power of the Crown with regard to the Army has been stated in vindication of the authors of the proceeding here set forth, as screening them from the imputation of guilt, in having ascribed that proceeding to the Crown; as if the most despotic monarch, who having acquired a power over the fortunes of any set of men, by an encouragement given them to place their sole reliance on him, and who should afterwards exercise that power to their extreme grievance, would not act as wicked and detestable a part as any private person who should do the same.

“ A noble example of strict adherence to engagements, what ever advantage might be gained by evading them, was given to all Sovereigns, and those who exercise their authority, by the Monarch of a neighboring kingdom, in rejecting with disdain the advice of some of his counsellors, who endeavoured by Machiavelian arguments to justify the violation of a promise he had made to subjects who were in rebellion against him, although by his exercising to the prejudice of those rebels a power which their entire reliance on his honor and integrity gave him, a town must have been forced to surrender which they held out against him during thirteen months. (Louis XIII. King of France, on the occasion of the siege of La Rochelle.) But in the present case, even supposing all principles of honor to be so much disregarded, that a pretext of inexpediency could be opposed to the reparation claimed, any such pretext would be absolutely groundless; for none have expressed more strongly their abhorrence of the perfidy complained of than many of that class of men who could alone reap the smallest advantage from it. (That the case might be known to the whole Army, a history of the Scotch Brigade was published in the year 1794, before the complete accomplishment of the plan that had been laid to frustrate His Majesty's gracious intentions of preserving it. A statement of facts on the same subject, printed in 1799, was

circulated amongst all the Field-Officers of the army then in this kingdom; and ever since 1807, there has appeared in this metropolis a publication of which this is the substance, bearing nearly the same title.)

“ It was officially declared in the year 1798, that ‘ His Royal Highness the Duke of York does not consider that the case of the officers of the Scotch brigade, formerly in the service of Holland, remains in the most distant manner to be determined by him in his situation of Commander-in-Chief.’ (Extract of a Letter of the 28th of July, 1798, from Colonel Brownrigg, then Public Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to Lieutenant-Colonel Colyear Robertson.)

“ Although the regiments which composed the Scotch brigade only came upon the establishment of the British army at the same time with the present 5th and 6th of foot, which were likewise first formed in the army of the United Netherlands, they were amongst the oldest regular troops in Europe, having served under William the First, Prince of Orange, and his sons, Maurice and Frederick Henry, in the wars which accomplished the formation of the Dutch Republic. By their exploits both then, and in the greatest subsequent wars of the continent, they acquired so high a reputation, that His Majesty’s order for their re-establishment was applauded by all who had any zeal for the honor of the British arms, particularly by some of the greatest families of this kingdom, whose ancestors served in them, and acted their part in those exploits. A more extraordinary feat of war is not recorded in all history, ancient or modern, than one at which were present some of the officers who refused, in 1783, to quit the Royal British colors, under which it was performed: an engagement, in which three battalions opposed, during several hours, more than ten times their number, and forced them twice to retreat, when the French army had entered Bergen-op-zoom, the Governor of which, and most of the garrison had fled, after withstanding a siege of sixty-four days of open trenches. These three battalions, having lost three-fourths of their numbers, and seeing the impossibility of effecting what they had attempted, retreated to the camp of the allies, carrying off with them not only their own colors, but those of all the

other regiments, which had been left, in the precipitation of the flight, at the Governor's house.

“Such were the regiments, to prevent the preservation of which His Majesty's express order was counteracted, and its objects frustrated. Whether or not that order, whereof a main object was to secure the officers from suffering any loss in their military fortune, from the nature of the service on which the crown had employed their regiments, shall continue to be superseded by what was done contrary to justice, honor, and national faith, is what remains to be decided.”

SUPPLEMENT.

“THE same Field-Officer of the Scotch brigade who signed, in the name of the whole, a petition to His Majesty for its re-establishment, in December, 1792, had been employed by Government a few years before on a mission to the United Netherlands, whereof the object was to convey such encouragement to the States of one of the Provinces, and to the Government of the only remaining well-affected town of another province, as might make them hold out against the faction hostile to Great Britain and the House of Orange; which faction so greatly prevailed at that time, summer, 1787, that it had nearly made the Republic dependent on a neighbouring power. Upon the town alluded to depended the only port where British troops, then held in readiness to be sent over, could be received; and if the province to which he was sent could be compelled to join the prevailing faction, the hostile party would have had a majority in the States General. His services on that occasion appeared in such a light to Government, that in spring, 1793, he was sent for to the Treasury, and informed by the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean, then Under Secretary of State, that it was resolved upon, with the concurrence of Lord Amherst, then Commander-in-Chief, that he was to have a regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, which was immediately to be formed without trouble or expense to him, and sent to reinforce the garrison of the Cape of Good Hope. Some change of circumstances made this measure be desisted from; but the intended recompence, which he believed to have been

proposed by the late Right Honorable William Pitt, from whom he received his instructions verbally on going abroad, was the more flattering that it was owing to no solicitation of his, and that no new regiment had yet been added to the British army. But a short time afterwards, on the re-establishment of the Scotch brigade, he was, to his utter astonishment, informed, that it was expected he should serve in the rank of Major under more than three hundred junior Field-Officers, a degradation which would have prevented the acquisition of the highest honors and greatest fortune ever acquired in the military line by a British subject. As he thought it impossible, for the reasons above stated, that so flagrant an injustice could remain long without redress, he was rather astonished than vexed by the information; otherwise it may easily be imagined what must have been felt on such an occasion by an Officer who had been twice advanced in an extraordinary manner by the late Duke Louis of Brunswick, and had declined, in the hopes of being allowed an equal chance of serving his own country with other Officers of the same brigade, advantageous offers in the Imperial army, then the greatest in Europe. (Of several General Officers then in the British army, whose rank was grounded on that which they had acquired in the Scotch brigade, some had changed from it to regiments serving at home with superior rank in those regiments; yet they would have suffered no loss had they even been denied equal rank, as they still retained their first situations until the future was secured.) Thus the being deprived of that prospect in the military line, which no consideration could have made him renounce, and which nothing gave the power to take from him but the confidence he was encouraged to place in the good faith of his country, has been the reward of those services that were once acknowledged to merit a recompence which exceeded in pecuniary advantages his own expectations or wishes; to perform which services he voluntarily went over with all possible expedition to a part of the Continent then in such a state, that his Majesty's Minister residing there was obliged to procure, by the intervention of the Ministers of other Powers, an order for the protection of his person from the violence of armed mobs hostile to Great Britain, and regardless of the

law of nations, by whom that country was then over-run. All the assertions contained in this paper are to my certain knowledge strictly true.

“ W. PH. COLYEAR ROBERTSON.”

“ Sir,

“ War-Office, 26th September, 1793.

“ I am commanded to acquaint you, that His Majesty approves of your raising a regiment of foot upon the following terms: viz. The corps shall consist of one company of grenadiers and six battalion companies. The grenadier company to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, three Serjeants, three Corporals, two Drummers, two Fifers, and fifty-seven private men: and each battalion company to consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, three Serjeants, three Corporals, two Drummers, and fifty-seven private men, with the usual Staff officers, and with a Serjeant-Major and Quarter-Master-Serjeant, exclusive of the Serjeants above specified. The regiment is to be under your command as Lieutenant-Colonel, with a company, and to have one Major, having also a company. The Captain-Lieutenant is, as usual, included in the number of Lieutenants above-mentioned. The pay of officers is to commence from the dates of their commissions, and the pay of the non-commissioned officers and private men from the dates of their respective attestations. Five guineas levy-money will be allowed for each approved recruit. You will transmit to Lord Amherst, in order to be laid before the King, a list of the officers whom you may think proper to recommend for commissions in your regiment. They must be taken from the half-pay of the late Scotch brigade; if there should be a sufficient number for that purpose; if not, they are to be taken from the half-pay of the army at large. The Field-Officers and Captains are to serve in the regimental rank which they severally hold in the Scotch Brigade, and cannot be allowed any brevet rank whatsoever in this country. In all respects of pay, clothing, arms, and accoutrements, and allowances for bread and necessaries, the corps is to be on the same footing as His Majesty's other marching regiments of infantry. The Beating to authorise this levy being made out in the usual form, allows the recruiting to be carried on in any part of Great

Britain. It is meant, notwithstanding, to be confined to Scotland. No man is to be enlisted above thirty-five years of age, nor under five feet four inches high. Well-made, growing lads, between sixteen and eighteen years of age, may be taken at five feet three inches. The recruits are to be engaged without limitation, as to the period or place of service. The non-commissioned officers and privates are to be inspected by a General Officer, who will reject all such as are unfit for service, or not enlisted in conformity to the terms of this letter. It has been thought unnecessary to prescribe any particular time for the completion of your corps, His Majesty not doubting but that the officers who are engaged in this levy will exert themselves to render it complete and efficacious as soon as possible. In the execution of this service, I take leave to assure you of every assistance which my office can afford.

“ I have the honor, &c.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lay Ferrier. “ GEORGE YOUNG.”

State of Facts concerning the late Scotch Brigade.

“ The Scotch Brigade, late in the service of Holland, consisted of three regiments, two battalions to each regiment.

“ The first regiment, in the year 1783, was commanded by a Colonel M'Alister, and next to him Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham; Colonel M'Alister, now a Major-General, and still Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel to that regiment.

“ The second regiment was commanded by a Colonel Bentinck, next to him stood Colonel M'Leod, and then Lieutenant-Colonel Halkett; Colonel Bentinck, still Colonel to that regiment, and now a Major-General.

“ The third regiment was commanded by a Colonel Hamilton, next to him Lieutenant-Colonel Liveystone, and then Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrier. Colonel Hamilton died above five years ago, and about the same period Lieutenant-Colonel Liveystone was dismissed the service, and the Major who succeeded to Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrier (on his refusal to take the oath against Britain) has been ever since Colonel-Commandant to that corps, which Colonel Ferrier would have been, had he remained; the Stadtholder having promised him that he should, as soon as

Hamilton and Liveystone were out of his way, for the promotion did not run throughout the Brigade, but was always continued for the most part to their respective regiments.

“ J. LAY FERRIER.

“ London, 24th August, 1793.

“ N. B. The field-officers in the Dutch service generally rose up to the rank of Colonel-Commandant, and succeeded to the vacancies in their respective regiments, without regard to their relative seniority in the service at large; and the Scotch Brigade, in this particular, were exactly on the same footing with the rest of the Dutch army.

“ J. LAY FERRIER.”

“ To the King's Most Gracious Majesty.

“ The humble Petition of the Field-Officers sheweth, That before the three regiments of which the Petitioners are the remains, were sent abroad by King William, they were in every respect on the same footing with all other regiments then on the establishment of Great Britain. That during the whole time they were off the establishment, the order by which they were sent abroad remained in force. That having been ordered abroad by the Sovereign, to the assistance of an allied state, all that the Scotch Brigade performed in obedience to these orders, the Petitioners hope will be considered as services to the Crown. Though few of the Petitioners had any share in the action, they are not only the remains of the same regiments, but some are the sons of grandsons of those who were killed in commanding them. That because of the very strict alliance which subsisted betwixt the two states, it was thought unnecessary, until the year 1757, that the officers of these regiments, while in the pay of the States General, should take an oath of allegiance to their own Sovereign; but in that year they were obliged by Act of Parliament to take the same oaths with those of the regiments serving in the British dominions. That from this sanction of Parliament in confirmation of the original order of the Sovereign, by which those regiments were employed abroad, young men of family continued to be sent over to serve in the Scotch Brigade, in the

faith of that corps being as much a part of the British army as it was when first sent abroad, temporary cessation of enlisting private men in Scotland not being looked upon as any argument to the contrary, by persons who knew that in these regiments private soldiers were bound by no oath to the States General, but entirely at the disposal of their officers, whom they were obliged to obey upon pain of death. That the three regiments of the Scotch Brigade are believed to have been of the number of the six belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, that were in the pay of the Dutch Republic before the revolution, and came over with King William on that occasion; but the States General, in a letter to their Ambassador in England, in the year 1701, direct him to present their thanks to the King for having sent over to their assistance three Scotch regiments, without any mention of these regiments having been before in their pay. That in the year 1687 King James the Second, being at that time displeased with the States General, recalled his six regiments then in their pay; but the Prince of Orange, having persuaded all the officers to remain, except 60, and these having thrown up their Dutch commissions, the King sent a Royal yacht with three months' pay, to convey them over to England, and soon after gave out commissions for raising three regiments to reinstate them, according to their former rank in Holland. That during the war of the succession, two new-raised regiments having been added to the Scotch Brigade, and having been reduced in Holland, in the year 1717, the officers were not only put upon the same footing with those of all other British regiments that had been raised during the war, and disbanded at the peace, but that a sum of £ 60,000 was granted by Parliament, to pay the arrears then owing to those officers by the Dutch Republic. That the three old British regiments in the pay of the United Netherlands having belonged before the Union particularly to Scotland, the rule observed in preferments was adapted to the state of their country, where younger sons of the first families must often have been superseded by their inferiors, had advancement been obtained by purchase. That since the officers of new-raised regiments in the pay of the United Netherlands, whose fate was the consequence of an expected reduction, were thus

treated like those of all other new-raised regiments, whose fate was the consequence of their loyalty and patriotism, would have been restored to the same footing with all other old regiments. That the Dutch Republic, becoming the enemy, from having been the strictest ally of Great Britain, endeavoured to appropriate to themselves your Majesty's regiments in their pay, by obliging the officers to swear that they acknowledged no power except the States General as their lawful Sovereign. That those regiments being quartered in four separate garrisons, all remote from the coast, it was not in the power of the Petitioners to lead home their several battalions in arms from the Dutch territories, which they might otherwise have done. For though the greatest part of the private soldiers were at that time foreigners by birth, very few were subjects of the States General, and being under the absolute command of their officers, were entirely at the disposal of your Majesty. That having applied to your Majesty's Ministers for orders, and your Majesty's gracious protection having been officially promised to those officers who should return to Great Britain, the Petitioners, to the number of nine Field-Officers and forty-five Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, came over to England in the spring of 1783. That the colors, uniform, sash and gorget, beat of drum, and word of command, were then changed from British to Dutch, so that the remaining officers who submitted to the oath and these other conditions, were no longer British. But a regiment is never considered as annihilated by what it suffers from an enemy, while the best part of the officers remain true to their colors: the Scotch Brigade still existed in the persons of the Petitioners. That regiments which have had by the chance of war the misfortune to be totally taken prisoners, whose colors have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and of which none but the officers returned, have nevertheless been considered as still existing, have since been completed, and are now on foot as before. That whether a regiment has been sent abroad to the assistance of an ally, or employed on any other service, both being by the orders of the Sovereign, no difference has been made betwixt the one and the other, when they returned. Neither

has it ever been considered as an alienation of a regiment that it has been long paid by an allied state, when employed in its defence. Thus the first or Royal regiment lost nothing by having been forty years in the pay of France. That if the behaviour of the Scotch Brigade in fulfilling the purpose for which it was ordered abroad, is taken into consideration, it will seem hard that by having been so employed it should forfeit its former condition in the British army. An instance of that behaviour, fresh in the memory of many officers of different nations, happened at the siege of Bergen-op-zoom. All of the brigade employed in the defence, not amounting to eighteen hundred men, and supported by only one Dutch battalion, after the Governor and all the rest of the garrison had fled, attempted to drive out the besiegers when in the heart of the town, and sustained an engagement of several hours with the whole French army; but finding that further resistance must end in their being totally destroyed to no purpose, they got their colors out of the Governor's house, and firing by platoons in the retreat, with the same order as at a review, carried them off safe, but had near two thirds of their number killed. The petitioners, some of whom were present on that occasion, pray that these Royal British colors, in the preservation of which so many lives were lost, may no longer remain in the arsenal of Holland, but may be demanded in Your Majesty's name, as they were already in 1783, before the conclusion of the treaty of peace with the Republic; and that when Your Majesty shall think proper to augment your land forces by additional battalions, the distinguished actions of the Scotch Brigade maintaining the military glory of the nation may not be lost, but may serve to animate the same regiment revived; and the petitioners, whose loyalty towards your Royal person and Government has been honored with Your Majesty's high approbation, hope that from their having served long on the frontiers where Your Majesty's troops are now employed, they may contribute in some degree to the success of the British arms, if Your Majesty should be pleased to send them to the field."

Extracts from the Register of the Resolutions of Their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Netherlands, December 8, 1782.

“By Resumption, &c.”

“It is resolved, that His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, as Captain-General of the Union, shall be authorized and requested, as the said Captain-General is by these authorized and requested, to require of all the officers now present doing duty, of the three regiments composing the Scotch Brigade, that they, over and above the oath given by them before the Council of State, and that given to the States of the different Provinces upon whose establishment they are paid, it shall be further exacted from them to swear the same oath, (at this period the officers of the Scotch Brigade had not taken the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, therefore this excuse for their present conduct can have no manner of hold. French gold was in circulation among them, and produced this ungrateful transaction, and otherwise the ruin for the time of the Republic,) which was demanded from the officers of the said corps in former wars between the crowns of Great Britain and the States-General, in such form and manner as shall be hereafter expressed, upon pain that the commissions of such officers as do refuse to take the said oath shall be declared vacant and forfeited, unless that they, the said officers, determine to obey this order of their High Mightinesses, within the term of six weeks from the date of this notification of the resolution; and that His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange shall be requested to send the proper orders to the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors or Commanding Officers of the garrisons where any of the said three Scotch regiments are in quarters, to exact the said oath from all the officers present doing duty in the service of their High Mightinesses: that with regard to the officers absent on Furlough, His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange shall be authorised and requested, in terms of this resolution, to direct that the said absent officers be ordered to join their respective regiments on or before the 1st of March, 1783, for the purpose of having the said oath administered to them, upon pain of undergoing the same penalty with the officers present who re-

fuse to take the same. It is however to be understood that those officers who are placed by the army, or dispensed from service, and who have retired to Scotland, are to be exempted from taking the said oath, and that with regard to what concerns them, they are to enjoy their pay as formerly. And finally, that His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange shall be authorised and requested, so as by these he is vested with full power, to make the proper arrangements, and issue the necessary orders, to the end that the said regiments now composing the Scotch Brigade, shall by the first opportunity of their receiving new regimentals be clothed in the same uniform with the other regiments of infantry in the service of the state; and that in the mean time the officers of the said three regiments must provide themselves with orange sashes, and gorgets, and esponsons, agreeable to the model of the other troops in the service of their High Mightinesses. As also that their colors shall be changed in like manner, so that they may not longer be permitted insultingly to parade with the hostile arms of the King of Great Britain upon the same. And that further, the said regiments are to issue their orders and words of command in the Dutch language and no more beat the Scotch march.

“ Done at the Hague, the 18th of November, 1782.”

Copy of the Oath.

“ I declare and swear, that during the service by which I am bound to the United Netherlands, and as long as I am not legally discharged out of the said service, I shall acknowledge no person for my Sovereign out of the said Netherlands; and that I in good conscience do not reckon myself to respect, and likewise shall not respect or obey any commands or orders whatsoever, or from whomsoever the same may be, as those of the said States General of the United Netherlands, together with what is further expressed in the general oath, promising and swearing hereby to be true and faithful to the said States General, to the States of the Provinces where my services may be required, as also to the Magistrates of the towns where I shall be put in garrison, and to respect and serve them truly and faithfully under the command of His Highness as Captain General of the said land, and to respect

and obey the said States General, and particularly His Highness, together with the other Captains and Commanders that are or may hereafter be placed over me.

(Signed) " R. STOET,
(Loves) agrees with the aforesaid Register,
(Signed) " H. FAGEL."

Copy of the Letter from the Prince to the Colonels.

" Trusty and well-beloved, &c.

" We have found good to write you hereby, that you are to cause make blue uniforms in place of red for all the officers, under officers, drummers and private men of the regiment under your command, the mounting in every thing else to remain as it is at present, and to send us an estimate of what loss the regiment may sustain by the said change ; and likewise to issue the necessary orders that the officers provide themselves immediately with Orange sashes and new gorgets and esponsons, (in case the arms of Great Britain are engraved upon those they have at present) according to the model of those of the other troops of the state ; and further to let us know if there is any arms or device engraved on the halberts, which in such case must be also changed ; and lastly, to provide new colors, according to the model, painted with the arms of the Generality, or of the Province upon whose establishment the regiment is paid ; as on the 1st of January next the said regiment must begin to be commanded in the Dutch, and no more in the English language, from which day likewise henceforth the said regiment is to beat the Dutch and not the Scotch march.

" Wherewith, trusty and well-beloved, &c., we recommend you to God's holy protection.

" Your good Friend,

" The Hague, (Signed) " W. PRINCE OF ORANGE.
8th Dec. 1782."

Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrier, and Major Lind.

" Gentlemen,

" We have done ourselves the honor to write a conjunct letter to Lord Grantham, by this day's mail, inclosing copies of the resolutions of the States General, and the orders of the Prince of Orange, anent the annihilation of the Scotch Brigade.

We have informed his Lordship, that we had wrote to you both as Field-Officers in the Brigade, instructing you to wait upon his Lordship to receive His Majesty's commands anent the line of conduct we ought to observe, at the same time referring His Lordship to you both as to particulars. We hope, Gentlemen, that you will cheerfully undertake this piece of trouble, as well on our account as on that of yourselves and your brother officers; and we hope to have your answer as soon as possible. We are with sincere regard, Gentlemen,

“ Your most obedient humble Servants,

“ W. W. HAMILTON of Tilverton Hill,
of Major-General Stuart's regiment,
Colonel Commandant.

“ P. MACALISTER Colonel-Commandant,
of Major-General Houstoun's regiment.

“ Maastricht, the 17th of December, 1782.

“ To Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrier, and Major Lind.”

“ Edinburgh, 22d January, 1795.

“ Dear Sir,—Believe me I have very great pleasure in transmitting the enclosed resolution, expressing the very favorable sense the Magistrates and Council entertain of the alacrity and conduct of your battalion on a late occasion; and it must be extremely pleasing to every lover of his country to observe a corps so lately raised, exhibit so early, symptoms of that ardor and military spirit which uniformly and eminently distinguished the ancient and honorable body of men which they now in part represent.

(Signed) “ JAMES STIRLING, Lord Provost.”

“ Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrier,
3d Battalion Scotch Brigade.”

Thanks of the town of Edinburgh, the 22^d of January, 1795, to Colonel Ferrier, the officers and men of his new-raised battalion.

“ At Edinburgh, the twenty-first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

“ Which day the Right Honorable the Lord Provost, the

Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh being assembled :

“ It having been represented that the battalion of the Scotch Brigade, commanded by Colonel Ferrier, presently stationed in the Castle of Edinburgh, had on occasion of the late alarming fire in this city, early in the morning of the fifteenth instant, attended the magistrates on the shortest notice :

“ The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, in testimony of their approbation of the conduct of the officers and men of the above battalion, unanimously resolved “ to return them thanks for their alacrity on the above occasion, and appointed an extract of their above minute to be transmitted to Colonel Ferrier, to be communicated to the officers and men of the said battalion.”

Letter from the Governor of Gibraltar to Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrier, when his battalion was taken from him, and he applied to return home.

“ Gibraltar, 1st March, 1796.

“ Sir,—I have received your letter, with the inclosures. The latter have been transmitted to His Royal Highness ; and I am persuaded he will not fail to observe how very speedily his orders respecting the Scotch Brigade have been carried into full effect. I lament for the King’s service the necessity of your returning to England for the arrangement of your private affairs, as it will deprive this garrison of one of its most active, zealous, and intelligent officers. I have only to add my sincere wishes for a speedy and pleasant passage.”

(Signed) “ CHARLES O’HARA, Lieutenant-General.”

328. MAJOR-GENERAL LAWRENCE BRADSHAW.

THE 25th of September, 1780, this officer received an Ensigny in the 46th; the 3rd of September, 1781, a Lieutenancy in the 13th foot; and the 30th of April, 1790, a company in the 13th foot. War with Spain being expected in consequence of the Nootka Sound dispute, he embarked at Cork, immediately after his promotion to a company, and sailed on an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the West

Indies; but receiving intelligence at Barbadoes that the differences between the two countries were adjusted, he proceeded to Jamaica. On the breaking out of the war with France, in 1793, he embarked with his regiment on an expedition against St. Domingo, and served in that island as long as the regiment remained there, and in every part of the island occupied by the British. He was in various actions whilst employed on this service, and commanded at St. Marc's and Tiburon, when those posts were attacked by the enemy. He received the Majority of his regiment the 11th of September, 1794, and commanded it in St. Domingo till 1795, when he returned to England. The 1st of September, 1795, he succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw served in Ireland during the rebellion: in 1800, he embarked in the expedition to Ferrol, and afterwards proceeded to Gibraltar, when the troops joined the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby and sailed to Cadiz, where it not being deemed expedient to land, the army was divided, and the 13th foot, after remaining some time at Minorca, Malta, and Marmorice, proceeded to Aboukir Bay, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and landed in Egypt on the 8th of March, 1801. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was in the battles of the 13th and 21st of that month, and remained in Egypt with the regiment until ordered home on account of ill health. The 2nd of February, 1803, he was appointed Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st life guards; the 25th of September, 1803, Colonel by brevet, and the 25th of July, 1810, Major-General.

In 1806 this officer was appointed one of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, which situation he held till the termination of that commission in 1812, when he obtained permission to dispose of his regimental commission in the 1st life guards, retaining his rank in the army.

329. MAJOR-GENERAL AUGUSTUS, BARON VELTHEIM.

THIS officer was appointed Colonel in the British army, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 2d dragoons King's German Legion, the 17th of April, 1804; Colonel Commandant of the 3rd Hussars King's German Legion the 7th of May, 1810; Major-General

the 25th of July, 1810; and Colonel Commandant of the 2nd light dragoons King's German Legion the 24th of January, 1814.

This officer is a Knight of the Royal Prussian Order of St. John, and Colonel Commandant of the 2d light dragoons in the King's German Legion: he served as Captain and Major (in the Hanoverian army) of dragoons under the command of the Duke of York in the revolutionary war, and was employed on the advanced posts. When the French afterwards overran Hanover, he came to England and offered his services. He obtained a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, with the rank of Colonel, and subsequently assisted Major-General Baron Schatte in raising a regiment of German dragoons, which he, as the Commanding Officer, brought over to England, and organized the same. He was soon afterwards honored with the command of a brigade as Colonel on the Staff, and subsequently appointed Brigadier-General, with the command of the Fermoy division in Ireland, under the immediate orders of Lieutenant-General (now General) Floyd. He was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 3rd regiment of Hussars King's German Legion; the 7th of May, 1810; Major-General the 25th of July, 1810; and was transferred from the command of the 3rd Hussars to the Light Dragoons King's German legion, the 24th of January, 1814.

The Major-General has always been desirous of active employment, and offered his services for Spain, but was not so fortunate as to have the opportunity afforded him of sharing in the laurels of the Peninsula campaigns.

330. MAJOR-GENERAL PETER DUPLAT.

THIS officer commenced his military career in the year 1774, as Cadet in the Hanoverian regiment of the line, Prince Charles's. In 1778 he was promoted to an Ensigny in the corps of Engineers, and employed for two years on a topographical survey of His Majesty's Electoral dominions, when he received the rank of second Lieutenant in the Queen's light dragoons, in which distinguished regiment he served till 1781,

and then volunteered in the 16th regiment of the line as First Lieutenant: this regiment and the 15th being raised at that time, by order of His Majesty, and given for seven years into the service of the Honorable East-India Company. The two regiments being completed to 2070 men, in the latter end of 1782, sailed in two divisions for England, and from thence to the East Indies, where the 16th regiment arrived, at Madras, in the month of May, 1783. The regiment was immediately sent by sea to the British Army encamped in the vicinity of Cuddalore, where they came in time to share in the glory of the battle of the 13th of June, 1783. It fell to the lot of this corps to storm, in conjunction with the 15th Hanoverian, 101st Regiment, British, and two battalions of Sepoys, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, the principal strong entrenchment of the French and Hyder Ally's combined army; in which they succeeded in a most gallant manner, and received, in public orders, from Major-General Stuart, commanding that army, the most flattering approbation of their conduct. During the siege of Cuddalore, the official intelligence of peace between England and France having arrived, the army broke up, and the remains of the 15th and 16th Hanoverian regiments were ordered to march to the Southern army at Trichinopoly, commanded by Colonel Fullarton; where they shared the toils of that army, taking the strong forts of Dindigul, Coimbetore, cutting a road through the Elephant Mountains, and capturing the strong fort Poligautcherry, on the 21st of December, 1783. This fort was stormed by the present Honorable Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Maitland, then Captain commanding some flank companies of the Native light infantry battalions, who, taking advantage of a very rainy and stormy night, and supported by the Hanoverian picquets, succeeded in this bold and gallant enterprise. Peace being also made with Tippoo Saib, the important districts of Dindigul and Coimbetore were added to the Honorable the East-India Company's dominions.

The Southern army was next for nearly two years employed to keep in check the different Poligars, after which the detachment of Hanoverians marched to Arcot to join the headquarters, and remained there till 1786, in cantonment with a

large force of the King's and Company's troops. The 26th of November, 1784, this officer received the rank of Captain, and in 1788, when an army of about 5000 men were formed at Ongole in the Zontour Circar, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Trent, he served with the 16th regiment on that expedition, which succeeded in adding that important Circar to the East-India Company's territories.

In 1792 both Hanoverian regiments having served ten years in the East Indies, and being reduced to skeletons, they were sent to their native country, where His Majesty was graciously pleased to raise out of the two regiments the 14th light infantry, which when completed marched, in 1794, to Flanders, to reinforce the Hanoverian corps serving with the British army commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of York. He arrived at Menin when General Moreau shortly afterwards invested that place; he was present at the gallant sortie of Lieutenant-General Hammerstein out of Menin, on the 30th of April, 1794. Soon after which he was promoted to a Majority in the 6th Hanoverian regiment, and, having joined his corps near Tournay, he was on the 17th and 18th of May, 1794, present at the attack on Dottingnee, and Moukron, by the Hanoverian column under the command of Field-Marshal Count Walmoden, as also, on the 22d of May, at the battle of Vantchinn. He served after that action under the orders of Major-General Baron Mydel, at Wortighem, to preserve a communication betwixt the Austrian army before Ypres and Oudenarde. He was present at the attack of a superior French force, which obliged this corps to retire towards Oudenarde.—He subsequently was employed in the garrison that defended this place, till the British army moved towards the frontiers of Holland. He was present at the affairs of Breda, Bortell, the evacuation of Nimeguen, and shared all the privations on the Botambel, and the hardships of a most vigorous winter campaign. The British army evacuating that country, this officer was employed on the cordon at the Enis in conjunction with the Hessian and Prussian army under Field-Marshal Mellendorff, where for a considerable time he commanded, as Major, the out-posts. He received the rank of Lieutenant-

Colonel in the 1st foot, the 9th of August, 1799, and was present at the unfortunate convention at Eimburg, in 1803, concluded between Count Walmoden and the French Marshal Mortier.

On the 18th of September, 1804, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 8th battalion King's German Legion, in the British service. In the expedition of Lord Cathcart to the Baltic, he commanded a brigade of three battalions, the 6th, 7th and 8th King's German Legion, at Stralsund: he served at the siege of Copenhagen; and on his return with the army to England from that expedition, he was ordered to join the troops forming the expedition under Lieutenant-General Breat Spencer at Portsmouth, with which he arrived at Gibraltar. He was sent with the 3d, 4th, 6th, and 8th battalions King's German Legion to Sicily, to reinforce the British army under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke. This officer received the rank of Brigadier-General the 25th of April, 1808, and of Major-General the 25th of July, 1810: he served from 1806 to 1815 in the British army in Sicily, and had the command till 1811 of the Southern district, including the two important fortresses Siracusa and Augusta. He was removed to the command of Messina, when Lord William Bentinck gave up those two fortresses to the Sicilian government; he commanded the districts of Messina, Melazzo and Contessa, when Lord William Bentinck sailed with an expedition to Genoa, and afterwards, as senior General Officer, had the command of the British army at Palermo till the arrival of Lieutenant-General M'Parlane. Hostilities having commenced with General Murat, Lieutenant-General M'Parlane sailed with an expedition to Naples; and this officer again took the command of the remaining British troops in the island, and His Sicilian Majesty placed his disposable forces under his orders. With this combined force, and assisted by the British gun-boats under the command of Colonel Robinson, he determined on an attack upon the Calabrian coast, where Marshal-de-Camp Baron de Verroia, a Frenchman in General Murat's service, was stationed with about 6000 men. The enemy being summoned to surrender two days before the attack was to be exe-

cuted, accepted the capitulation offered him, and this officer directed a part of the British troops under his command to take possession of the forts from Scylla to Regio, along the Calabrian coast, where General Murat's troops laid down their arms, and the Sicilian flag was hoisted. His Sicilian Majesty during these operations being present at Messina, was pleased, when sailing for Naples, to confer the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Januarius on the Major-General.

The Major-General next received orders to direct the evacuation of the British troops and military stores from Sicily, which was performed in the space of near three months: he then proceeded, by order, to the Ionian Islands, where he received the command of the British troops at Corfu, and remained there about nine months, when on the termination of hostilities, the King's German Legion being disbanded, the Major-General was recalled from the Staff.

331. MAJOR-GENERAL AUGUSTUS HOUSTEDT.

THIS officer was appointed Colonel in the British service, and Colonel-Commandant of the 6th Line Battalion King's German Legion, the 15th of December, 1804; Major-General, the 25th of July, 1810. He served on the Staff of the army in Sicily, under Lord William Bentinck; and is a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

332. MAJOR-GENERAL VICTOR, BARON ALTEN.

THIS officer commenced his military career the 1st of May, 1770, as Ensign in the 2nd regiment of foot in the Hanoverian service; in 1774 he obtained a Lieutenancy in the Hanoverian Life Guards; in 1786 he received the rank of Captain, and in 1791 a troop in the 8th regiment of Dragoons. In 1798 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in Brabant; in 1794 he had the brevet of Major; in 1799 was appointed to a Majority in the 4th Dragoons; in 1803 he obtained the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1804 he was appointed to command the 1st Hussars King's German Legion, which corps he had raised; the 19th of December, 1804, Colonel in the army, and Colonel of the 2nd Hussars King's German

Legion, which corps he also raised. In 1807 he embarked with his regiment on the expedition to the Isle of Rugen, and from thence to the Isle of Zealand; he served at the siege of Copenhagen, under Lord Cathcart; and was present at the battle of Kioge. In 1809 he embarked on the expedition to Walcheren; the 25th of July, 1810, he received the rank of Major-General. In 1811 he was ordered to join the army under Lord Wellington, in the Peninsula, and had the command of a hussar brigade. The 25th of September in the same year, Major-General Alten was warmly engaged at Elboden, near Ciudad Rodrigo; his brigade, consisting only of 330 men of the 11th Light Dragoons and 1st Hussars King's German Legion, maintained a position against 2700 of the enemy's cavalry, and charged them ten different times. After the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the march of Lord Wellington with the British to Badajos, Major-General Alten was directed to remain with the 1st Hussars King's German Legion at Tenebron, between Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca, to watch the enemy, and where he continued till obliged to retire, by a movement of the whole force under General Marmont. On the 18th of July, 1812, his brigade, consisting of the 14th Light Dragoons, and the 1st Hussars King's German Legion, had a sharp action at Costrilla with a body of French cavalry, very superior in point of numbers. Major-General Alten's brigade maintained its position, and the French General Carrier was taken prisoner. The 22nd of July, at the battle of Salamanca, the Major-General was shot through the thigh, and in consequence obliged to remain six weeks at Salamanca. From thence he went to Madrid to retake the command of his brigade. On Lord Hill retiring from Madrid towards Portugal, to join Lord Wellington near Salamanca, Major-General Alten's brigade, at that time consisting of the 14th Light Dragoons, the 1st Hussars, and the 2nd Hussars King's German Legion, formed the rear-guard, and had daily skirmishes with the French cavalry. Near Mattilda eighteen French squadrons attacked, but without obtaining any success, the seven under his command. On Lord Wellington, in 1813, marching from Portugal into Spain, Major-General Alten's brigade formed the advanced guard before the centre column.

He was present at the battle of Vittoria, and after that engagement pursued, with his brigade (consisting then of the 14th Light Dragoons and 1st Hussars King's German Legion) and Colonel Ross's troops of Light Artillery, the enemy to Pamplona. At the battle in the Pyrenees, the 10th of November, Major-General Alten's brigade was present; it crossed the Pyrenees with the infantry, and at San Jean Pie de Puerto it was posted with the corps of the Spanish General Mina, in the rear, to watch and to keep the enemy in check, and to cover the rear in the vicinity of Harporen. Major-General Alten was placed, in April, 1814, on the Staff of the British army in Holland, and received the command of the 5th regiment of cavalry of King's German Legion. He subsequently served at Waterloo, where he was much distinguished.

Major-General Alten has the honor of wearing a medal and one clasp for the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria. He is a Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

333. MAJOR-GENERAL

THE BARON SIR SIGISMUND LOW, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Colonel in the British service the 20th of December, 1804; Colonel-Commandant of the 4th line battalion King's German Legion the 17th of August, 1809; and Major-General the 25th of July, 1810.

He served on the Staff in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington; and was present at the battles of Talavera and Salamanca, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal and one clasp. He is an Honorary Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

334. MAJOR-GENERAL ADOLPHUS, BARON BARSEN.

THIS officer had the rank of Colonel in the British service, and was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 2nd line battalion of the King's German Legion the 21st of December, 1804; and Major-General the 25th of July, 1810. He served on the Staff in Sicily under Lord William Bentinck, and was engaged in the operations on the Eastern Coast of Spain under Lieutenant-General Sir William Henry Clinton.

335. MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES, COUNT ALTEN, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed an Ensign in the Hanoverian Guards the 24th of July, 1781, and in the year 1790, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain, to the late Field-Marshal Baron de Reden, and accompanied, 1793, in the same capacity, the late Field-Marshal Baron de Freytag, who commanded the Hanoverian troops then employed in Brabant. Captain Alten was present at the battle of Famars, at the siege of Valenciennes, and battle of Hondschooten. In the year 1794 he was appointed to a company in the Guards, and as such commanded the out-posts of Menin; and when that fortress was besieged he took an active part, at the head of his company, in the sortie from the same on the 30th of April, 1794, when the Hanoverian troops under the command of the late General Baron Hammerstein forced their way through the enemy. The King of England was graciously pleased to approve of Captain Alten's conduct on that occasion, in a letter under His Majesty's sign manual to the General commanding. When the army began to retreat, Captain Alten was present at the battle of Hoogbleede and attack near Nimeguen. Since which period he was employed with the rear guard; soon after the return of the Hanoverian troops to their own country, Baron Alten got the commission of Major in the guards, the 30th of October, 1795; and in 1802, that of Lieutenant-Colonel in the same regiment.

On the occupation of Hanover by the French, in 1803, Lieutenant-Colonel Alten hastened to England in order to serve his lawful sovereign; and was on the 16th of November, of that year, appointed to the command of the 1st light infantry battalion of the King's German Legion. In December of the following year he received the appointment of Colonel Commandant of that battalion, and in 1805 accompanied the expedition under General Lord Cathcart to the North of Germany. Colonel Alten commanded at the time the two light infantry battalions of the King's German legion as a Brigade.

In 1807 he went in the same capacity and command with the British troops to the Island of Rugen and Danish Zealand, and had the charge of out-posts. In 1808 his brigade ac-

accompanied the expedition to Gottenburg, under the command of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, and from thence Brigadier-General Alten was sent to Portugal, where again his brigade consisted of the two light infantry battalions of the King's German Legion. They entered Spain with the troops under the orders of the late Sir John Moore, and on the retreat of the British army towards Galicia, Brigadier-General Alten was sent in command of the two flank brigades, his own, and that of Brigadier-General Robert Crawford, to Vigo, in order to cover the right of the army, with which he embarked and returned to England.

In 1809 Brigadier-General Alten accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, under General the Earl of Chatham, where he was employed with his brigade at the siege of Flushing; he returned to England with the army in 1810, and in February, 1811, when his brigade had sufficiently recovered from the effects of the Walcheren fever, Major-General Alten, who had obtained that rank in July, 1810, embarked with it for Portugal, where he joined the army under the immediate command of Marshal Beresford; he commanded the reconnoitring party of Badajos, and was present at the battle of Aibuhera. In October, 1811, the command of the 7th division devolved on Major-General Alten, who was, in June, 1812, appointed to the command of the light infantry division. He commanded it at the battle of Salamanca, and from thence went with it to Madrid, where he was left in command of part of the army in order to cover that capital, and in observation of the French under Marshal Suchet. Being joined by Lord Hill's corps, under whose orders he began to retreat, they fell in near Salamanca with the Marquess of Wellington's army. From that place to Ciudad Rodrigo, Major-General Alten covered the retreat, and had an engagement near Sanmonios.

In June, 1813, Major-General Alten fell in, at St. Milian, with a corps of the enemy which he attacked with his light division, defeated them, and took several hundreds of prisoners. He was on the 21st of the same month present, in command of the light division, at the battle of Vittoria. Immediately after the battle he formed the advanced guard of the army, which

pursued the beaten enemy through the Pyrenees; he drove the enemy from their fortified positions of la Vera and la Bayonetta.

In the action of the Nivelle Major-General Alten forced with his division several fortified rocks, and took the 88th French regiment prisoners. In December, 1813, when the British army passed the river Nive in order to invest Bayonne on that side, he had with his division a considerable share in the success attending the actions on that occasion.

On the passage of the army over the Gaves and Adour, previous to the battle of Orthes, Major-General Alten was several times engaged with the enemy, who were always worsted.

His last engagements with the enemy, in that ever-memorable campaign, were in the battles of Orthes and of Toulouse, always retaining the command of the light infantry division.

Major-General Baron Alten was appointed, on the 14th of August, 1814, a Lieutenant-General in the Hanoverian army, got the local rank of Lieutenant-General in the British on the continent of Europe, and was entrusted with the command of a Hanoverian corps of 16,000 men in the Netherlands. In April, 1815, Lieutenant-General Alten was appointed by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, to the command of a British division, retaining however the chief command and superintendance of the Hanoverian troops, who were then divisioned with the British.

On the 16th of June, 1815, Lieutenant-General Alten was present in the battle of Quatre Bras, and on the 18th following, in that of Waterloo, where he was severely and dangerously wounded. His account, addressed to the Duke of Cambridge, is annexed.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain and Hanover was graciously pleased to confer upon Baron Alten, the title of Count, in August of the same year, and in September, 1816, presented him with the commission of General of Infantry in the Hanoverian service.

Count Alten has been invested with the following orders, viz.: Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight Commander of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Portuguese

Order of the Tower and Sword, Knight of the first class of the Russian Order of St. Ann, Knight of Wilhelm of the Netherlands; he also has the honor of wearing a cross and three clasps for the battles of Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

After the battle of Waterloo the following letter was addressed by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to Lieutenant-General Alten:

“ Carlton-House, 7th July, 1815.

“ George, Prince Regent, acting for and in the name of His Majesty George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c., communicate to you, by these presents, our gracious intentions.

“ Noble, beloved, and loyal, if, on the one hand, we are deeply afflicted at the considerable loss which our Hanoverian corps, confided to your orders, has suffered in the memorable battles of the 16th and 18th of last month, we have had reason, on the other hand, to feel peculiar satisfaction at learning the eulogiums which you bestow in your account upon the distinguished courage and bravery of our valiant Hanoverians; a testimony upon which we set the highest value, as it comes from you; from a General who has combated in so many battles for his country and the good cause, and has constantly distinguished himself by his talents and bravery.

“ It very sincerely afflicts us to see you among the number of those who are wounded; and it is, however, with pleasure that we perceive you were able to retain the command of your troops, and that you have the hope of being entirely recovered in a few weeks.

“ We have been very glad at receiving, with your narration, the copy of the report you made, on the 20th of last month, to our beloved brother, the Duke of Cambridge, upon the said battles; by which we have been perfectly informed of the plan of the battle, and all the circumstances accompanying it.

“ It will be the object of our particular solicitude to recompense all those who have gloriously distinguished themselves before the enemy; and we certainly shall not fail to provide for the orphans and widows of those who have fallen, fighting for their country. We wait, for this end, only for the proposals of

our beloved brother, the Duke of Cambridge, whom your farther reports will soon enable to realise our intentions.

“ We charge you to express to the Hanoverian army, under your command, our entire satisfaction with their good conduct in the said battles ; assuring you, at the same time, that it is perfectly well known to us how much is to be ascribed to the talents and bravery with which you commanded them.

“ It is with sentiments of affection and favor, &c. &c.,

(Signed) “ G. P. R.”

The following account of the important battles fought in the Netherlands on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815, was transmitted by this Officer to the Duke of Cambridge, and particularly deserves to be recorded in this work, it being considered as one of the best narratives of those events, and was not published in the Gazette of this country.

“ 20th June, 1815.

“ In the evening of the 15th the troops broke up from their cantonments, which were widely apart. The Duke of Wellington concentrated his army in the environs of Brussels, at Genappe. The Prince of Orange, under whose command my division was, advanced to Quatre Bras, where the roads from Mons to Namur, and from Brussels to Charleroy, intersect each other. The French had divided their army, and attacked the Prussians, the Duke of Wellington, and our corps, at one and the same time. The Prince of Orange posted us between Quatre Bras and Sart à Maveline, in such a manner that the right wing occupied the former, and the left the latter village. The troops marched up under a most violent cannonade from the enemy. A wood on the right of Quatre Bras was alternately taken on our part, and by the French. The cannonade on both sides was extremely brisk. The enemy repeatedly attempted to force our left. I detached the field battalion of Lüneburg to drive him out of the village of Pierremont, in our front. Lieutenant-Colonel Klucke executed this commission with great intrepidity, took the village, and maintained it against the reiterated attacks of the enemy. Upon this, the enemy's infantry advanced in several columns, against which I detached

the field battalions of Grubenhagen, Osnabruck, and Bremen. With the assistance of the artillery of the legion under Captain Cleves, the troops repulsed the enemy. On the right wing the enemy's cavalry ventured to make several attacks, but, by the gallantry of the troops, prevented it from breaking through them. On this occasion the battalion of Landwehr of Lüneburg, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Von Ramdohr, particularly distinguished itself. It suffered the enemy's cavalry to approach to the distance of thirty paces, and then received it with a volley, by which it was repulsed with great loss.

“ We were so fortunate as to maintain our position; but, as the Prussian army, on our left wing, had sustained a considerable check, we were obliged to fall back, on the 17th, upon Genappe, in which movement my division formed the rear-guard.

“ As the enemy appeared, in the afternoon, in very great force, we retreated to Mont St. Jean, on the road to Brussels. Here the whole army of the Duke Wellington had assembled; and it took a position on the heights in front of this village, so that the left wing was supported upon the village of Frichemont, and the right on the chaussée from Brussels to Nivelles. The chaussée from Genappe to Brussels intersected the centre of the army, which was formed by my division. I sent the second light battalion of the King's German Legion, under Major Baring, to occupy the farm-house of La Haye Sainte, situated considerably in front of the left wing of my division. A company of Hanoverian Yagers, and two light companies of the British guards, were thrown into the farm-house of Hougoumont and the small wood before it, in front of the right wing.

“ The infantry of the corps of the Prince of Orange, to which my division was attached, was marched up in columns, *en échiquier*, the battalions being placed, two and two, beside one another, in such a manner that they might immediately deploy, or form into squares. Between the columns there was a sufficient space for the passage of the cavalry and artillery, stationed behind the squares. The corps of Lieutenant-General Lord Hill was posted in reserve, at Braine la Leud; and, at the same time, covered the chaussée from Nivelles to Brussels.

Beyond this *chaussée* there was some cavalry, for the purpose of watching the motions of the enemy.

“ The enemy, at one o'clock, sent his *tirailleurs* upon the wood in front of our right wing, where a smart action ensued. This post was of great importance to us, as the enemy would have gained, in its possession, a height which would have endangered our right flank. He caused strong columns of infantry, supported by artillery, to advance successively upon this post, the maintenance of which was committed to the British guards, who defended it with undaunted gallantry. The battle became general upon the whole line. The enemy brought against us a numerous artillery, under cover of which a column of several thousand men pushed on upon the *chaussée* of Genappe; but it was repulsed by the two light battalions, and the 8th battalion of the line, King's German Legion, and the field-battalion of Lüneburg. Behind this column the enemy's cavalry advanced, with such impetuosity, as to overthrow the infantry acting *en débandade*, and to penetrate to the hill, among the squares posted *en échiquier*. The troops remained immovable till the English cavalry came up, and repulsed the enemy. The squares most exposed on this occasion were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Von Wurmb and Major Von Schkop; Lieutenant-Colonel Von Langrehr had already been brought wounded to the rear.

“ The fire of the enemy's artillery now became brisker, and it was maintained, on both sides, with a determination such as few of the oldest soldiers had ever witnessed. The attacks of the enemy's infantry and cavalry were several times repeated, and in different quarters. Buonaparte was resolved to break through the centre, and thus to open for himself a way to Brussels. One column was repulsed by Colonel Von Ompteda, who put himself at the head of his battalion. Meanwhile the enemy kept advancing nearer, and continually bringing up fresh troops. His artillery played upon our squares at the distance of 150 paces. Not one of these gave way: the dead were pushed aside, and the ranks filled up again. Several went to meet the enemy's cavalry, and, by their heavy fire, were compelled to retreat. At length some of them, which were almost entirely cut in pieces, fell back; they retreated in good order, and im-

mediately advanced again when they were ordered. The Duke of Wellington was a constant eye-witness of their conduct: he was always at that point where the danger was greatest; and the Prince of Orange displayed a courage worthy of his ancestors. It was his corps against which the main force of the enemy, led on by Buonaparte in person, was directed. At this critical period, General Von Bülow, who had hastened to our assistance with 30,000 men, attacked the enemy in his flank. The victory was ours: the enemy fled in all directions, leaving behind the greatest part of his artillery. About 200 pieces of cannon, and several eagles, have been taken. The total of prisoners brought in cannot be accurately stated, but it amounts to many thousands. The two days have, indeed, cost us much; and, with the deepest regret, I have to state, that the greatest part of our most distinguished officers have fallen. Among these I reckon particularly, Colonels Von Ompteda and De Plat, and Lieutenant-Colonels Von Wurmb and Von Langsdorff. We have, however, the consolation, that these officers have covered their graves with glory, and that Hanoverians have established their reputation for valor.

“As an eye-witness, I can only bear testimony concerning the field-battalions of Bremen, Lüneburg, Verden, Gröbenhagen, and the Duke of York, belonging to my division, and affirm, that they have rendered themselves worthy of being recorded in the annals of our army; but a highly-favorable report has also been made me of some of the brigades of the Landwehr, which were present in the engagement. Colonel Halket bestows particular praise on the battalion of Osnabrück. Of our cavalry the Duke of Cumberland's regiment only was present at this conflict, but was not advanced to the attack. It was for some time much exposed to the fire of the artillery, by which it sustained considerable loss. Though every officer and soldier, whom I had an opportunity of observing, did his duty, still I feel it incumbent upon me particularly to mention some who pre-eminently signalised themselves on these arduous days; and I venture to hope your Royal Highness, as you are so disposed to reward merit, will confer on them testimonies of

your satisfaction and approbation, than which nothing is a more powerful stimulus.

“Major-General Count Von Kielmansegge gave the most brilliant example of courage and intrepidity to his brigade, and constantly supported me with all his power.

“The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonels Von Kleucke, Von Wurmb, and Von Langrehr; of Majors Von Schkop, Von Bülow, and Von Stockhausen, deserves the highest praise. According to a report received from Colonel Halket; I think I may with justice also recommend Major Count Münster: he fought with the battalion of Osnabrück Landwehr against Buonaparte's Guards, and overthrew them. I am not less grateful to the officers of my Staff, and especially to Colonel Von Berger, as chief of the Etat-major, who never quitted my side on the 16th and 18th, and who, by his counsel and caution, afforded me the greatest services. Your Royal Highness is acquainted with the talents of this officer; and, severely wounded as I was, I should not have been able to retain the chief command of Hanoverian troops, had not Colonel Von Berger's contusion permitted him to perform its principal duties.

“On Major Heisse of the King's German Legion, whom Your Royal Highness assigned me as Military Secretary, I must bestow the deserved encomium, that he evinced on these two days a zeal and activity which reflects upon him the highest honor. Majors Kironge and Von Schlütter, who had no specific sphere of action, as I had only the command of the division, nevertheless seized every opportunity to afford me assistance, and, therefore, I cannot pass them by unnoticed in this report. Lieutenant Count Von Kielmansegge was likewise very serviceable to me.

“It is as yet impossible for me to name all the officers who have distinguished themselves on these days, as I have not yet received the reports of the brigades. I shall collect them, however, and send Your Royal Highness an extract, that you may be made acquainted with them all, if possible. Thus, too, the lists of dead, wounded, and missing, have not yet been completed, because the army put itself in motion again immediately. I

hope to be able to transmit them in a few days. The names of the killed shall follow shortly.

“ I have still to remark to Your Royal Highness that the wound which I received at the conclusion of the engagement, will not prevent me from retaining the command of the Hanoverians, if you shall be pleased to continue to intrust me with it, under these circumstances. I hope in a few weeks to be completely recovered.

(Signed) “ CHARLES VON ALTEN, Lieutenant-General.”

336. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM BENTHAM.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, the 7th of July, 1779; Captain, the 28th of June, 1786; Major in the army, the 6th of May, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 1st of January, 1800; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 17th of May, 1803; Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 13th of January, 1807; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1811.

337. MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD STEHELIN.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, the 7th of July, 1779; Captain, the 12th of March, 1789; Major in the army, the 26th of January, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 29th of April, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 1st of September, 1803; Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 1st of February, 1808; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1811. He has subsequently served on the Staff at Barbadoes, and was present at the taking of Guadaloupe in 1815, and at the capture of Martinique; for the latter of which he has the honor of wearing a medal, as commanding the Royal Artillery.

338. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN AUGUSTUS SCHALCH.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, the 7th of July, 1779, Captain, the 13th of March, 1789; Major in the army, the 26th of January, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 29th of April, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 12th of September,

1803; Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 1st of February, 1808; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1811.

399. MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY HUTTON.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, the 7th of July, 1779; Captain, the 21st of May, 1790; Major in the army, the 26th of January, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 29th of April, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 12th of September, 1803; Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 1st of February, 1808; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1811.

Major-General Hutton, when a subaltern, and after his promotion to the rank of Captain, served several times in various parts of the West Indies. He has also served at Gibraltar. In 1794, he served with the forces under the command of the late General Sir Charles Grey at the capture of the islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucie; after which he was appointed to the command of the artillery at Grenada; from whence some months afterwards, when the enemy had recovered possession of a great part of Guadaloupe, he returned to that island, with the permission of the Commander of the Forces, upon urgent private affairs. Having upon his arrival in the island repaired to Brigadier-General Graham's post at Berville, and finding the detachment of artillery extremely reduced by sickness, without an officer capable of doing duty, and an attack on the post being immediately expected, he felt it his duty, under such circumstances, to offer his services to Brigadier-General Graham, which the General accepted, and afterwards noticed in a letter to the Commander of the Forces, in very flattering terms towards him. The enemy having, on the 30th of September, made the expected attack, he was wounded by a musket ball, which deprived him of the sight of his right eye; and he afterwards became a prisoner of war with the small remnant of the troops, whose numbers were hourly diminished by the enemy's fire on the post, and the severe sickness which continued to prevail. After his return to England, having been exchanged in 1796, he served with his company in various situations on the coast, &c. during the

remaining years of the war. And upon the renewal of hostilities in 1803, having been promoted in the preceding year to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was appointed to the command of the artillery of an extensive district in Ireland, which situation he held until 1811, when he was promoted to his present rank of Major-General.

340. MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS BARROW.

IN 1772 this officer obtained an Ensigny in the 16th foot; he joined at Pensacola in West Florida; in 1776 he received a Lieutenancy; and in 1778 a company in the 3d battalion 60th foot. He served at the taking of Savannah in Georgia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Campbell of the 71st regiment, who commanded the expedition. The beginning of the year 1779, he was appointed Major of brigade to Major-General Prevost, and was present in that capacity at the defeat of the rebels at Briar Creek in Georgia, and subsequently at the siege of Savannah. He served also at the siege and surrender of Charles Town, in South Carolina, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton. The following year he returned to the regiment at St. Augustine in East Florida.

From thence the regiment was ordered to New York, where he remained in service until the evacuation of that country. In 1782, he obtained leave of absence to return to England, and whilst there, owing to extreme ill health, was obliged to go on half-pay. He continued on it two years and a half during the peace, and then joined the 63rd regiment (as Captain) in Ireland, from whence he proceeded with his corps to the continent, and served under the command of the Duke of York, until the British troops were withdrawn from it. In 1795, he was appointed Major of the 5th West India regiment, and immediately proceeded to Jamaica to join that corps. In 1796, he was appointed by the Earl of Balcarres, then Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jamaica and its Dependencies, to take the command of the British settlement of Honduras on the Spanish main, as His Majesty's Superintendent and Commandant, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He held these situations when attacked by a Spanish

fleet and army, under the command of Field-Marshal Senor Don Artruro O'Neale in 1798, who were repulsed, and for which service he received His Majesty's approbation, conveyed to him by His Grace the Duke of Portland, then Minister for the Colonial and War department. In 1779, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th West India Regiment, and relieved from those situations in 1800, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Bassett; and in consequence of such arrangement, he was ordered to England to settle his public accounts. He was re-appointed in 1801, holding the same powers, and with the additional local rank of Colonel; and at the same time removed to the 5th West India regiment, then stationed at Honduras. He remained there until 1804 when he was relieved, in consequence of a violent attack of the yellow fever, and returned to England. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel; and in March, 1809, a letter of service as Brigadier-General on the Staff of the Windward and Leeward Charibbee islands, and on his arrival there, was appointed to the military command of the island of St. Christopher; and subsequently commanded the second brigade of the army, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith on the expedition against Guadaloupe. Since this period, this officer has been in the West Indies, and is now stationed at St. Eustatia. He received the rank of Major-General, the 4th of June, 1811.

Major-General Barrow has the honor of wearing a medal for the capture of Guadaloupe.

341. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SIMON FARLEY.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 68th foot the 21st of April, 1768; he served with his regiment in Antigua, and succeeded to a Lieutenancy the 30th of March, 1772. In July he proceeded to St. Vincent's, where he served till the reduction of the Charibs in 1773, and then returned to England. The 9th of October, 1778, he was promoted to a company. In November, 1785, he proceeded to Gibraltar, where he did duty till November, 1794, and then returned to England. In September, 1794, he had the brevet of Major; and in 1795 was

appointed to a Majority in the 68th, which he joined at Martinique in May of that year, and accompanied it in July to Grenada, and assisted in reducing the revolted inhabitants; after which, in 1796, he returned with the regiment to England. In 1798 he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; and the 1st of March, 1800, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment. In January of the latter year he landed with the 68th at Martinique, from whence he accompanied it to Barbadoes, where it remained till June, 1803, and then embarked for St. Lucie. He was present at the storming of Morne Fortunée, where he was afterwards left in garrison with his regiment till February, 1805; when it was removed to St. Vincent's, and thence to Antigua, where it did duty till July, 1806, and then returned to England. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel; and in July, 1810, was appointed Brigadier-General; the 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General. Major-General Farley was appointed to the Staff at Jamaica, in July, 1809, where he remained till the summer of 1815.

This officer has been fifty-two years in the army, above twenty of which have been passed in service in the West Indies, yet "as time and chance happen to all men," he has only arrived at the rank of Major-General, while many of his present superiors in military rank were not born when he entered the army.

342. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS SAUMAREZ, KNT.

THIS officer was appointed Captain in the 23rd foot the 13th of September, 1779; Captain in the 7th foot the 18th of June, 1789; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

He served with the Welch Fusileers in America from 1775 to the termination of that war. He was in the principal actions in which that regiment and the 1st Battalion of grenadiers, (to which he was attached) were engaged, and assisted at the sieges of Charlestown, and of Yorktown, where he was made prisoner.

Having had the superintendance of a division of Lord Cornwallis's army, he became one of the thirteen captains from whom one was to be selected by order of General Washington, for execution, when the lot fell on General Sir Charles Asgill, as stated in that officer's service (No. 75.)

During the late war he served on the Staff as Inspector of Militia in Guernsey; and subsequently on the Staff of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Sir Thomas Saumarez has the honor of being Groom of the Bed-chamber to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

343. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN JENKINSON.

THIS officer held the rank of Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Major in the late Loyal Sheffield regiment of foot the 27th of August, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811. He has been on half-pay many years.

344. MAJOR GENERAL THEOPHILUS LEWIS.

THIS officer was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines the 25th of September, 1773; 1st Lieutenant the 12th of November, 1776; Captain-Lieutenant the 27th of October, 1780; Captain the 11th of October, 1781; and in 1783 placed on half-pay, and continued so till the 24th of December, 1791; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Major in the Royal Marines the 2nd of December, 1801; and on half-pay from the 30th of June, 1802, to the 1st of January, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Marines the 1st of July, 1803; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; 2nd Colonel-Commandant the 10th of November, 1808; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; and Colonel-Commandant in the Royal Marines the 29th of April, 1814.

Major-General Lewis has served in every quarter of the globe, and he has been in ten general actions at sea. Returning after an absence of three years from America, he was promoted to a Captain-Lieutenancy. He embarked in His Majesty's ship

Hero, and sailed for the East Indies in the squadron commanded by Commodore Johnson, (General Medows commanding the land forces,) intended to act against the Cape of Good Hope. The ships sailed from Spithead in March, 1781, and in April were attacked in Praya Bay, St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, by the French squadron commanded by Admiral Souffrein, and before the notice of peace of 1783 they had five general engagements with the French fleet. On his return to England, this officer found himself on half-pay; in 1793 he embarked, and was on board His Majesty's ship the *Leviathan*, in the fleet commanded by Lord Howe, and was engaged on the 28th and 29th of May, and the 1st of June, 1794; one ship of the enemy was sunk and six taken; he was in His Majesty's ship *Sans-Pareil*, in the fleet commanded by Lord Bridport, on the 23rd of June, 1795, when it engaged the French fleet in the bay, and took three sail of the line. These are the ten general actions above mentioned; in six he was on board the *Hero*, three in the *Leviathan*, one in the *Sans-Pareil*; the ships this officer was in were principally engaged.

345. MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS DELAVAL.

THIS officer had the rank of Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; was a Captain in the Corps of unattached Officers receiving full pay the 30th of June, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

346. MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD WILLIAMS.

THIS officer was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines the 26th of August, 1778; Captain in the Royal Marines the 7th of May, 1781; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Marines the 19th of July, 1803; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Colonel-Commandant en second in the Royal Marines the 15th of February, 1809; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

347. MAJOR-GENERAL CAMPBELL CALLENDAR.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 67th foot the 5th of March, 1777; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Captain in the 67th foot the 3rd of September, 1795; Captain in the 88th foot the 14th of February, 1799; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

348. MAJOR-GENERAL LAURENCE DESBOROUGH.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Marines the 4th of February, 1777; Captain the 10th of January, 1782; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Marines the 21st of December, 1803; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; Colonel-Commandant en second in the Royal Marines the 15th of February, 1809; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

349. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN MACKELCAN.

THIS officer was Practitioner Engineer and 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, the 15th of March, 1780; Captain in the army the 12th of May, 1782; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain in the Royal Engineers the 3rd of June, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers the 13th of July, 1805; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1811.

THIS officer, when Lieutenant-Colonel, was subjected to a trial by a General Court-Martial for a trifling deviation from an existing regulation, and was censured by the decision of that court.

350. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN THOMAS LAYARD.

IN June, 1772, this officer was appointed Ensign in the 54th foot, which regiment he joined in Ireland, in 1773, and in October, 1775, was promoted to a Lieutenancy. He embarked

with the regiment at the end of the latter year, and sailed with the troops under Lord Cornwallis for America. He joined the army under the command of Sir William Howe at Staten Island, and after the taking of New York went with the forces under the command of Sir Henry Clinton to Rhode Island, and was wounded in the attack made by the French under the Comte D'Estaing. He embarked with the flank companies the latter end of 1778, and joined the corps of light infantry under the command of the present General Sir Robert Abercromby. In December, 1779, he obtained leave of absence to return to England, and very soon after his arrival, by the particular desire of the late General Frederick, he went to Norwich on the recruiting service. In the latter end of 1781, the late General Matthew being appointed to the command in the Windward and Leeward Islands, this officer embarked with him as his Aid-de-Camp, and continued on that station until the reduction of the Staff took place, at the close of the American war, in 1783. In July, 1782, he received the rank of Captain. He returned to England in 1782, and continued on leave of absence and the recruiting service till the latter end of 1787, when he obtained a company in the 54th. About September, 1787, General Matthew being re-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, Captain Layard was again nominated his Aid-de-Camp; he embarked the latter end of that year for Grenada and continued on the Staff until it was reduced in the year 1792. He returned to England in July, and was some time after ordered on the recruiting service. In 1793, on the 54th being ordered to Guernsey, Captain Layard joined the regiment, but went again on the recruiting service for rank, and continued till the spring of 1794. He joined the army under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, encamped near Breda, and continued doing duty with it until the regiment returned to England in 1795. In March, 1794, he obtained the rank of Major; in August, 1795, he embarked with the regiment for the West Indies, and was on its arrival ordered to St. Vincent; in September, 1795, he was appointed to a Majority in the 54th; he continued at St. Vincent till the enemy was reduced, and the regiment ordered to be drafted and sent home, in

1796, by the late Sir Ralph Abercromby. In 1797, being in a very bad state of health, and the regiment ordered to Ireland, Major Layard obtained leave of absence; in January, 1798, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in April following went to Nottingham as Paymaster of that district; in June, 1799, he joined his regiment at Roscrea in Ireland, and continued in that country till 1800, when the regiment was ordered to England. In May, 1800, he received a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 54th, and embarked with it on the expedition under the command of the late General Sir James Pulteney, and afterwards joined the army under the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby at Gibraltar; he proceeded with it to Egypt, and was in the engagements of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. Being appointed Deputy-Quarter-Master-General in Egypt by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Cavan, and afterwards continued in the same appointment, on Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart succeeding to the command, Lieutenant-Colonel Layard remained in Egypt till it was evacuated, in 1803.

Whilst at Malta on the way to join the 54th then stationed at Gibraltar, at the representation of Mr. Elliot, then his Majesty's Minister at the court of Naples, to the late General Villette and Sir Alexander John Ball, Lieutenant-Colonel Layard was appointed, by them, on a secret and confidential mission to Sicily, and where he continued till 1805; he returned to England in October, with Mr. Elliott's dispatches.

He joined the regiment at Bexhill in January, 1806; and in January, 1807, embarked with it for Jamaica, where he arrived in March following, and continued doing duty in that Island until September, 1808, when he was appointed Colonel on the Staff of Curaçoa; as Brigadier-General on the 25th of December, and, in conformity to his Majesty's instructions, he succeeded to the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor on Sir James Cockburn returning to England. The 25th of April, 1808, he had the brevet of Colonel, and the rank of Major-General the 4th of June, 1811. He subsequently served several years on the Staff at Malta.

351. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SKINNER.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 16th foot the 4th of September, 1772, and in 1773 joined that corps in West Florida; in December, 1775, he was ordered to St. Augustine, East Florida, the light company being detached there. The 25th of November, 1775, he succeeded to a Lieutenancy. He was present at the siege of Savannah in Georgia, October, 1779; at the siege of Charlestown, in May, 1780; at the action of Cowpens, the 17th of January, 1781; at the battle of Guildford, the 15th of March, 1781; and at several other actions that took place during that war. The 3rd of July, 1782, he obtained a company; he was on the home service till 1791, when he embarked for Nova Scotia, and from thence the following year was ordered to Jamaica. The 1st of March, 1794, he received the brevet of Major, and in 1795, a Majority in the 16th foot. He was employed against the Maroons in Jamaica, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, during part of the years 1795 and 1796; after which the regiment was drafted and returned home. The 1st of January, 1798, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and in 1804 embarked for Barbadoes. He commanded his regiment on the expedition to Surinam in the latter year, and remained there till October, 1807. The 11th of April, 1805, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 16th foot; the 25th of April, 1808, Colonel in the army; and Brigadier-General in the West Indies, the 25th of December in that year. He commanded a brigade in the expedition to Guadeloupe in February, 1810, and was present at the capture of St. Martin's in that month. The 4th of June, 1811, he had the rank of Major-General. He continued to serve on the Staff of the West Indies several years. He has the honor of wearing a medal for the capture of Guadeloupe.

352. MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES MEREDITH.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Marines the 17th of March, 1778; Captain the 4th of September,

1782; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Marines the 21st of December, 1803; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; Colonel-Commandant en second in the Royal Marines the 15th of February, 1809; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

353. MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT HILL FARMAR.

THIS officer was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines the 10th of January, 1776; and 1st Lieutenant the 4th of November, 1777, during which year he served on board a guard-ship at Plymouth. In 1778, he served on the coast of Africa; in 1780, in the West Indies; the 24th of July, 1782, he was promoted to the rank of Captain-Lieutenant. In 1789, and three following years, he served in North America. The 17th of April, 1793, he obtained a company; in 1794, was in America and the West Indies, and on the 1st of March of the latter year had the rank of Major in the army; the 1st of January, 1798, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and served in the channel fleet in that year and 1801. The 21st of December, 1803, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Marines, and served at Malta and in the Mediterranean during that year; the rank of Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; second Commandant in the Royal Marines the 15th of February, 1809; and promoted to the rank of Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

354. MAJOR-GENERAL WATKIN TENCH.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Marines the 25th of March, 1778; Captain the 9th of September, 1782; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Marines the 12th of March, 1804; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; Colonel-Commandant en second in the Royal Marines the 25th of July, 1809; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

355. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN STRATFORD SAUNDERS.

THIS officer entered the service in February, 1778, having obtained an Ensigncy in the 64th regiment; in December of the year following he purchased his Lieutenancy in the 90th regiment, and proceeded with it to the West Indies, where he continued two years, when the regiment was ordered home, having out of one thousand men not a sufficient number to complete the establishment of the commissioned officers and drummers, the rest having fallen by the different attacks of the enemy, the sick effects of the climate, and in the great hurricane which happened in the year 1782, in which latter he had his arm broke, and one of his legs dislocated, with the loss of the whole of his baggage, for which he received no compensation. The regiment during the above period was actively employed against the islands of Demerara, St. Eustatia, and St. Vincent. At the peace of 1783 he was placed on half-pay, without receiving any difference, during which time he was chiefly employed in forming two regiments of volunteers, one raised by his uncle, the late Earl of Aldborough, and the other by and at the sole expense of his brother-in-law Sir James Tynte, Bart., when Ireland was threatened by an invasion from the French. In the year 1790 he was appointed to the 61st regiment, and proceeded with it to Gibraltar in the year 1793. In the following year, he was sent to recruit in Ireland, on his own and family estates, and his success was so great that it induced government to send him proposals to raise one hundred men for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he being then a Brevet Major, and to which he agreed, and had a number of them raised, when he received a letter from Gibraltar informing him, that the regiment was proceeding to the West Indies, on actual service, and that His Royal Highness was pleased to express his hopes, that all officers who wished for, or expected his protection would join; he therefore gave up all views of succeeding to promotion by the recruiting scheme, and (although he had His Majesty's permission, and the Secretary at War's warrant to remain behind,) joined the regiment at a considerable expense, and proceeded to the West Indies in the year 1794. He remained

with the regiment in the islands of Martinique and St. Lucie nearly two years; during which time he was present in several engagements with the enemy, particularly those of the Vigie, Gros Islet, Cul de Sac, and town of Carnagie; where the conduct of both officers and men was of such a nature, as to call forth the public thanks of General Stuart, and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Vaughan. After a series of danger, hunger, and fatigue, it was thought necessary to withdraw the few remaining officers and men for the defence of Fort George, and the town of Carnagie, (now called Fort Charlotte), where the provisions of the garrison and other stores were deposited; he was ordered on the duty of defending this latter place, and was twice, at different periods, attacked by a very superior force, but, by the alertness and courage of the officers and men under his command, had the good fortune to beat them off with considerable loss, by which means not only the store-houses were saved from being plundered and burnt, but the garrison of Fort George prevented from being compelled for want of provisions to surrender: for his conduct on the above service, he had the honor of receiving both the personal thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, and his thanks in general orders; but that officer, Sir John Vaughan, unfortunately dying soon after, no account of Major Saunder's services was transmitted to His Royal Highness. While he remained in the West Indies, the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, fell a victim to the ill effects of the climate, Major Carruthers succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, Major Barlow who was next senior in the regiment, declined purchasing the Majority, and he, by his permission and consent, paid the regulation price for it; but an augmentation of field-officers being then made to each regiment, Brevet-Major Barlow succeeded over his head, without paying any thing, and he was obliged to remain as second Major: he then took the opportunity of representing the matter to His Royal Highness; and the answer received was, that the amount he had paid, could not be refunded; but in consideration of the then present, though unavoidable difficulty of the case, together with his past services as a soldier, His Royal Highness the Duke of York would take the first favorable opportunity of promoting

him. However, absence on foreign service, and in an unhealthy climate, made it probable that fate would otherwise provide for him, and he again remained forgotten, afflicted both in body and mind; however, his constitution enabled him to support a sharp attack of the yellow fever, and to return to England with the regiment in the latter end of the year 1796, previous to which he had the misfortune to find that Major Taylor from another regiment was placed over his head as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 61st.

Shortly after the arrival of the regiment in England, he was ordered, as Superintending Officer, to receive parochial men raised by the different counties, with express injunctions from, and strong hopes held out by the Duke of York, to such officers as conducted themselves to the satisfaction of the civil power and the good of the service; the public testimony transmitted to His Royal Highness on this occasion by Lord William Seymour, as Chairman at the General Quarter Sessions at Devizes, on the 10th of January, 1797, expressing in the strongest terms the approbation of himself and the other magistrates in favor of him, and the other officers under his command, clearly demonstrate how they acted; which, with the favorable answer returned by Mr. Windham, in compliance with the Duke of York's directions, afforded them the most agreeable prospects of his future favor. The regiment being again completed, was ordered to Guernsey; Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was removed to the 12th regiment, and another Field-Officer, Lord Elphinstone, from the 60th regiment, succeeded him, and was soon after appointed to another regiment; he then solicited for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, but was informed it was promised to General Hastings from the half-pay, and who accordingly succeeded to it.

In the year 1798 he obtained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, still remaining as 2nd Major in the 61st regiment, and proceeded with it, in this capacity, to the Cape of Good Hope. A disturbance breaking out there, a large force was sent into the interior of the country, under the command of Brigadier-General Vandeleur, who was soon after so hemmed in by the enemy, that all communication between him and Cape Town would

have been cut off, had not General Dundas promptly sent a reinforcement to prevent it. Lieutenant-Colonel Carruthers was ordered for this expedition; but he reporting himself unwell at the time, Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders applied for and obtained the command of it, and at a few hours notice set out with about 500 men, taking a new route, and marching through a desert of the country about 700 miles, and momentarily expecting an attack from the enemy, the Caffres, and other rebellious subjects of the colony. At the expiration of twenty-three days they arrived at the place of destination, where the Landrost resided; and who, despairing of assistance, had resolved to attempt his retreat, as the only means of escaping with his life; but soon after, mostly by conciliatory measures, tranquillity and confidence were restored for many miles round. The troops remained encamped for eleven months; during which time General Dundas having arrived himself, peace was restored, and matters settled to his entire satisfaction. He then gave the command of the detachment, with an additional number of men of different regiments, to Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, together with a considerable sum of money for the expenses of the march; and they returned under his command to Cape Town, with the approbation of the General. Soon after his return from the above service, the regiment embarked on a secret expedition; and, on their arrival at Mocho, it was found their object was to dispossess the French of the strong situations they held on the coast of Coromandel, and on the banks of the Nile in Upper Egypt: for this purpose they joined the army from India, under General Baird, at the rendezvous at Cossire, and from thence proceeded through the desert. Having completed the march through the desert, they proceeded down the Nile to Rhoda near Grand Cairo, and from thence by Rosetta to Alexandria, where they joined the army under Lord Hutchinson; the successful termination of whose operations it is unnecessary here to mention.

The regiment, after a period of nearly two years services in Egypt, proceeded to the island of Malta in 1803; and after performing the usual quarantine landed, and formed a part of

that garrison. The command of the regiment now devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, who received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy the 7th of March, 1805; in which he continued through the campaign with Sir James Craig in Italy and Sicily; in the latter island he was left as senior officer, while General Sir John Stuart was in Calabria; this officer was then appointed to the command of Scylla, commanding the straits between Calabria and Messina. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel. From Scylla he accompanied the 61st to Gibraltar; and in the month of June, 1809, proceeded to Portugal, and in a separate command joined, by forced marches, Lord Wellington's army, five days previous to the battle of Talavera, where he had the honor of commanding the 61st regiment, which, by his Lordship's orders, was particularly mentioned for its gallantry on that occasion. Being soon after this memorable action attacked by a rheumatic complaint, he obtained leave to return to Lisbon; after that had the honor of being appointed to Lord Wellington's Staff, and from thence proceeded to England, when the rank of Major-General was given to him the 4th of June, 1811. He has the honor of wearing a medal for the Battle of Talavera.

The following are documents in support of this officer's services.

In the year 1795, the following General Orders were issued to the army, at St. Lucie, of which the 61st regiment formed a part:

“ 11th of May, 1795.

“ Brigadier-General Stuart has much pleasure in communicating to the officers and men who were on the late expedition, the high sense the Commander of the Forces entertains of their gallant behaviour in their different actions with the enemy.”

“ 11th of June, 1795.

“ Brigadier-General Stuart requests Major Saunders of the 61st regiment, with the officers and men under his command, last night, in the town and vicinity of Carnagie, will accept his thanks for their gallant behaviour in repulsing the enemy: such

cool and spirited conduct as they displayed, should convince the soldiers that no force will prevail against Britons, when they act with steady firmness, in obedience to the orders of their officers."

In the month of December, 1801, Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders was presented with a gold medal from the Grand Seignior, and soon after received the following letter, being an Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Hobart to the Right Honorable Marquess Wellesley.—“ In reply to your Lordship’s letter of the 2nd ultimo (No. 8.) I am commanded by the King to signify to you His Majesty’s most gracious permission to accept and wear the honor conferred upon your Lordship by the Grand Seignior, in the Order of the Crescent of the first rank; and I am further commanded to desire that your Lordship will notify the same gracious permission to Major-General Baird, and to the officers who have received similar honors from the Ottoman Court.” This was accompanied with the following from Sir Samuel Auchmuty.—“ Sir, At the desire of Major-General Baird, I have the honor to send you the above copy, from Lord Hobart to the Governor-General of India. The Major-General at the same time requests that you will be pleased to communicate His Majesty’s gracious permission to the officers of the 61st regiment, who served in Egypt, in any manner you may judge proper.

(Signed) “ S. AUCHMUTY, Brigadier-General, and
“ late Adjutant-General Indian army.

“ To Colonel Saunders, or Officer
“ Commanding 61st regiment, Malta.”

On the 31st of July, 1809, the following letter was delivered to him at Talavera, by order of Lord Wellington.

“ SIR,

“ Talavera, 31st July, 1809.

“ I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you, that Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke having again represented the gallant conduct of the 61st regiment in the action of the 28th, the Commander of the Forces assures the corps, that from what he witnessed, and from the Lieutenant-General’s

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former report, he intended to have acknowledged their services in his order of the 29th instant.

(Signed) "CHARLES STUART, Brigadier-General,
" To Colonel Saunders, " and Adjutant-General.
" Commanding 61st regiment."

N.B. In the above mentioned action of Talavera, on the 27th and 28th of July, the 61st regiment had 15 officers, and 320 men, killed and wounded.

An officer of the 61st regiment who accompanied Colonel Saunders from Alexandria, crossing from thence the Desert to Suez and the Red Sea, mentions this excursion as follows.

" 16th June, 1801.

" A report being received at Alexandria of one of the ships that had sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, when the Indian army left that place under the command of General Baird, having on board the heavy baggage, some convalescent soldiers, together with the women and children of said army, ordered to rendezvous at Mocha, had been wrecked on the African coast, and that the men and women being only saved, had been providentially taken up by a vessel of that country and carried up the Red Sea to Suez, where they were left in a very forlorn situation, together with the impossibility of forwarding them to the army at that season of the year, in consequence of the prevailing winds; and Lord Hutchinson, then commanding the army in Egypt, having signified his wish that some officer of rank would voluntarily undertake the task of bringing them by land, Colonel Saunders, with the same readiness, humanity, and zeal, which he displayed on many other occasions, offered his services on this also; which being thankfully accepted and approved of by the Commander of the Forces, the requisite passports were made out, with an order for four dragoons as an escort, together with permission for two other officers (who likewise volunteered their services) to accompany him. This small detachment accordingly proceeded from Alexandria, bending their course to Grand Cairo and Giza, where further

directions were to be received, and from thence crossing the Desert, after four days' arduous journey, arrived at Suez.

“ Fortunately at this time Sir Home Popham and Captain Carden, with a small convoy from India and Ceylon, came to anchor; from these officers we received every mark of attention and hospitality, and by their means obtained camels and provisions for about 30 men, and 50 women and children, belonging to the soldiers of different regiments. With these we left Suez for Grand Cairo and Lower Egypt: when about noon, on our second day's journey, a dragoon informed us that he saw at a great distance a large encampment of Bedouin Arabs; and from a circumstance of one of these tribes having robbed and murdered a dragoon of the 26th regiment, a few weeks before, he apprehended they would attempt to serve us in the same manner, strenuously advising us to hasten our speed, and avoid these Arabs if possible: however, we being already apprised both of the goodness of their horses, and knowledge of the Desert, together with the improbability of our being able to defend our small party from such numbers, Colonel Saunders immediately determined on going into their camp himself, instead of vainly trying to escape them, should the Arabs attempt an attack: taking therefore with him one officer and two dragoons, leaving the others to take care of the rest of his party, we instantly directed our course for the camp: every person there, on our arrival, seemed surprised at the event; however we still rode on, until observing a man at the door of one of the tents, whose appearance intimated him to be of some distinction and authority, we stopped, and accosting him in the usual manner of the country, informed him we were proceeding to Grand Cairo with a small party of distressed soldiers and their wives, who had been shipwrecked, and seeing a camp so near, we were induced by necessity, and the friendship that subsisted between them and Great Britain, to request their assistance, and a guide for the night: we told him also we had not yet dined, and would be glad of some refreshment: provisions were immediately set before us, consisting of bread, milk, eggs, salt, and butter; having heartily partaken of these, we again salam'd them, (a particular

mode of salutation) and leaving their camp with a guide, who had orders to take care of us, we set out to rejoin our party, confident of safety, knowing it to be an article of their religion to protect those to whom they give salt or refreshments. It accordingly turned out so; the guide remained faithfully with us all night, and giving us his directions as to the rest of our journey, he left us with a small reward which we gave him in token of our gratitude.

“When our party arrived at Cairo we reported ourselves to the Grand Vizier: we delivered him some mules that were left by the Indian army at Suez, by order of General Baird: we were received very graciously, and in return received some small presents from the Grand Vizier, who likewise ordered us boats and fresh provisions, to carry us from thence down the Nile to Giza, Rosetta, and Alexandria. On our arrival near the gates of this place, we were ordered under strict quarantine for fourteen days, when finding our party all well, we were again permitted to join our friends, to the no small delight and gratitude of the soldiers, their wives, and families, who had been so long separated, and had almost despaired of ever meeting each other.”

356. MAJOR-GENERAL LACHLAN MACLEAN.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 81st foot the 7th of January, 1788; he had the rank of Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; was appointed Major in the 60th the 5th of August, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1800; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811. He has been on the half-pay of the 60th foot a considerable period; but during that time served on the Staff in the West Indies as Quarter-Master-General.

357. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE WILSON.

THIS officer entered the army the 18th of February, 1784, as an Ensign in the 39th foot, in which corps he obtained the rank of Lieutenant and Captain, and of Major the 1st of September,

1795; he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Invalid Battalion of Royal Artillery the 1st of August, 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

358. MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL RIMMINGTON.

THIS officer was appointed second Lieutenant in the Royal artillery the 15th of March, 1771; was promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy the 7th of July, 1779: appointed Captain-Lieutenant and Captain the 1st of December, 1782; Captain of a company the 24th of March, 1791; Major, by brevet, the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal regiment of artillery the 12th of November, 1800; Colonel, by brevet, the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

In April, 1771, he embarked for Quebec, and from thence went to Montreal; and in August proceeded with a detachment to Niagara. In June, 1773, he returned to Quebec and embarked for England. In December, 1775, he went on the recruiting service. In March, 1776, he sailed with four companies of artillery for Quebec, and was on the Staff. On the night of the 4th of June following, was at the affair of Three Rivers, Canada, under Lord Dorchester; on the 11th of October following, was at the attack made on the American fleet on Lake Champlain, and commanded one of the gun-boats. In July, 1777, crossed the Lake with the army under the command of General Burgoyne and was appointed Commissary of horse by General Philips; on the 19th of September he was at the affair of Freeman's Farm, and the other actions, until the army surrendered prisoners by convention. In 1781 he was exchanged, and joined the artillery at New York, and afterwards commanded a detachment of artillery at Poleshook, and Kingsbridge, until the peace took place. In 1783 he received orders to dismantle those posts, and sent the guns and ammunition on board the transports. In October, 1783, he received a warrant from Lord Dorchester to proceed to the Island of Bermuda, to inspect and disband the garrison battalion, which took place in May, 1784. After

which he returned to England. In April, 1787, he again went to Canada, and continued there more than two years. In February, 1791, he was appointed to command the artillery in Scotland, which he did until the peace took place. In 1802, being then in bad health and unfit for foreign service, he requested to be allowed to retire to the invalid battalion at Woolwich, which was granted, and in which he remained until he obtained the rank and pay of a Major-General.

359. MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID BALLINGALL.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal marines the 31st of March, 1778; Captain the 2nd of December, 1782; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal marines the 15th of August, 1805; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

360. MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID SHANK.

THE 4th of June, 1776, this officer was appointed Lieutenant in the Loyalists under the Earl of Dummore, in Virginia. He was present at the defence of Guyns Island, and other skirmishes; and served as a volunteer in the battle of Long Island, on the 27th of August, 1776. In March, 1777, he received a Lieutenancy in the Queen's Rangers. He was present when General Howe's army moved into New Jersey, and when it embarked for the Chesapeake; he was engaged in the battle of Brandywine, the 11th of September, 1777, when out of 81 officers present of that corps, 14 were killed and wounded. Such was the conduct of the regiment, that General Knyphausen, who commanded the column it led that day, desired his Aid-de-Camp, on the field of battle, to inform General Sir William Howe, he had not words sufficient to express the good behaviour of the Rangers. Lieutenant Shank commanded the picquet of the regiment at the battle of Germantown, near Philadelphia, on the 4th of October, and had the good fortune to check the column of the rebels that attacked the right of the army, for which he received the thanks of Major Wemyss, at that time

commanding the regiment. Soon after this period Major Simcoe obtained the command of the corps, and Lieutenant Shank continued on all occasions to participate in its fatigues, toils, and dangers; and was with the army on its retreat from Philadelphia, and the battle of Monmouth. In October, 1778, he succeeded to a company. He was with the regiment at the siege of Charlestown; he returned to New York with Sir Henry Clinton, and was immediately after engaged in the skirmish at Springfield.

Being selected by Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, Captain Shank had the honor to be appointed to a troop of dragoons in August, 1779; and afterwards commanded the cavalry of the Queen's Rangers in the expedition to Virginia, under Generals Arnold, Philips, and Lord Cornwallis; during which period he was most actively employed, and particularly engaged in a severe action at Spencer's Ordinary, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe; and made many very dangerous patrols during the defence of York Town, in 1781; in one of which, when under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, he was present at the charge on the Duke de Lauzun's cavalry in front of the post of Gloucester, but which was rendered abortive by the firm and judicious position in which the enemy received it. The surrender of the army took place; Captain Shank returned to New York, and soon after, the war being given up, went home. In October, 1783, he was placed on half-pay, the corps being disbanded; in which situation, notwithstanding repeated application to be placed on full-pay, he was obliged to remain until the 1st of September, 1791, when his friend Colonel Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, with leave to raise a small corps of 400 rank and file: Captain Shank was appointed Senior officer, and left under the patronage of the Marquess of Buckingham to raise the men in England, which having accomplished, this corps had leave to take again the name of the Queen's Rangers, were equipped as a light infantry corps, and embarked for Canada in April, 1792. The 1st of March, 1794, he received the brevet of Major.

Major-General Simcoe, on his return to Europe, left Major

Shank commanding the troops, in Upper Canada, in the summer of 1796. The 1st of January, 1798, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in April the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment. He continued in the command of the troops in Upper Canada. In 1799 Lieutenant-General Simcoe obtained His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's leave for Lieutenant-Colonel Shank to return home, with a view of employing him, in the event of General Simcoe obtaining a command abroad. In this expectation Lieutenant-Colonel Shank remained at home, and was employed in inspecting Volunteer corps; when, on the commencement of the peace of Amiens, the Queen's Regulations were unexpectedly reduced, having been on the establishment before the war. In 1803, having offered his services to the Commander-in-Chief, he soon after, the 3rd of September of that year, received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian regiment of Fencibles, commanded by Colonel Thomas Peter. Government having learned that a spirit of emigration to Canada prevailed in the Highlands of Scotland, authorised Colonel Peter to engage to take the families of such as chose to enlist; about 750 fine young men were soon assembled at Glasgow; but being ordered to embark for the Army Depot, Isle of Wight, a spirit of distrust arose amongst them, that government did not mean to send them to Canada; mutiny ensued, and the corps was ultimately disbanded. About one half immediately engaged in the 78th, 79th, and other regiments. About twenty non-commissioned officers and drummers were permitted to remain with the corps, and embarked with it for Canada in 1805. On its arrival the prospect of recruiting was very bad; the New Brunswick Fencibles having been in the country before, engaged that description of men most likely to enlist, men who had formerly been in the service; it was therefore difficult to make a beginning; but the recruits were mostly young men and Canadians. In 1807 the corps obtained the establishment of 400 rank and file, and in 1809, 600 rank and file. The 25th of April, 1808, this officer received the rank of Colonel; and of Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

361. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN JAMES BARLOW.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign (from Cadet Royal Military Academy, Woolwich) in the 5th foot, the 1st of April, 1773; in 1774 Ensign in the 61st; in 1775 he was appointed Quarter-Master of his regiment; and in 1781 Adjutant. The 18th of January, 1777, he received a Lieutenancy; the 1st of January, 1783, the brevet of Captain; the 28th of December, 1784, a company in the 61st; the 1st of March, 1794, the brevet of Major; the 1st of September, 1795, the Majority of the 61st; the 1st of January, 1798, the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; the 9th of July, 1803, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 61st. The 17th of December, 1803, he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of the recruiting service, and 2nd in command of the Army Depôt, Isle of Wight; the 25th of May, 1807, Commandant of Hulsea barracks; the 25th of April, 1808, Colonel, by brevet; the 4th of June, 1811, Major-General; and the 25th of June, placed on the home Staff, in which he continued for several years employed.

This officer served constantly with his regiment thirty-one years. He was on foreign service at Minorca, Gibraltar, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, and Egypt. In 1802, upon the death of Colonel Baron Durler of De Roll's regiment, in camp near Alexandria in Egypt, this officer was appointed to the command of the foreign brigade, composed of the regiments of De Roll, Watteville, Dillon, and Chasseurs Britanniques, in which he continued until sent home with Sir John Stuart's dispatches from Malta, on the evacuation of Egypt, by the British forces.

He was placed on half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel, upon his appointment to be Deputy Inspector-General of the recruiting service.

362. MAJOR-GENERAL CHRISTOPHER JEAFFRESON.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 86th foot, the 4th of October, 1789; Major in the army, the 1st of March, 1794; Captain in the late 125th foot, the 13th of May, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel 4th battalion of reserve, or 4th garrison

battalion, the 9th of July, 1803; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

This officer has been on half-pay a considerable period.

363. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM MINET.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 10th foot, the 7th of October, 1778; and Lieutenant in the 96th foot in 1779, from which he exchanged, in 1780, to the 14th. He served with the latter 18 months on board ship, and accompanied it to the relief of Gibraltar; in 1782 to St. Lucie, and from thence to Jamaica. In April, 1783, he received a company in the 30th; he served with this corps in the West Indies, till the peace of 1783, and was reduced on half-pay, and continued so till June, 1785, when he was appointed to the 4th regiment. In 1789 he embarked for North America, and served at Newfoundland as Commandant five years and a half, in the absence of Colonel Elford, having the command of four companies of his regiment; in 1795, he was ordered with his detachment to Halifax, the regiment having gone to Canada, and remained there two years and a half, during which period he received the brevet of Major. In January, 1798, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, and in November, Major in the 5th foot; he served with that corps the campaign of 1799 in Holland. On Colonel Stevenson proposing to recruit a corps of blacks for foreign service, this officer was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy; from which he was removed to the 2nd battalion of the 30th foot, the 25th of September, 1804. With the latter corps he served from his appointment and embarked with it for Portugal, from whence it was subsequently ordered to Gibraltar. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General.

364. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR WARREN MARMADUKE PEACOCKE, KNT. & K.C.

APPOINTED in December, 1780, Ensign in the 88th foot; Lieutenant in May, 1782; Captain-Lieutenant the 14th of April, 1783; in the latter rank he served, as a Marine Officer, six months on board the Colossus, and one month in Flanders.

The 6th of November, 1793, he exchanged into the 2nd foot guards; and in March, 1794, obtained the brevet of Major: The 3rd of May, 1796, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Sir G. Nugent, on the Staff in Ireland. He continued on the Staff till 1799; and, during the period of his service in Ireland, he was present at the affair at Autum, and at the battle of Ballynahinch, and was thanked in general orders. He embarked for Holland in 1799; but did not arrive till after the evacuation of that country was agreed upon by the British. The 9th of May, 1800, he succeeded to a company in the 2nd foot guards. He served in the expedition to Egypt, and was present at every affair the guards were engaged in; he commanded the advanced guard of the army, that on the commencement of the operations to the Westward of Alexandria, compelled the enemy to quit their batteries, under the protection of which their flotilla was drawn up. In October, 1805, he embarked in the expedition to Hanover, and returned in February following; in July, 1807, he embarked in the expedition for Copenhagen, and returned in November. The 25th of April, 1808, he obtained the brevet of Colonel, and in December embarked for Portugal; in June, 1809, he was appointed by Lord Wellington to command a brigade, and subsequently to the command at Lisbon. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General.

The services of this officer have been rewarded by the Prince Regent, with Knighthood. He is also a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and a Knight of the Crescent.

365. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM COCKBURN, BART.

At a very early age, in 1778, this officer entered the service as Ensign in the 35th foot. He served with that regiment the whole of the American war; was appointed Lieutenant in it in 1779; in 1783 he purchased a company in the 92nd, and at the peace of that year was reduced on half-pay. In 1790, the Mysore war having broken out, this officer exchanged into the 73rd regiment, then in India, and served the whole of that war under General Sir Robert Abercromby and the Marquess

Cornwallis; he was at the siege of Seringapatam, and was ordered by Lord Cornwallis to superintend a branch of the Engineer department. He formed a plan and survey of several miles round Seringapatam, including the different operations of the army prior to, and during, the siege of that important fortress. In 1794 he was appointed Major in the army; in 1798 Lieutenant-Colonel. At the peace of Amiens, 1802, he returned to England, and exchanged into the 4th foot. In 1804 he was appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of Volunteers in Ireland; the 25th of April, 1808, he had the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1811, was appointed Major-General, and placed on the Staff of the army in the West Indies. In 1813, he was appointed Inspecting General-Officer of the Severn District.

366. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN PARE.

THIS officer was appointed Cornet in the 6th dragoons the 5th of December, 1777; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Captain in the 96th foot the 20th of May, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811. He has been on half-pay several years.

367. MAJOR-GENERAL WALDEGRAVE PELHAM CLAY.

THE 27th of May, 1777, this officer was appointed to an Ensigny in the 40th, and the 17th of April, 1779, to a Lieutenancy. As Ensign and Lieutenant he served in the West Indies and America, and was on board the Sultan man of war in the general action off Grenada, between the English and French fleets, the 6th of July, 1779; he remained in the West Indies till August, 1781, when he embarked with the regiment for America. He was at the storming of Fort Griswold by the 40th and 54th regiments, the 10th of September, 1781; and next appointed to the light company on detachment to destroy Hyler's gun-boats, the 10th of January, 1782, and other desultory services. The 10th of June, 1783, he succeeded to a company; he served in America till the evacuation of New York in November, and returned to England in 1784. He

next embarked as Captain of the light company with the flank battalions on Sir Charles Grey's expedition to the West Indies. The 33rd and 40th light companies were selected by Major-General Thomas Dundas to attack the heights above St. Pierre's, Martinique, which they carried the 17th of February, 1794, and on the same day repulsed the enemy, who advanced to retake them; he also served at the siege and surrender of Fort Bourbon. The 1st of November, 1794, he received the brevet of Major; and the 1st of September, 1795, was appointed to the Majority of the 40th. Major Clay served in the siege of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie, and in the other affairs of that campaign, and at its conclusion was sent home dangerously ill by General Prescott, but taken prisoner on his passage. In 1796 he embarked for St. Domingo, and in 1797 was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial troops, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The 1st of January, 1798, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; the 6th of August, 1799, Lieutenant-Colonel in his regiment, and the 24th of August, 1802, was placed on half-pay. As Lieutenant-Colonel he served in the West Indies, in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and in the Mediterranean in 1800 and 1801. In 1803 he was appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District in Ireland, and in November, 1804, removed to one in England. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel, and the 4th of June, 1811, the rank of Major-General. He is now serving on the Staff at Trinidad in the West Indies.

In 1813 this officer was tried at Barbadoes by a General Court-Martial on frivolous charges preferred by Captain George Pilkington, of the Royal Engineers, who having failed in his object by the acquittal of the Major-General of every one of the charges, except a part of the fifth, his, Captain Pilkington's, future services in the army were dispensed with by the Prince Regent.

368. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES WALE, K.C.B.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 88th foot in June, 1779, and embarked the 25th of December following for Jamaica, where he

continued till 1781, and in the spring of that year returned, having been promoted in 1780 to a Lieutenancy in the 97th. In 1782 he sailed with his regiment for the relief of Minorca, but which had surrendered before they arrived at Gibraltar. He served at the latter place till the conclusion of the war, and was engaged in its defence at the time of the attack made by the enemy's combined fleets and armies. In 1783 he received a company in the 12th, and in 1786, a company in the 46th, from which he was appointed Captain in an independent company; Major, by brevet, the 1st of January, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel the 1st of January, 1798; and Captain in the 20th foot in 1799. He served in the campaign of the latter year in Holland, and was present at the battles of the 10th and 19th of September, and 2d and 6th of October. The 16th of January, 1800, he received a Majority in the 85th; the 9th of October following a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 67th; and in the spring of 1801 took the command of his regiment in Jamaica, and returned at the close of that year. In 1805 he accompanied his regiment to the East Indies, and having returned to England on account of ill health, he exchanged into the 66th, the 16th of June, 1808. The 25th of April, 1808, he was appointed Colonel, by brevet; in March, 1809, Brigadier-General on the staff of the Windward Islands. He commanded the reserve of the army under General Sir George Beckwith at Guadaloupe, and with his brigade stormed the heights of Matauba, the 3rd of February, 1810, and was wounded. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General.

On recovering from his wound, he was appointed to the command of Grande Terre in Guadaloupe; and subsequently succeeded to the command of the whole of the troops in that island. In 1812 the Prince Regent was pleased to confer upon him the government of Martinique, in which he continued till the surrender of that island to Louis XVIII.

He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath, and has the honor of wearing a medal for the capture of Guadaloupe. His official report of the operations of the reserve of the army will be found with the statement of Sir

George Beckwith's services, No. 80. The following general order was issued by this officer after the storm of the 3rd of February, 1810.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

“Mourne Mannell, February 6th, 1810.

“Brigadier-General Wale has the honor to congratulate his brigade upon the complete success of the action of yesterday, in which as much real cool and intrepid courage was displayed as ever appeared in the annals of history: 600 of the Royal York Rangers went to the attack of 500 of the best troops of the enemy, through passes deemed by them impracticable, and routed them from a post considered as inaccessible. By this gallant achievement, the whole army has this day the proud satisfaction of seeing the flag of truce displayed upon all the enemy's batteries, indicating the approaching end of our present labors.

“The Brigadier-General deeply regrets the loss of some gallant officers, and brave soldiers, but it was not to be expected that one of the strongest defended passes of the enemy, and the key to their intrenched camp, could be carried without considerable loss.

“To Major Henderson, who led the attack, the Brigadier-General has not words to express his high sense of that officer's invincible intrepidity in surmounting all difficulties, nor to Captain Starck Sutherland, Darling and Mathewson, and the officers and soldiers in general in support of their gallant leader. The Brigadier-General calls to mind the critical moment when so many officers and men were killed and wounded: when but for the undaunted firmness of the rest, the day would have been lost. But when the Brigadier-General recollected the former exploits of the Royal York Rangers, he was convinced they would ultimately overcome all difficulties. The Brigadier-General desires that the names of the gallant officers who fell in this action, Lieutenants Coplys, Symmonds, Martineau, and Gregg, may be recorded in Orders, as having greatly conduced to the success of the day. The Brigadier-General returns his

best thanks to Major Hadden, the officers, and soldiers of the grenadier battalion, for their support on that day.

“ To Brigade-Major Brereton, and Assistant Quarter and Barrack Master General Gray, the Brigadier-General feels highly indebted for their gallant, great, and meritorious exertions.”

369. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN LE COUTEUR.

THIS officer was appointed Captain Lieutenant, and Captain in the 100th foot, the 12th of July, 1783: Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Captain in the 11th foot, the 2d of September, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1806; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811. This officer served as Inspector of Militia in Jersey; and on the staff in Jamaica, where he is at present. He has been on half pay a considerable period.

370. MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES KEMMIS.

THIS officer was a Captain in the 40th foot, the 31st of March, 1790; Major in the army the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 40th foot, the 1st of August, 1804; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

This officer served in America, in Holland and Flanders in 1794 and 1795; in St. Domingo in 1797 and 1798; in the expedition to Holland, in 1799; up the Mediterranean in 1800, and until the conclusion of the peace. He served also five campaigns in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, from the first landing in Portugal. When commanding in Elvas he marched by order through the Sierra Morena to Seville with the 40th regiment, the first British troops that ever entered that city. He was present in all the engagements whilst in the Peninsula, excepting the expedition to Oporto, at which period he was in Seville. He subsequently served on the staff at Tulamore in Ireland.

Major-General Kemmis has the honor of wearing a medal and one clasp, for the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Talavera, at each of which he commanded the 40th foot.

371. MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT BURNE.

THIS officer entered the army in the year 1773, by purchasing an Ensigncy in the 36th regiment, and the 13th of January, 1777, obtained a Lieutenancy also by purchase. In 1783, the 36th regiment volunteered its services for the East Indies; and this officer embarked with it, and landed at Madras in July of that year. In 1784 he succeeded to the Captain-Lieutenancy, and on the 7th of May of the same year was appointed Captain of a company; and upon the army taking the field against the late Tippoo Suldaun, he was captain of grenadiers. He was in the battles of Sattimungulum and Showere, with a detachment of the army commanded by General Floyd, and was afterwards at the storming of Bangalore, Pettah, the fort of Bangalore, the Hill Fort of Nundydroog, at the battle of Seringapatam, the attack of the post at Carrigatt Hill, and at the storming of the End Gaw redoubt (part of the lines before Seringapatam) under the late Marquess Cornwallis, and in 1793, he was at the siege and capture of Pondicherry. The 1st of March, 1794, he was appointed Major, by brevet, and in 1796 purchased a Majority in the regiment. The 1st of January, 1798, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, and in the same year the 36th was drafted into the 76th regiment; and the non-commissioned officers, drummers, &c. under the command of this officer, sailed from Madras, and landed in England in 1799. The annexed copy of an Order, No. 1., was issued by the Governor in Council, and Commander-in-Chief of Madras, on the 36th regiment quitting India, where it had served upwards of fifteen years.

In 1790 he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment; and soon after its arrival in England, it was completed with volunteers from the militia, and in 1800 embarked with the troops destined, as was supposed, for the attack upon Belleisle; and after being encamped upon the Island of Howat some weeks, he re-embarked with the regiment and landed in the

Island of Minorca ; from which island he, in 1801, from severe illness, was ordered to England for the recovery of his health, (being the first time he was ever absent from the regiment) and upon the conclusion of the peace, the island being restored to the Spaniards, he was ordered to remain in England until the arrival of the regiment at home ; when, in the latter part of 1802, he again took the command of it on its arrival in Ireland.

In 1805, he embarked with the regiment for Germany, and upon the termination of the service in that country, in 1806, returned to England. In the latter part of the same year he embarked with the regiment on the expedition to South America, under the late Major-General Crawford, and in June, 1807, landed in that country, and was with the advance of the army at the operations in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres on the 2d, 3rd, and 4th, and the attack on the town of Buenos Ayres on the 5th of July.

The annexed, No. II., is a copy of a paragraph from the dispatches of the late Lieutenant-General Whitelock, and which also appeared on the trial of the above General.

The regiment returned home in 1807 ; and the 25th of April, 1808, this officer was appointed Colonel, by brevet, and in July of the same year embarked with the army destined for the Peninsula, (commanded by the Duke of Wellington, at that time Sir Arthur Wellesley), landed in Portugal, and was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, and was shortly afterwards honored by His Majesty with the Government of Carlisle.

The annexed paragraph, No. III., appeared in a letter from Sir Arthur to Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, upon the latter taking the command of the army. After these services, this officer proceeded in command of the regiment, with that party destined to join the late Sir John Moore at Salamanca in Spain, and was present at the battle of Corunna, and then re-embarked with the army for England in 1809 ; and for his services at Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna, he has received the honorary distinction of a medal and clasp.

In 1810 he embarked with the expedition to the Scheldt, and commanded the regiment at the siege and capture of Flushing, in the island of Walcheren ; was afterwards appointed Colonel

on the Staff at that place, where he continued until the evacuation of the island. In 1811 he was appointed a Brigadier on the Staff in Portugal; and, in that country, subsequently a Major-General, and landed there prior to the retreat of the French army from Santarem; and was present at the battle of Fuentes D'Onor in Spain, and the other operations in which the 6th division of the army was engaged, until recalled to be employed elsewhere. Upon his return to England he was appointed upon the Home Staff, and was ordered to take the command of the camp near Litchfield; and upon the breaking up of that encampment, was ordered to the command of the Nottingham district: where he remained on the Staff until the 24th of September, 1814.

Major-General Burne commanded the 36th regiment from the year 1793, until his appointment upon the Staff in 1811: and greater unanimity (so essential to discipline) never prevailed in any corps; as some proof of which, the officers who served under him in South America, on their return from that country, voted and presented him with a sword and belt of the value of one hundred and twenty guineas.

He has the honor of wearing a medal and one clasp for the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna.

No. I. Relative to Services in the East Indies.

“ Madras, G. O. October 14th, 1798.

“ The remainder of His Majesty's 36th regiment is to embark from the North Glacis at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning for Europe, in the ships under dispatch, according to the distribution they have received from the Deputy Adjutant-General.

“ The occasion cannot fail to recal the memory of those glorious and important services which have been rendered by this gallant corps to the British Empire in India; services for which the Right Honorable the President in Council offers the warmest thanks of this government to Lieutenant-Colonel Burne, the officers, and men of the regiment.

“ The Governor in Council, impressed with a just sense of the discipline and hardiness of the men, of the experience and gallantry of the officers, cannot but feel sincere regret at the loss

which the army under this government is about to sustain, in the departure of this efficient and distinguished corps."

GENERAL ORDERS.

"Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, September 24th, 1798.

"In taking leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Burne, the officers, and men of His Majesty's 36th regiment, the Commander-in-Chief cannot refrain from expressing his sincere regret at losing from under his command a corps so eminently distinguished for important services in the field, and for discipline, order, and regularity, in every situation. Of a regiment whose merits are so well known, it is unnecessary to say much: their gallant exertions will receive their best reward in the applause and gratitude of their country.

"The Commander-in-Chief cannot more strongly evince his high opinion of this corps, than by exhorting the men, wherever their King and country may hereafter require their services, to make it their first care to preserve unblemished the name and reputation they have acquired in the 36th regiment.

(Signed) "KEITH YOUNG, A. D. Adjutant-General."

No. II. Extract from the Gazette, September 13th, 1807; relative to the Attack on Buenos Ayres.

"The 36th and 88th regiments, under Brigadier-General Lumley, moving in the appointed order, were soon opposed by a heavy and continued fire of musquetry from the tops and windows of the houses, the doors of which were barricadoed in so strong a manner, as to render them almost impossible to force; the streets were intersected by deep ditches, in the inside of which were planted cannon, pouring showers of grape on the advancing columns: in defiance, however, of this opposition, the 36th regiment, headed by the gallant General, reached its destination; but the 88th being nearer to the fort, and the principal defences of the enemy, were so weakened by his fire, as to be totally overpowered and taken.

"The flanks of the 36th being thus exposed, this regiment, together with the 5th, retired upon Sir Samuel Auchmuty's post at the Plaza de Toros: not, however, before Lieutenant-

Colonel Burne, and the grenadier company, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, by charging about eight hundred of the enemy, and taking and spiking two guns.

(Signed) "JOHN WHITELOCK, Lieutenant-General."

No. III. Relative to the Battle of Vimiera, Extract from the Gazette.

"Vimiera, August 21st, 1808.

"In mentioning Colonel Burne and the 36th regiment to you on this occasion, I cannot avoid to add, that the regular and orderly conduct of this corps throughout this service, and their gallantry and discipline in action, have been conspicuous.

(Signed) "ARTHUR WELLESLEY."

372. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR JOHN ORMSBY VANDELEUR, K.C.B.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 5th foot in December, 1781; Lieutenant in the 67th in 1783; and Lieutenant in the 9th foot in 1788. As Lieutenant this officer served in the West Indies. The 9th of March, 1792, he succeeded to a company in the 9th, from which he was removed to the 8th light dragoons; in October of that year, and the 1st of March, 1794, appointed to a Majority in the latter corps. From April 1794, to December 1795, he was employed on the Continent, and present in several of the principal actions which took place during that period. The 1st of January, 1798, he succeeded to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 8th. From August 1796, to October 1802, he was employed at the Cape; and from October 1802, to July 1806, in the East Indies. He served the campaigns of 1803, 4 and 5, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th light dragoons, with local rank of Colonel, and commanding a brigade of cavalry, under the late Lord Lake in India. At the battle of Laswary, on the 1st of November, 1803, his brigade turned the enemy's left flank, charged, and took 2000 prisoners, besides cutting many to pieces; for which he received his Lordship's thanks. In November 1804, he again received his Lordship's thanks for the cavalry affair at Futty-Ghur, where the Mahratta Chief, Holkar, was surprised and defeated. On the 2nd of March, 1805, the late Major-General Smyth, with the cavalry of the Bengal army,

attacked the Mahratta Chief, Ameer Khan, at Afzul-Ghur; the two brigades were formed in two lines; the 1st line, consisting of the brigade composed of the 24th and 25th light dragoons, and a regiment of Bengal cavalry, was repulsed; the second line, consisting of the brigade composed of the 8th light dragoons, and 3rd and 5th Bengal cavalry, under this officer's command, passed through the first, and defeated the enemy with great loss; the squadron of the 8th light dragoons, commanded by Captain Dean, retaking the artillery which was in possession of the enemy.

After the conclusion of the war in India, he returned to Europe, in 1806, and in 1811 was placed on the Staff of the army in the Peninsula, as a Major-General. He commanded a brigade of the light division of infantry, and was wounded leading the division to the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo, the 19th of January, 1812, after the late Major-General Crawford had received a mortal wound: this wound prevented Major-General Vandeleur from being present at the siege of Badajos, which soon followed. He was present with the light division at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria; a few days before the latter, his brigade was so fortunate as to intercept a French division, and to cut off one of its brigades, taking 300 prisoners, and forcing the remainder to disperse in the mountains.

In July, 1813, he was appointed to command a brigade of light dragoons, attached to the column under Lord Lynedoch, and afterwards under Lord Niddry, and participated in all the operations of that column. At the close of the war, he was directed by the Duke of Wellington to conduct one of the divisions of the British cavalry and artillery from Bordeaux to Calais; and in October, 1814, was appointed to the Staff of the army in Flanders, and served at the battle of Waterloo in command of the 4th brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 11th, 12th, and 16th light dragoons. He afterwards commanded the whole of the British cavalry from the time that the Marquess of Anglesey was wounded till Louis the 18th entered Paris. The 16th of April, 1807, he was removed from the 8th foot, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 19th dragoons: the 25th of April, 1808, he received the rank of Colonel; and Major-General the 4th of

June 1811. He is a Knight Commander of the military order of the Bath, and has the honor of wearing a Cross for his conduct at Ciudad Rodrigo, and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Nive. He is also a Knight of the Second Class of the Russian order of St. Wladimir, and a Commander of the Bavarian order of Maximilian Joseph. The 12th of January, 1815, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of his present regiment, the 19th light dragoons.

373. MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES PYE.

APPOINTED Cornet of the 3rd dragoons the 31st of December, 1782; Lieutenant the 9th of April, 1786; Captain the 24th of August, 1792; Major the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel the 1st of January, 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

374. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM AYLETT.

THIS officer entered the army the 17th of May, 1783, as a Cornet in the 15th light dragoons; in which he succeeded to a Lieutenancy, and a Company. The 1st of March, 1794, to a Majority in the same regiment. The 1st of January, 1798, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; and the 14th of May, 1804, he exchanged from the 15th light dragoons to the 19th foot; and from which he was placed on the half-pay of the 6th garrison battalion. The 25th of April, 1808, he obtained the rank of Colonel; and that of Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

This officer served the campaigns in Flanders, and received the order of Maria Theresa for his share in the operations of his regiment at the relief of the Emperor of Austria. He lately served on the Staff in Ireland.

Of the above operations, in which a small detachment of only 272 men, composed of 160 rank and file, of the 15th light dragoons, and of 112 Austrian hussars, actually attacked, sabred, and routed 10,000 French cavalry and infantry, killing from eight to twelve hundred, and taking three pieces of cannon, it is proper to record the following attestations and testimonials,

with Sir William Aylett's services, he being the senior British officer engaged therein.

(An Attestation by Lieutenant-General Otto, in His Imperial Majesty's service, relative to the action that took place the 24th of April, 1794, translated from the German, being previously witnessed by the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna.)

“When His Imperial Majesty's army besieged Landrecy, a French city, and His Royal Highness's army formed the right wing near Cateau, where I was placed, the enemy endeavoured by different attacks to prevent the siege, and, to effect their purpose, they assembled about 24,000 men at Cæsar's camp, and advanced, the 23rd of April, 1794, in three columns, attacked the Imperial troops near Douchy, Avernes le Second, Villers en Couche, Harpres, and the Hessian advanced posts near the river Selle, who were forced to retire. Major-General Sentkeresky, who was on my right flank near St. Hilaire, with two hussar and two English light dragoon squadrons, informed me of the circumstance. I reconnoitred the enemy, who were 10,000 strong, composed of cavalry and infantry; they advanced as far as Villers en Couche. Seeing how serious it was, as the enemy's patrols had pushed on to the other side of the river Selle, I sent for a reinforcement, which arrived the same day, I marched on the 24th of April, 1794, in front of the enemy, and ordered them to be attacked on their flank, near Montrecourt, by a part of the cavalry, which were the advanced guard, composed of the above-mentioned two hussar and two of the 15th light dragoon squadrons; the reinforcement was not up, and notwithstanding the very small force of the advanced guard, Aid-de-Camp Mezery, and Sentkeresky, Colonel of Leopold's Hussars, and Major Aylett of the 15th English dragoons, attacked the enemy, considerably stronger, with such fortitude and bravery, that the enemy's cavalry began to run away behind their infantry; then they cut the infantry, and killed above 800, and took three pieces of cannon. After this happy success, the Imperial and Hessians, who had retired from the Selle, re-assembled and advanced on the

other side of my detachment, and by this means a very small number drove the enemy, who were prodigiously stronger, as far as Cambray. I do not wish to enter into too long a detail; but every person can judge of the valor of this attack, if, with the eyes of an experienced warrior, he observes on the map the position of our army, and the advancement of the enemy as far as the river Selle; and he will find how much truth there is in saying, "a few resolute and brave soldiers can decide a great deal."

(Names of the officers who distinguished themselves on that ever-memorable day.)

"Lieutenant-Colonel Aylett, and Major Pocklington, of the 15th Light Dragoons; Captains Ryan, Calcraft, (now Major-General Sir G. T.; vide his Services;) Blunt, and Wilson, (now Major-General Sir Robert; vide his Services;) of the 15th Light Dragoons; Major Keir, of the 6th Dragoon Guards; and Major Butler, (now Major-General Sir Edward; vide his services;) of the 87th regiment, then in the 15th regiment. English Force, 160 rank and file; Austrian Force, 112 rank and file. Total, 272 men.

"OTTO, Lieutenant-General."

"The undersigned certifies to Captain Ryan, of the English light dragoons, that on the 24th of April, 1794, the 15th regiment charged the enemy, who were in great force at Villers en Couche, routed them, sabred a great many, and by their conduct rescued His Imperial Majesty from the danger that menaced his person, who, being on the road from Valenciennes to Cattillon, was cut off by the patroles of the enemy, as His Majesty on that day was returning from Brussels to the army, and the enemy's patroles were already passed over the river Selle.

"The courageous conduct of this regiment, animated by its brave officers, is so much the more meritorious, as the main column of the allied army did not arrive to its support; but this brave regiment, abandoned to itself, still relied on its own valor, attacked the enemy, so much stronger, and whose bravery alone prevented the melancholy consequences above stated, and not content with that, it took three pieces of cannon. Captain Ryan, who so distinguished himself in this affair, had his horse wounded, as well as the other officers who are specified by Field-

Marshal Lieutenant Otto, under whose particular command the regiment was.

**“ MAXIMILIAN, COUNT DE MEERVELDT,
Major-General.**

“ Vienna, 20th December, 1797.”

(Translated from the German.)

(An Attestation of General Sentkeresky, in His Imperial Majesty's service, witnessed by the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K.B. our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna.)

“ The extraordinary bravery which the two squadrons of the 15th Light Dragoons, under my command, showed on the 24th of April, 1794, is as follows :—

“ A corps of the enemy, 20,000 strong, who, on the 24th of the same year, advanced from Cambray, dislodged the Hessians and drove them from the river Selle, and thus stopped the communication, was, by two hussar and the above two light dragoon squadrons, attacked near Villers en Couche. This attack was executed with such bravery and resolution, that they killed above 1000, and took three pieces of cannon. By this courageous and unexpected attack, the enemy was entirely driven back, the communication with the Hessian troop near to Denain re-established, and the right wing of the besieging army near Landrecy covered. This remarkable action of the two light dragoon squadrons, encouraged by their brave officers, who despising the greatness of the danger, and the multitude of the enemy, gave to this astonishing affair an essential decision. All this passed under my eyes, to the disadvantage of the enemy, and to the glory of our arms, by the just, meritorious, and noble conduct of the eight brave officers mentioned by General Otto.

(Signed) “ SENTKERESKY, Major-General.”

(An attestation of Major-General Prince Schwarzenberg, witnessed by the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K.B., our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna.)

“ The undersigned attests, that two squadrons of the 15th light

dragoons, with two hussar squadrons, formed the advanced guard of a column of cavalry, who, by chance, did not follow: notwithstanding which the advance guard were determined to attack the enemy, nor did they permit themselves to get into confusion by the astonishing number of the enemy, or by their support not being up, but, conducted by their brave officers, attacked the enemy with such an extraordinary resolution, and with such violence, that they killed a vast number, and took three pieces of cannon. The brave conduct of this courageous regiment was on this occasion more considerable, as the advancement of the enemy might have caused the most fatal consequences in respect to the journey of his Imperial Majesty from Valenciennes to Catillon.

“ CHARLES, PRINCE OF SCHWARZENBERG.”

“ Sir,—The Emperor remembers with satisfaction the distinguished proofs of valor that you, Sir, and the other officers manifested, of the 15th light dragoons, on the 24th of April, 1794, near Cambray. His Majesty regrets, that the statutes of the Order of Maria Theresa, confirmed by a constant custom, forbids the cross of this order, strictly national, being conferred on officers so worthy of being decorated with it: but wishing to give you, also your honorable companions, a public mark of his particular esteem, His Majesty has commanded a medal to be struck to perpetuate the remembrance of this brilliant action; and has ordered me to offer to them the only impressions which have been struck, except one which is placed in the Imperial cabinet of Vienna. In fulfilling the intentions of His Imperial Majesty, I beg you consequently to receive for yourself, Sir, and distribute to the other officers, who, on the memorable 24th of April, 1794, fought under your orders, the medals which I have delivered to Captain Ryan. I have the honor to join the assurances of the highest consideration, and have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

“ LE BARON TRUGUT.

“ Vienna, March the 5th, 1798,

“ Lieutenant-Colonel Aylett.”

(Extract from the London Gazette of April 30th, 1794.)

“ Sir,

“ Cateau, April 25th, 1794.

“ In consequence of a request from the Prince of Coburg, I sent, the day before yesterday, a detachment of cavalry, to reconnoitre the enemy, who were reported to have assembled at the Camp de Cæsar near Cambrai. This patrol, with which General Otto went himself, found the enemy in great force, and so strongly posted at the villages of Villers en Couche, that he sent back for a reinforcement, which I immediately detached; it consisted of two squadrons of the Zetchwitz cuirassiers, Major-General Mansell's brigade, and the 11th regiment of light dragoons. As they could not arrive till it was dark, General Otto was obliged to delay the attack till the next morning, when it took place soon after day-break. He then ordered two squadrons of hussars, and two squadrons of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, to charge the enemy, which they did with the greatest success; and finding a line of infantry in the rear of the cavalry, they continued the charge without hesitation, and broke them likewise. Had they been properly supported, the entire destruction of the enemy must have been the consequence: but, by some mistake, General Mansell's brigade did not arrive in time. The enemy, however, were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat in great confusion, with the loss of 1,200 men killed on the field, and three pieces of cannon. The gallantry displayed by these troops, but particularly by the 15th regiment of light dragoons, does them the highest honor.

(Signed)

“ FREDERICK.”

(From the London Gazette of June the 9th, 1798.)

“ A letter from Baron Thugut to Lieutenant-Colonel Aylett, and an attestation of Major-General Count Meerfeld, having been humbly submitted to His Majesty by the officers who served in the detachment of His Majesty's 15th regiment of light dragoons at the action near Cambrai, on the 24th of April, 1794, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to each of them His Majesty's royal permission to wear the medals conferred on them by the Emperor of Germany in tes-

timony of the high sense entertained by His Imperial Majesty of their distinguished conduct on that occasion."

375. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RIGBY FLETCHER.

APPOINTED Cornet in the 6th dragoons the 27th of April, 1787; Lieutenant the 21st of October, 1791; Captain the 24th of February, 1793; Major the 1st of March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Colonel the 1st of February, 1808; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811. From the 3rd of November, 1794, to the 30th of December, 1795, this officer served on the Continent with the army under the Duke of York.

376. MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT BROWNE.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 56th foot the 1st of September, 1784; Lieutenant in 1790; and Captain of a troop in the 12th light dragoons, in 1793, when he embarked with his regiment for the Mediterranean. The 1st of March, 1794, he was appointed to the Majority, and served in Italy and Corsica. The 30th of November, 1796, he received the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Portugal, where he served four years. The 1st of January, 1798, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the army; and the 30th of August, 1799, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 12th dragoons. In 1800 he embarked with the regiment for Egypt, and commanded it, and all the dismounted cavalry, on the landing and in the battles of the 13th and 21st of March. He commanded the brigade of cavalry in the expedition up the Nile, consisting of the 12th dragoons, detachments of the 11th and 26th dragoons, with the light-horse artillery, and took several detachments of the enemy; also the convoy in the Libyan Desert, consisting of 500 camels, with detachments of cavalry, infantry, artillery, and dromedary corps: he was also present at Rhamanie and Cairo. He was appointed by General Baird to succeed Colonel Montresor, as Commandant of Rosetta, and had charge of Osman Bey, when he conducted him to the army before Alexandria, where he and several of his attendants were basely and inhumanly murdered by the Turks, in the boats of the Captain Pacha, on the Lake

of Mareotis. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel; he embarked and proceeded with his regiment in the expedition to the Scheldt, and was present at the taking of Walcheren and Flushing; the 4th of June, 1811, he was appointed Major-General, and served on the Staff in the Severn District.

On the 18th of June, 1817, he had the Honorary Degree of D.C.L. conferred on him in the University of Oxford.

The following documents bear reference to the services of Major-General Browne.

“ From the Vatican, May 30th, 1794.

“ The marked consideration which the Holy Father has always entertained, and will never cease to entertain, for the generous and illustrious English nation, induces him not to neglect the opportunity of giving a proof of it, which is now afforded by the stay of a British regiment at Civita Vecchia. As His Holiness cannot but applaud the regular and praise-worthy conduct of the troops in question, he has determined to evince his entire satisfaction by presenting a gold medal to each of the officers, including General Sir James Steuart, and Colonel Erskine, though absent. And since these medals, twelve in number, are not at the present moment in readiness, nor can be provided before the departure of the regiment from Civita Vecchia, the Holy Father will be careful that they shall be sent as soon as possible to Sir John Cox Hippisley, who will be pleased to transmit them to the respective officers, making them acquainted at the same time with the feelings by which His Holiness is animated, and with the lively desire which he entertains of manifesting, on all occasions, his unalterable regard, whether it be towards the nation in general, or towards every individual Englishman. In thus making known to Sir John Cox Hippisley, Member of the British Parliament, the dispositions of the Supreme Pontiff, the Cardinal de Zelada, Secretary of State, begs leave to add an offer of his own services, and the assurances of his distinguished esteem.

“ To Sir John Cox Hippisley, Bart., M.P.”

GENERAL ORDERS.

“ Lisbon, 17th March, 1798.

“ The Commander-in-Chief is confident that he has no occasion to remind the 12th light dragoons of the hospitality and friendship they received from the Sovereign Pontiff, when in the Roman State. And it must give the officers and soldiers of that regiment infinite satisfaction to be in possession of badges, which they received in gift from His Holiness, on account of their good behaviour—badges which they are recommended to wear at the present moment, in token of their regret for his misfortunes, and the high sense they retain of the virtues of a Prince, who, though oppressed with old age, and suffering under the greatest of all human calamities, had the firmness to remain with his people.”

“ Dear Sir,

“ Lisbon, 5th December, 1800.

“ It will be doing me a particular favor, if you acquiesce in permitting me to give a pipe of wine to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 12th light dragoons, embarked under your command, on board His Majesty's ship the Braakel. I offer it as a small testimony of the pleasure and satisfaction that I received from the invariably good conduct of the corps, and its soldier-like appearance, while I had the honor of serving with it in Portugal. Persuaded that you will grant my request, I have directed the wine to be sent on board, deliverable to your orders; and it will be Mr. Warden's fault, if it is not good of its kind, for I recommended to him to have that ascertained. I wish you a good voyage, and success wherever you meet an enemy. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) “ SIMON FRASER, Lieutenant-General.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel Browne,
Commanding 12th Light Dragoons.”

“ Sir,

“ Camp, near the Desert, May 18th, 1801.

“ I request you will have the goodness to accept yourself, and to communicate to the officers and soldiers of the cavalry under your command, my most grateful acknowledgments for the example of good conduct in the business of yesterday. The

willingness of every individual, and their animated zeal in pressing forward to attack a very superior force, convinced me that success must have attended the enterprise, had the enemy persisted in their opposition. With such troops I shall always feel a pride to serve, and at their head be content to fall, being convinced it must be with honor. I am, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN DOYLE, Brigadier-General.
"Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, Commanding the Cavalry."

"St. James's Place, London, 18th December, 1805.

"My dear Sir,—His Majesty having been graciously pleased to honor my humble services with a further mark of His Royal favor by granting me the addition of supporters to my arms, I seized that opportunity to manifest my grateful recollection of the zeal and good conduct of the 12th light dragoons while under my command in Egypt. I have accordingly chosen a dragoon of that regiment as one of my supporters, bearing in his hand the French colors taken with the convoy in the desert, which is mentioned in His Majesty's Patent, and recorded in the Archives of the Heralds' College. I trust my friends of the 12th will not be displeased with this small mark of my regard for a corps which (from what I have witnessed) I confidently predict will, upon all occasions, support its own character and the honor and interests of its King and Country. Have the goodness to present my best regards to the corps, and believe me to be, &c.

(Signed) "J. DOYLE, Lieutenant-General.
"Lieutenant-Colonel Browne,
Commanding 12th Light Dragoons."

"Horse-Guards, 6th July, 1802.

"Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant permission to the several regiments of his army which served during the late campaign in Egypt, to issue and wear in their colors a badge as a distinguished mark of His Royal approbation, and as a lasting memorial of the glory acquired to His Majesty's arms by the zeal, discipline, and intrepidity of his troops in that arduous and

important campaign. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, has directed me to make this communication to you, in order that the regiment under your command may avail itself of the honor hereby conferred by His Majesty; and am commanded at the same time to apprise you that the pattern of the badge approved by His Majesty, is lodged at the Comptroller's of Army Accounts, there to be had recourse to as circumstances may require.

I have, &c.

(Signed) "HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

"Lieutenant-General Sir James Steuart, Bart.

Colonel 12th (or Prince of Wales's) Light Dragoons."

"Horse-Guards, 3rd April, 1804.

"Sir,—I have had the honor to submit your letter of the 20th ult. to the Commander-in-Chief, and am directed to state that in compliance with your request, His Royal Highness has obtained His Majesty's permission for the officers of the 12th (or Prince of Wales's) regiment of light dragoons, to wear the Turkish medal, as an honorable badge of distinction for their services in Egypt.

I have, &c.

(Signed) "HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

"General Sir James Steuart, Bart."

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING LETTERS.

Referring to Cardinal de Zelada's letter to Sir J. C. Hippisley.

Some of the officers who proceeded to Rome had the honor of being introduced to the Pope, who received them in the most gracious manner. The Pontiff took the British helmet in his hand; and, ejaculating a wish that heaven might enable the cause of truth and religion to triumph over injustice and infidelity, placed the helmet upon the head of Captain (now Major-General) Browne.

Referring to Brigadier-General Doyle's letter.

The capture of the enemy's convoy in the Lybian desert has been so variously told, that it may not be improper here to state the circumstances attending it. On the morning of the 17th, several Bedouin Arabs gave information that some French were in the desert. Major-General Browne, instantly sent

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them to head-quarters, to report the circumstance; and immediately ordered Lieutenant Raynes with a detachment into the desert. Lieutenant Raynes sent back an orderly dragoon with intelligence that he had reason to believe the information correct; but that the enemy must be at some distance, as he could not yet discern them. Upon this Major-General Browne ordered the light-horse artillery, and all the cavalry, to be well fed and watered, ready at a moment's notice; and also another detachment to be formed, under Lieutenant Caton, to keep up the communication with the first. Soon after Colonel Abercromby (the Adjutant-General) came to tell him that Brigadier-General Doyle had received orders to take his brigade into the desert, and that the cavalry were to accompany him. He reported to General Doyle that they were ready; and, on his coming into their lines, they immediately set off, Lieutenant Caton in advance. After proceeding some distance in column at a brisk trot, a firing was heard, and they soon came within sight of the enemy, who appeared greatly to exceed in numbers. The British artillery was far in the rear, and the infantry not in sight. Colonel Abercromby and Sir Robert Wilson being in front with some skirmishers, the latter went to the enemy, with a view of persuading them to surrender. General Doyle and Major-General Browne, perceiving that he was not received, the latter ordered the column to deploy into line, and "form rank entire," extending their distances of troops to as great a front as possible, still advancing. This he conceived might impose upon the enemy; and the stratagem, assisted by the deception of the mirage, succeeded. Sir Robert Wilson was accordingly called back by the enemy, and General Doyle soon after came to inform Major-General Browne that they had surrendered.—The latter ordered the officers to form their troops; and nothing could exceed the grief and mortification of General Cavalier, when he came forward and perceived that our numbers were only about 250; nor was he restored to tranquillity until he saw the brigade of infantry advancing. The convoy consisted of 28 officers, 570 rank and file, 1 stand of colors, 1 light four-pounder, 300 horses and dromedaries, and 460 camels. As they proceeded to our camp, the British

formed on their flanks and rear. Buonaparte's famous Dromedary corps in front, beautifully caparisoned, and mounted by chosen grenadiers splendidly attired, presented a grand and novel sight to the men, women, and children of the camp, who were waiting the return of the British upon the sand-hills.— The capture of this convoy was productive of the most beneficial consequences, affording a very seasonable relief to the British army, who were much in need of it. The horses were given to the dismounted cavalry; and the camels distributed to the commissariat department, staff, and regiments, for the conveyance of provisions and camp equipage.

This convoy was intended for the purpose of bringing away the treasures from grand Cairo to Alexandria, which being prevented, General Belliard was induced to surrender at the time he did, on the pointed conditions that his whole army and followers should be allowed to take all their treasures to France, and means of conveyance furnished. Had General Belliard been as regardless of these treasures as duty required, it is very much doubted whether the British would have been able to take grand Cairo, as the waters of the Nile were rapidly rising, and we should not have been able to maintain our position before it.

377. MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH MACKAY GORDON.

THIS officer served as a volunteer in America, and was attached to Sir William Howe's head-quarters, in 1775, and 1776: and was present in the actions of the 22nd and 27th of August of the latter year, the landing at New York, &c. He was appointed Ensign in the 71st foot, the 11th of March, 1777; he accompanied Sir William Howe's army up the Chesapeake, and was present in the battle of Brandywine, and at the evacuation of Philadelphia. The 27th of April, 1778, he was appointed Lieutenant in the 16th foot; he sailed from New York to the West Indies, and joined his regiment in Pensacola in January, 1779, and remained there till May, 1780, when he was sent through the Indian country to the Commander-in-Chief to solicit a reinforcement. In January, 1781, he returned to Pensacola, and was taken prisoner in May following, whilst acting as

Aid-de-Camp to General Campbell. On being exchanged he joined General Campbell at New York, and was present at the evacuation in 1783; he then accompanied the General to Halifax, and continued as Aid-de-Camp to that officer till 1787, when he joined his regiment in Ireland. The 31st of May, 1788, he obtained a company in the 16th; and in 1792 embarked for Halifax, where he remained till May following, when he sailed with the regiment to the West Indies, and there continued till 1794. On his return to England he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Sir W. Pitt; in June, 1795, he sailed on a secret expedition, and was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; he next proceeded with General Sir Alured Clarke to the East Indies, and arrived at Madras in 1796; the 3rd of May, in the latter year, he received the brevet of Major. In 1797 he was appointed Quarter-Master-General at Bengal, and was in the field with the army during all its operations. The 18th of January, 1798, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; the 20th of June, 1799, a Majority in the 16th; in 1801 he returned to England; and in 1802 retired on half-pay. In 1803 Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the late Lieutenant-General Sir James Craig, then commanding the Eastern District; and in 1805 Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland; Colonel, by brevet, the 25th of April, 1808; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; Colonel of the late York Chasseurs the 2nd of May, 1814; and Colonel of the 16th foot, his present regiment, the 8th of January, 1816.

This officer served as Major-General on the Staff at Madeira, which island he evacuated on the 2nd of October, 1814, in consequence of the peace. The 25th of June, 1815, he was appointed to the command of the South-West District, and acting Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, from which he was removed to his present situation, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, in March, 1816.

578. MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER JOHN GOLDIE.

IN February, 1787, this officer was appointed Cornet in the 5th dragoons, from which he was removed to the 18th;

the 11th of May, 1791, Lieutenant in the 5th dragoons; Captain 30th of April, 1794; Major 1st of January, 1797; and Lieutenant-Colonel the 17th of February, 1798, in the same corps. He was actively employed during the rebellion in Ireland; and the 8th of April, 1799, was removed from the 5th dragoons to the 6th dragoon guards; the 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel; and the rank of Major-General, the 4th of June, 1811. He was in February, 1812, appointed on the Staff of the army in Spain and Portugal, from which country he was obliged to return to Britain in July following, in consequence of a coup de soleil followed by extreme bad health, and which made him resign his Staff appointment.

Major-General Goldie is Groom of the Bed-chamber to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

379. MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT BALLARD LONG.

APPOINTED Cornet in the 1st dragoon guards, the 4th of May, 1791; and Lieutenant the 25th of February, 1793. In June of the latter year he embarked with his regiment for Flanders, and at the opening of the campaign of 1794 was appointed Major of brigade to the forces; he continued to serve on the Staff of the army till his return to England in February, 1796; he was present at the several actions and sieges (that of Valenciennes excepted) which occurred in the Netherlands and Holland. On his return from the Continent he was continued in the first instance upon the Home Staff as Major of brigade, but resigned that situation on being appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir William Pitt, commanding the South-West District. The 10th of October, 1794, he had been promoted to a company with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; the 26th of July, 1797, to a Majority in the late York Rangers; and the 8th of March, 1798, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in Hompesch's mounted Riflemen. He served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. The 18th of May, 1800, he was removed to the command of the York Hussars, and which was disbanded at the peace in 1802. The 3rd of December, 1803, he was appointed to the 2d dragoon guards, from which he was removed to the 16th light dragoons in August, 1805, and the 12th of

December following to the 15th light dragoons. The 25th of April, 1808, he had the brevet of Colonel : and in November of that year embarked with the cavalry for Spain, being appointed to serve on the Staff in the army under Sir John Moore, but did not join till the action at Corunna the 15th of January, 1809, at which he was present. He next served in the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the investment and siege of Flushing. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General. This officer served some time with his regiment in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington, and was present at the battle of Vitoria, in command of a brigade of cavalry, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal.

380. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, BART.

THE 1st of May, 1778, this officer received an Ensigncy, and the 27th of December, 1780, a Lieutenancy in the 5th foot. He served in Ireland from January, 1781, to May, 1787 ; in Canada from July, 1787, to September, 1797. He was employed under the orders of Lord Dorchester, and with instructions from Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, on a public mission in 1794, to protest against certain settlements made by the Americans on the south shore of Lake Ontario. The 5th of May, 1795, he obtained his company in the 5th foot ; the 13th of December, 1797, a Majority in the 81st foot ; and the 22d of March, 1798, a Lieutenant-Coloneley in the 49th. He served in Holland from August to November, 1799, and in the Baltic from March to July, 1801 ; and in Canada from September, 1802, to October, 1811. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel ; and the 4th of June, 1811, the rank of Major-General. He again served in Canada, from the 29th of July, 1812, to November, 1813. He commanded in the battle of Queenston, fought on the 13th of October, 1812 ; and subsequently at York in Upper Canada, when it was attacked by the Americans, the 27th of April, 1813, and whose loss on that occasion actually exceeded the number opposed to them. He continued to command in the Upper Province, and administer its government till June, 1813, and on quitting it received the

following flattering testimonials of his conduct from the resident members of the executive government. He was appointed to the Staff of Great Britain, the 25th of March, 1814, but the appointment was recalled, and deferred in consequence of the change of affairs in Europe. In December, 1812, he was created a Baronet of Great Britain.

“ Kingston, 16th of June, 1813.

“ Sir,—The resident members of the Executive Council cannot suffer you to quit the chair of this Province, without the assurance of our sincere respect. In the short period of your command, we have had occasion to congratulate the public, upon that display of candor, justice and impartiality, which has marked your administration, and ourselves for the urbanity and confidence of your official intercourse. In common with the whole Province, we acknowledged to owe its salvation to your military talents, on the memorable day when you succeeded to the command. We can justly appreciate the high inducements which retained you with so inadequate a force at the Capital, when threatened by the whole naval and military power of the enemy.

“ To us it is not less surprising, that so unequal a contest should have been protracted long enough to defeat the great object of the enemy, than that you should finally have effected a retreat from tenfold your numbers.

“ With cordial wishes for your health and prosperity, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS SCOTT, JAMES MATTHEW GILL,
WILLIAM DUMMA POWELL.”

To this Letter the Major-General made the annexed reply.

“ Kingston, 16th of June, 1813.

“ Honorable Gentlemen,—I receive with great satisfaction the testimony of approbation of my public conduct, and of personal regard towards me, conveyed in the letter which you have been pleased to address to me. If, in my administration of the Civil office, there can be raised a just claim to commendation, I cannot but be sensible of the share which belongs to the Executive Council, from whose experience and ability I have de-

rived the most essential aid and support, rendered the more acceptable by the manner in which, on all occasions, they have been afforded. Accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of the lively interest which I shall always feel in your welfare, and of the well-merited esteem with which, &c.

(Signed) "ROGER HALE SHEAFFE."

381. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN HUGHES.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 33rd foot the 1st of September, 1779; Lieutenant in the 33rd foot the 11th of October, 1781; Supernumerary Major in the 2nd life guards the 6th of June, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 60th foot the 5th of April, 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811. He served seven years as Ensign and Lieutenant in the East Indies, but returning in 1787 in ill health, he entered the life guards, where he served ten years, and then exchanged into the 2nd battalion 60th, and served with that corps as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel nearly three years in America. A complaint contracted in warm climates obliging him to return home, he was under the necessity of exchanging to half-pay.

382. MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER DUFF.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 66th in May, 1793; and served at Gibraltar from August in that year until January, 1794; when he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in Captain Powers' Independent company; and in January, 1794, to a company in the 88th. He served in Flanders until the return of the army in 1795; in March, 1794, he was promoted to a Majority in the 88th; and in April, 1798, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He sailed in the latter year for the East Indies, and served there, until ordered with the expedition under Sir David Baird, to Egypt, where he served till the peace in 1802. In 1806, he embarked for South America, and in the attack upon Buenos Ayres, commanded the centre column. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel; and embarked with the force destined for Spain under Major-General Sherbrooke, and on being put back by contrary winds, he applied to be

placed for a time on half-pay, on account of family circumstances that required his attention. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General.

In 1816 a sword was presented to Major-General Duff by the officers of the 88th regiment, who had served under his command. The following is a copy of the correspondence :

“ My Dear Sir,

“ London, July 1, 1816.

“ On my return from Spain I had the pleasure of meeting my old brother officers of the 88th regiment. The respect we have felt for you as a Commanding Officer, in services of difficulty, and the regard which your social qualities have at the same time merited from us, formed no small part of our conversation, and we dwelt with pleasure on the remembrance of the happy days we passed under your orders; from these officers I have received a commission, which affords me the most sincere pleasure to carry into effect. We offer you a small testimonial of our esteem and regard, in the sword which I have now the honor to present to you, in the name of those officers of the 88th regiment who served under your command, with their earnest hope that it may long keep alive in your memory those friends by whom you are so highly and so justly esteemed. Allow me to add to this the personal respect and regard of, my dear Sir, &c.

(Signed) “ WILLIAM PARKER CARROL,

“ Late Captain of the 88th regiment.

“ Major-General the Honorable Alexander Duff.”

INSCRIPTION ON THE SWORD:

“ Presented to Major-General the Honorable Alexander Duff, by the Officers of His Majesty's 88th regiment of foot, or Connaught Rangers, (who served under his command in various quarters of the globe) as a small tribute of their respect for his talents as a soldier, and their esteem for his virtues as a man.”

Presented by Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. M'Pherson, Sir James M'Gregor, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. M'Gregor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Parker Carrol, (Major-General.)—Majors J. P. Oates, and G. H. Dansey.—Captains H. G. Buller, R. N. Nickle, R. Christie, D. Robertson, J. B. Lewis, R. Bunworth, and Charles M. Carrol, (Colonel.)

To which the following answer was received :

“ 49, Queen-Street, Edinburgh, July 8, 1816.

“ My Dear Sir,—I cannot express with what real feeling of pleasure and satisfaction I had the honor of receiving the flattering testimony of the recollection of my comrades in arms; and can with perfect truth assure them that I shall ever gratefully remember as among the happiest periods of my life, my connexion with the 88th regiment, whose officers ever lived in the utmost harmony, and who vied only with each other in the strict performance of their military duties. The sword is most elegant,—and should I ever draw it in the defence of my country, I should only wish to be associated with champions of equal spirit, courage, and propriety of conduct. May I request that you will convey to my brother officers my sentiments of respect, attachment, and regard, and allow me to subscribe myself, with much esteem, &c.

(Signed) “ALEXANDER DUFF, Major-General,
and late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 88th regiment.

“ Major-General Sir William Parker Carrol, &c.”

383. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE AIREY.

THE 6th of December, 1779, this officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 91st foot. He joined that corps two months prior to its establishment, and in January, 1780, sailed with it to the West Indies; he served a year at St. Lucie, and returned home in ill health a short time previous to the regiment being drafted. The 6th of July, 1781, he obtained a Lieutenancy in the 91st; from which he exchanged into the 48th, the 2nd of January, 1782; and in January, 1788, sailed with the latter to the West Indies. The 19th of November, 1788, he purchased a company in his regiment, and went home on leave in 1790; in 1792 he joined again. On the expedition under Sir C. Grey coming out, the 48th was drafted, and this officer volunteered his services; he was employed in the succeeding campaign, and commanded the light company of the 65th regiment, in the 3rd battalion of light infantry; on the conclusion of the campaign he rejoined his regiment at Plymouth, October, 1794. In December he re-embarked for the West Indies with his regiment; but, from sickness, it was with

several others re-landed : he was next appointed Aid-de-Camp to the late Lieutenant-General Tonym, and remained with that officer till his regiment was ordered on foreign service; he sailed with it in the winter of 1795 to the West Indies, and served there as Assistant Adjutant-General. The 1st of May, 1796, he received the Majority of the 68th, and returned to England; and the 4th of May, 1798, (by purchase) the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 8th foot. The same year he went out with his regiment to Minorca, and from thence proceeded with the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby to Cadiz and to Malta; he was then again sent to Minorca, as Deputy Quarter-Master-General under the late General Fox, and afterwards to the Isle of Elba as Commandant of the British troops serving in Porto Ferrajo, while that place was besieged by the French, and retained possession till the peace; when he rejoined General Fox as Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and remained with that officer until his return to England. He was next appointed to the Staff in Ireland under General Fox, and afterwards accompanied him to Gibraltar as Military Secretary; from the latter place he went with the General to Sicily, where (with the exception of going to Egypt with the late Lieutenant-General Fraser) he served till 1813, as Deputy Adjutant-General. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel. In the year 1810, he commanded a brigade in Sicily, and was employed with the other troops in the defence of the coast, during the threatened invasion of Murat, in addition to his duties of Deputy Adjutant-General. In February, 1811, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and thereby vacated the situation of Deputy Adjutant-General. On the 4th of June, 1811, he was appointed Major-General on the Staff of Sicily; and in December of the same year, was ordered to go to Zante, to take the command of the Ionian Islands. He remained there in command, until succeeded by Lieutenant-General Campbell, (appointed Commander and Civil Commissioner) in the year 1813, when he received his present appointment of Quarter-Master-General to the forces in Ireland, and returned to England accordingly.

This officer was never on half-pay.—He has been created a

Knight of the Tuscan Order of St. Joseph, for his services in Porto Ferrajo.

Major-General Sir J. W. Gordon, in speaking of this office before the House of Commons in 1809, observed, that he had been confidential Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to Generals Fox and Mackenzie Fraser, and was one of the oldest and most meritorious officers in the army.

384. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR RUFANE SHAW DONKIN, K.C.B.

APPOINTED the 21st of March, 1778, Ensign in the 44th; Lieutenant the 9th of September, 1779; and Captain the 31st of May, 1793. In November of the latter year this officer went to the West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey; he was at the taking of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucie; the siege of Fort Bourbon, and the French attack on and loss of Guadaloupe in 1794. During these events he served a part of the period as Brigade-Major, and a few months in 1795 as Aid-de-Camp to General Musgrave, then on the Home Staff; the 1st of September, in the latter year, he was appointed Major in the 44th. He accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, and was at the taking of St. Lucie in 1796; in 1798 he was in the expedition to Ostend, and at the action on the Sand Hills he was wounded and taken prisoner. The 24th of May, 1798, he succeeded to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 11th foot, with which he again went to the West Indies in 1799; he returned in 1800, and went back a fourth time in 1801, and remained three years. In May, 1805, he was appointed Permanent Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and was employed on the expedition to and siege of Copenhagen. The 24th of April, 1808, he was appointed Colonel by brevet, and in July went to Portugal as Deputy Quarter-Master-General; where he remained in that situation till April, 1809. At the passage of the Douro, Colonel Donkin commanded a brigade, and also at the attack of the rear-guard of the enemy at Salamonde, at the battle of Talavera, and in the retreat on Portugal in December, 1809. Soon after the latter event, Colonel Donkin was appointed Quarter-Master-General in the Mediterranean, where

he served for some time, and is now serving as second in command on the Staff at Bengal. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General. He has the honor of wearing a medal for the battle of Talavera.

385. MAJOR-GENERAL

THE HONORABLE SIR EDWARD STOPFORD, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 3rd foot guards the 20th of October, 1784; Lieutenant and Captain the 25th of April, 1792; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the 28th of May, 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811. He served in Flanders, and in Spain and Portugal.

He was present at the battles of Talavera, Vittoria, and the Nive, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal and two clasps. In 1814 he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and he has likewise received the Order of Commander of the Bath. The 21st of September, 1818, he received the Colonelcy of the African corps; and the 14th of June, 1819, was removed to the Colonelcy of his present regiment, the 41st foot.

386. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE COOKE, K.C.B.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 1st foot guards the 20th of October, 1784; and Lieutenant and Captain the 30th of May, 1792. In March, 1794, he joined the flank battalion of guards in Flanders, and in June was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Hulse; he was present when the Combined Army took the field, and attacked the French posts in April; and in the actions of the 17th and 18th of May, and in the affair at Boxtel, the 15th of September. He continued Aid-de-Camp to the Major-General till 1795, when he joined the brigade of Guards at Darley Camp, and then became Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Stevens. The 4th of June, 1798, he was appointed Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in his regiment; and in August, 1799, went with it to Holland. He was present in the action at the Zuype, the 10th of September, and in the battle of the 19th, when he was severely wounded. In 1803 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the

North-West District, where he continued till the spring of 1805. In 1806 he went to Sicily, and came home in December, 1807; in July, 1809, was employed in the expedition to the Scheldt, and returned sick in September. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel; and in April, 1811, went to Cadiz, where, upon Sir Thomas Graham proceeding to join the army, and Major-General Disney going home for his health, Colonel Cooke succeeded to the command of the troops, which he retained till he came to England, upon leave of absence, in July, 1813, and in November, 1813, he went with the brigade of guards to Holland, instead of returning to the Cadiz Staff. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the brevet of Major-General.

Major-General Cooke commanded the 1st division in the battle of Waterloo, and lost his right arm. The 22nd of June, 1815, he was appointed a Knight Commander of the military order of the Bath, vice Sir R. R. Gillespie, deceased. He is also a Knight of the third class of St. George of Russia, and of the third class of Wilhelm, in the Low Countries. The 23rd of June, 1815, he was appointed Colonel of his present regiment, the 77th foot; and the 20th of October, 1819, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth. He is a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

387. MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS JOSEPH BACKHOUSE.

THIS officer came into the army as an Ensign in the 13th foot, in March, 1780: he subsequently obtained a Lieutenancy and Adjutancy in the 64th foot; and the 30th of June, 1788, a company in the 47th. He had the brevet of Major the 3rd of May, 1796; the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 47th foot, the 6th of June, 1798; the brevet of Colonel the 25th of April, 1808; and of Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

Major-General Backhouse commenced his military career under Major-General, afterwards Sir John Vaughan, in the West Indies, and was at the capture of St. Eustatius and some other Islands; and from that period has been for the most part employed on foreign service. Being on his way to the East Indies, in command of the 47th foot, he was, early in

the month of August, 1806, detained by Sir David Baird at the Cape of Good Hope, and immediately sent with the regiment, under his command, as part of the reinforcement, intended to assist Major-General Beresford in South America. On his arrival in the Rio de la Plata, he had the mortification to find that officer, together with the troops he commanded, had been overpowered by the superiority of the enemy's numbers, and made prisoners of war to the Spaniards. By this unlooked-for event he became the senior officer at the head of a small force, (consisting of three squadrons of dismounted dragoons, with the 38th, 47th, and a company of the 54th regiments, not in the whole exceeding 1,900) without artillery and without any specific instructions in a trying situation. In co-operation with Sir Home Popham, who commanded the squadron in the river Plata, an idea was formed of assaulting and endeavoring to carry the town of Monte Video, on the side bounded by the river; but the ships not being able to come near enough to silence the batteries, so as to permit the troops to enter, the project was given up. For the troops to remain much longer in transports, when many had been several months at sea, and without the opportunity of procuring refreshments, might have been attended with unhealthy, and perhaps serious consequences. He therefore formed the resolution of immediately making himself master of some position in the enemy's country, where he might keep a communication open with the shipping, command supplies for his men, endeavor to mount his cavalry, and if possible, to retain it until he could receive instructions from the Cape, or a reinforcement might chance to arrive from Europe. Maldonado appearing the most eligible position for these purposes, he directly proceeded with Sir Home Popham in the Diadem, and with such of the troops (a part of the 38th regiment, the 54th Light Company, and a few of the dismounted dragoons) as could be conveyed in that ship, and a frigate, landed without loss of time, on the evening of the 29th of October, crossed the sand hills, and after a fruitless opposition from the enemy, in which they lost numbers of their men, together with their guns, he made good his position, which he had the fortune to main-

tain, amid many difficulties, in the face of the enemy, with whom he had mostly to fight for his supplies, until the arrival of Sir Samuel Auchmuty with the troops from England, in January following. By this means, in consequence of Major-General Backhouse not having evacuated the country, Sir Samuel's force became strong enough immediately to proceed to the attack and conquest of Monte Video. After the arrival of Sir Samuel, Major-General Backhouse could only act in his capacity as commanding the 47th; but the measures he had pursued were not only approved by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, whose thanks he received in public orders, but were also honored with the express approbation of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. After the evacuation of South America he went to the East Indies, where he was Commandant of the garrison of Bombay until he became a General Officer, and then served upon the Staff in that Presidency as a Major-General till 1813, when he returned to England.

388. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM EDEN.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 46th foot the 26th of August, 1786; Lieutenant the 31st of May, 1790. He served fifteen months at Gibraltar, and one year as Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quarter-Master-General with the army in Flanders. The 3rd of June, 1795, he was promoted to a Captain-Lieutenancy in the 55th, and appointed to serve on the Staff as Brigade-Major at East Bourne. In 1795 he also succeeded to a Company in the 55th, and the 16th of December of that year to a Majority in the 79th. He embarked for the West Indies in October, 1795, and returned in August, 1797. The 25th of December of the latter year he was appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General in England; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 78th foot the 15th of August 1798; and removed to the 84th the 11th of December, 1806. The 15th of February, 1807, he sailed for India, and was appointed, the 20th of June following, to act as Quarter-Master-General at Madras. In 1809 he marched with the army into the Seik country. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General. He subsequently served as Quarter-Master-General under Lieutenant-

General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, at the capture of the Island of Java, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal.

Major-General Eden is a Member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

389. MAJOR-GENERAL

FRANCIS GERARD, VISCOUNT LAKE.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st foot guards the 26th of April, 1793; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st foot guards the 22nd of August, 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th of April, 1808; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 60th foot the 10th of May, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811.

His Lordship served in Flanders with the army under His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

390. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR GEORGE TOWNSHEND WALKER, G.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 95th, March the 4th, 1782; Lieutenant March the 13th, 1783; Lieutenant in the 71st, June the 22nd, 1783; Lieutenant in the 36th, March the 15th, 1784; and Lieutenant in the 35th, July the 25th, 1787. The 10th of March, 1784, he sailed for India; and in 1785 was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the King's troops; and in February, 1786, employed as principal in that department, with a considerable force under Major-General Cosby, in a campaign against the refractory Poligars in the Madina, or Tinivally country; and in 1787 he returned to England. In May, 1788, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable General Bruce, thenon the Staff in Ireland. The 13th of March, 1789, he was appointed Captain-Lieutenant in the 16th foot; and the 4th of May, 1791, he succeeded to a company in the 60th. In 1793 he went as a volunteer, with recruits to the army in Flanders. He was in the action of the 10th of May, near Tournay; and subsequently was employed by the Duke of York in several important negotiations; and afterwards appointed Inspector of Foreign Corps, and employed in the Black Forest and Switzerland, in the levy of the

Baron de Roll's corps. From thence he was sent forward, by order of Mr. Secretary Dundas, to negociate a passage for that and other corps of a similar description, with the Princes of Italy; and, on their final embarkation at Civita Vecchia, returned to England in August, 1796. The 28th of August, 1796, he had succeeded to a Majority in the 60th; and in March, 1797, was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Fraser, whom he joined in Portugal, and was from thence promoted as British Aid-de-Camp to the Prince of Waldeck, Commander-in-Chief of the united British and Portuguese army; but having been obliged to return home in the following winter, from ill health, he was, in February, 1798, appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of the Recruiting District in Manchester, where he remained till March, 1799. The 6th of September, 1798, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 50th; and in October, 1799, went to Holland to undertake the situation of Military Commissioner to the Russian army, with which he was employed until its return home in October, 1800, and afterwards with its accompts till he sailed to join his regiment in the Mediterranean, in August, 1801. In May, 1802, he returned with the 50th to Ireland, and was with it at Belfast during the insurrection. He was next employed in the expedition to Copenhagen, and afterwards, on the 29th of December, 1807, on a secret expedition under Lieutenant-General Spencer, which, after a march through Sicily and landing at St. Mary's near Cadiz, terminated in a junction with Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, and disembarked in Portugal. The 25th of September, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel; and was in the action of Vimiera, the 21st of August, 1808.

In this action the advanced guard of the army, composed of the 5th battalion of the 60th regiment, and the 2nd battalion of the 95th, with 2 six-pounders, was under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Fane. In the affair at Roleia, the Commander-in-Chief had observed that the light troops above-mentioned required the support of some troops of the line; and therefore he subsequently added the 50th regiment, under Colonel Walker, to those before composing his advanced guard. At Vimiera the position of the 50th was supported by the artillery,

and the picquets of the two rifle regiments before named were thrown out in their front, and considerably in advance. These picquets were early engaged with the enemy's advancing column; and were gradually driven in by it. Upon seeing the serious attack of the enemy's column upon his brigade, Lieutenant-General Fane made use of a discretion which had been given to him by the Commander-in-Chief, and ordered up from his rear the reserve artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Robe; and this body of artillery, aided by Lieutenant-General Fane's brigade guns, were most destructively employed against the enemy's column during its advance, and, assisted by the two rifle corps, created very considerable confusion in it. At this critical moment the 50th regiment, headed by Colonel Walker, charged the enemy in the most gallant manner, and turned their previous confusion into the most rapid flight. The loss of the enemy exceeded 1000 killed, and 300 in prisoners. In October following, the 50th being ordered to remain in Portugal, on account of its deficiency in equipments, Colonel Walker returned to England; and as soon as a communication was open with Spain, he was sent with dispatches from Lord Castlereagh to Sir John Moore; but did not arrive off Corunna till two days after the action at that place, with the intelligence of which, and dispatches, he proceeded to Sir J. Cradock, (now Lord Howden) at Lisbon, and afterwards returned to England. He was next employed in the expedition to the Scheldt, in the command of a brigade, as a Colonel on the Staff, and also as one of the Commissioners for deciding on revenue and prize property. The 4th of June, 1811, this officer was appointed Major-General; he served on the Staff in the Peninsula from that year, under Lord Wellington, and received the thanks of his Lordship in different General Orders, and likewise the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and other honorable testimonials for his conduct. He was present at the siege of Badajoz, and battle of Orthes: he commanded the 7th division of infantry for a short time in 1813, during the absence of Lord Dalhousie. He was severely wounded in the siege of Badajoz. He was appointed Colonel of the regiment de Meuron the 24th of October, 1812; and Colonel-Commandant in the rifle brigade, his present regiment.

the 21st of May, 1816. He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath, on the augmentation of the Order, and has been subsequently promoted to the dignity of Knight Grand Cross. He is also a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. He has the honor of wearing a medal and two clasps for the battles of Vimiera and Orthes, and siege of Badajoz.

Sir George Walker is a Member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers; he is also Groom of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

391. MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD STOVIN.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 17th foot the 16th of June, 1780; and Lieutenant in May, 1782; he was reduced on half-pay the 24th of June, 1783, and purchased from half-pay into the 19th in January, 1784; and the 8th of October, 1788, succeeded to a company. In November, 1793, he sailed with the flank companies of his regiment from Ireland; was at the taking of the island of Martinique in 1794, and at the siege of Fort Bourbon in that island, from the middle of February to the 23rd of March; at the taking of St. Lucie, where he received the public and personal thanks of the late Earl, then Sir Charles, Grey, for his conduct in storming the redoubts around Morne Fortunée, and also at the taking of Guadaloupe. He served in Guadaloupe from the 4th of June to the 7th of October, 1794, when the island was attacked by the French. He commanded the left wing of the army, composed of the light battalion, 39th, 43rd, 56th, and part of the 36th regiments, and a detachment of marines, and defeated the enemy in a desperate attack they made on the British lines at Beville Camp. Brigadier-General Graham, and Major Forbes of the 34th, who commanded the right wing of the army, in advancing with it to support Captain Stovin, the former was wounded and the latter killed. In consequence of Captain Stovin being a prisoner from October, 1794, to March, 1796, in the West Indies with Victor Hughes, he was deprived of the opportunity of pushing himself forward in the army; when many who were his juniors in the army, and many who only at that time entered the service,

got rank over him. The 3rd of May, 1796, he received the brevet of Major; and the 21st of September, 1796, a Majority in the 17th foot; he served on the Staff with General Prescott in Canada, in 1796 and 1797. In 1798 he took the command of the regiment in St. Domingo; he was present at the evacuation of that island, and arrived with the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment in England, in January, 1799. The 6th of September, 1799, he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in his regiment; in July and August, 1799, he received volunteers from the militia, and formed them into two battalions. In August he embarked in the expedition for Holland, and was in the action of the 10th of September, when the enemy made a desperate attack on our lines, and in the action of the 19th, when the 19th suffered severely; in March, 1800, he embarked for the Mediterranean, and returned at the peace in 1802. In July, 1804, he embarked for the East Indies; he was present at the siege of Gonowee, in November and December, 1807: the 25th of April, 1808, he had the brevet of Colonel; he held at different periods considerable commands in the East Indies, both as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel: commanded, and was appointed to drill brigades; the 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General. He subsequently served on the Staff in Canada.

392. MAJOR-GENERAL KENNETH MACKENZIE.

THE 26th of August, 1767, when only thirteen years of age, this officer entered the service as an Ensign in the 33rd foot, and immediately joined that corps, in the Island of Guernsey, where he remained till the reduction of the regiment in 1783. Having previous to that event obtained the rank of Lieutenant, he purchased an exchange from half-pay into the 14th regiment of infantry, which he joined in the West Indies, and remained there until the regiment returned to England. On the commencement of the war with revolutionary France, he proceeded to Holland with this regiment, and during the first campaign in Flanders served as a light company officer, in a flank battalion, formed of the grenadier and light companies of the army, and was with the advanced party, as a volunteer, in storming the

outworks at the siege of Valenciennes. In carrying the outposts before Dunkirk, the light company of the 14th regiment, with which he was, had more than one-third of its effective men killed or wounded, and the flank battalion of the line was so much cut up, that it was found necessary to break it up altogether. Soon after he joined the 14th with the remainder of the company, that regiment was ordered out, to support two Austrian regiments, which had been driven from the advanced posts by a superior force of the enemy. The 14th regiment passed through these battalions, which continued to retire; and, charging the French, obliged them to retreat in confusion. Being on the left of the line, Lieutenant Mackenzie was enabled, by pressing forward, with about half the company, and a few Austrians who joined them, to keep up a fire on the flank of the retreating enemy: but the rest of the regiment having retired, the enemy, on recovering their works, directed from the ramparts a heavy fire on the position of this small party, by a grape-shot from which, Lieutenant Mackenzie was wounded in the shoulder, and considerable loss inflicted on his party in their subsequent retreat. After confinement for five or six weeks by this wound, he again joined his regiment; while he remained in it, was present in every affair in which that gallant corps was engaged. After serving fourteen years, as a subaltern, in the West Indies and in Europe, he was promoted to a company, (the 13th of May, 1794) and immediately after to a Majority, in the 90th regiment, and under the superintendance of Colonel Graham, (now Lieutenant-General Lord Lynedoch) and of Lieutenant-Colonel (now Lieutenant-General Lord Hill), he had the drilling of that corps. With the 90th he went to the coast of France, where, after we gained possession of the Isle Dieu, he remained several months. Having next proceeded with that regiment to Gibraltar, he there quitted it in 1796, and went to Portugal with General Sir Charles Stuart, where, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was appointed to command a flank battalion, formed of the flank companies, grenadiers; and light infantry of the British army in that country, which was disciplined by him as a battalion of light infantry. So highly did Sir Charles Stuart approve, of the system of that corps, that he made it the

school of instruction for the whole army under his command. Sir Charles Stuart having been appointed to command an expedition in the Mediterranean, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie was by him appointed his Deputy Adjutant-General, and upon this, got the permanent rank (19th of October, 1798) of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was immediately ordered by Sir Charles from Lisbon to Gibraltar, to superintend the embarkation of stores, and to report on the troops intended for the expedition against Minorca. The masterly movements of Sir Charles Stuart soon reduced the Island. After this Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie remained Deputy Adjutant-General in the Mediterranean for nearly two years, and during the latter year commanded the 90th regiment, and also did the duties of Adjutant-General. Sir Ralph Abercromby having come to Minorca, with troops to form an expedition, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie was requested to continue in his situation on the Staff: but as the 90th regiment was to form part of the expedition, he resigned his Staff appointment, and joined it. On the following day he was appointed, by Sir Ralph Abercromby, to command a secret expedition, with the flank companies of his army, to be embarked on board part of Lord Keith's squadron: but the arrival of orders from England, in the course of the night, put a stop to it; and Sir Ralph sailed with the whole of the expedition to Leghorn, and finally to Egypt. In the action of the 15th of March, 1800, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie commanded the advance of the advanced guard of the army. The troops under him consisted of the flank companies, and two battalion companies, of the 90th regiment, with a squadron of cavalry; and they were supported by the six remaining companies of the 90th. He was ordered to feel for the enemy, and had advanced only a short distance, before a very heavy fire was opened upon them, and a strong cavalry corps was observed preparing to charge: the advance was joined by the rest of the regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, who moved forward with that coolness and bravery so conspicuous in his after actions; but he having received a severe wound, the command of the whole devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie. The French cavalry charged; but their ranks

were broken, and they were forced to retire, by the admirable discipline of the 90th regiment, and its well-directed fire in light infantry style. This regiment was then alone in front of the enemy, and exposed to a tremendous fire of grape and musketry, under which they could not halt without being completely destroyed. Their only alternative being to force the French line, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, without waiting for the support of the rest of the brigade, led them on, and the enemy retired before them. The 90th then halted until joined by the other regiments; and by their combined attack, the whole of the centre of the French line was forced to give way. Yet so partial was the action in this brigade, that while one regiment in it had only a very few men hurt, the 13th regiment suffered considerably; and the loss of the 90th, in killed and wounded, amounted to more than 200. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, in consequence of the wound of his senior officer, again commanded this regiment in the memorable battle on the 21st of the same month, at which Sir Ralph Abercromby, the Commander-in-Chief, was killed. He likewise commanded it in the battle of Rhamanie, and was present with it at the investment of Cairo: while at the latter place, his promotion to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 44th regiment appeared in the Gazette, recommended by the Commander of the Forces, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie, killed in the action of the 21st. He joined this regiment before Alexandria, and embarked at night in command of it, to attack at day-break the outposts to the eastward of the place. The 44th was the first regiment which landed, when Lieutenant-Colonel Tilson having joined the 44th, (till then detained by a wound,) on the following morning the outposts were driven in with little loss. The campaign in Egypt being finished, he returned to England in command of the 44th. His Royal Highness the Duke of York having determined to form a regiment of light infantry, the 52nd, Sir John Moore's regiment, was fixed upon; and the two senior Lieutenant-Colonels being removed, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie was appointed to it, from the 44th, only a few months after he had joined that regiment. He commenced with the 52nd a plan of movement and exercise, in which Sir

John Moore, at first acquiesced with reluctance, the style of drill, march, and platoon exercise, being entirely new; but when he saw the effect of the whole, in a more advanced stage, he was not only highly pleased, but became its warmest supporter. The other light corps were ordered to be formed on the same plan, and the 49th and 95th regiments were moved to Shorn-Cliff camp, to be with the 52nd. Letters from Sir John Moore are now extant, which corroborate the assertion, that the improved system of marching, platoon exercise and drill, were entirely Major-General Mackenzie's. At the conclusion of the encampment there, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie got a very severe concussion of the brain, by a fall from his horse; and in consequence of repeated relapses occurring when he returned to his duty, he was obliged to retire on half-pay. He continued in extremely bad health for four years; during which period he obtained (the 25th of April, 1808,) the brevet of Colonel. He joined Lord Lynedoch at Cadiz, as Colonel on the Staff, and got a brigade of three regiments, with the light troops and cavalry of his army. But the extreme heat of climate producing a renewal of his complaints, he returned to England. In the course of a year and a half after his return, he was appointed Major-General (the 4th of June, 1811); and recovered so far, as to be placed on the Staff, in the Kent district, having under his orders all the light troops then in England. When the expedition under the command of Lord Lynedoch went to Holland, in 1813, Major-General Mackenzie was appointed on his Staff; and during the campaigns in that country, commanded the out-posts of his army, and for the greater part of the time a division of it. After his Lordship's return to England, he was removed by the Prince of Orange to the command of Antwerp, that place being then in a disturbed state. This was previous to the return of Buonaparte to France. The Duke of Wellington, finding him in the command of a fortress of importance, where much delicacy of management was required, continued him in it, much against his inclination, until its final evacuation by the British troops, when he returned to England; having served thirty-seven years.

393. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE, BART.

THE 28th of February, 1790, this officer was appointed Ensign in the 40th; the 30th of April, 1792, Lieutenant; the 26th of April, 1793, Captain in the 19th foot, and on the 28th of the latter month he exchanged into the 3rd guards. In 1794 he went to Flanders, and served on the Continent till the return of the British in 1795. The 6th of December, 1798, he succeeded to a company, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In October, 1805, he accompanied the expedition to Hanover; in July, 1807, he went to Zealand, and was present at the siege of Copenhagen. The 25th of April, 1806, he received the brevet of Colonel, and was appointed Major-General the 4th of June, 1811. In 1814, this officer served for a short time on the Staff in Scotland.

394. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS JOHN WILDER, KNT.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 16th foot in April, Lieutenant in an independent company in June, Captain in the 106th in August, and Major in the 106th the 18th of September, 1794. In April, 1798, Major in the 88th; the 31st of December, 1798, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Banffshire fencibles; and the 10th of April, 1801, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 35th foot. As Lieutenant-Colonel this officer served in Gibraltar with the Banffshire fencibles, and with the 35th in Malta, Naples, and Sicily. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel, and served with that rank also in Malta and Sicily. The 4th of June, 1811, he was appointed Major-General. He subsequently served on the Staff at Ipswich.

395. MAJOR-GENERAL**THE RIGHT HONORABLE GEORGE, LORD WALSINGHAM.**

THIS officer entered the army in the year 1794, as Cornet in the 1st dragoons, and obtained a Lieutenantcy in the same regiment. He received a troop in the 25th light dragoons, on that corps being raised, and succeeded to a Majority the 25th of May, 1795. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in his present regiment, the 1st dragoons, the 6th of June, 1799;

Colonel in the army, and Aid-de-Camp to the King, the 25th of April, 1808; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1811. He accompanied the 25th light dragoons, as Major, in the beginning of 1796, to India; was landed with it on the passage out at the Cape of Good Hope, and did duty there during the arrival and taking of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. He afterwards proceeded to Madras, and remained on that station until his return to England in 1800. He served with the cavalry of General (now Lord) Harris's army during the campaign of 1799, which ended in the capture of Seringapatam; was present with the 25th dragoons at the battle of Mallavelly; was appointed in 1799 to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 26th dragoons, and afterwards to that of the 1st dragoons. On the breaking out of the war in 1803, he was appointed to the Staff of the Home District, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and was employed in that situation until the beginning of 1805, when he returned to the command of the 1st dragoons, and did duty with that regiment from 1806 to 1808, in Scotland and Ireland; he accompanied it to Lisbon in August, 1809, and served in the Peninsula with the cavalry until the beginning of 1812, when he returned home from ill health; in the beginning of 1810 he was appointed to the command of the brigade of the 3rd dragoon guards and 4th dragoons. He was present, with the latter regiment, at the battle of Busaco, and served with that brigade at the battle of Albuhera, and afterwards at the affair of Usagre. On his return home he was placed on the Staff at Canterbury until the peace of 1814; the 25th of April, 1806, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King; and the 4th of June, 1811, Major-General. He has the honor of wearing a medal for the battle of Albuhera. On the death of his father this officer succeeded to his present title; his Lordship continues to retain his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 1st dragoons.

396. MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL HAWKER.

THIS officer commenced his military career in the month of May, 1779, as a Cornet in the 16th regiment of light dragoons; he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the same regiment, after serving with it during the riots in London, in the

year 1781; he succeeded to a troop in the year 1792, and in 1793 embarked for the Continent with the Duke of York's army. During the first campaign he was present at the battle of Famars, the siege of Valenciennes; on duty with the supporting body of cavalry in the storming of that fortress, and in every attack (with the exception of the affair of Lincelles): he likewise was present in each action, and at the repeated attacks under the walls of Dunkirk. Upon the opening of the second campaign, in 1794, he commanded the 16th light dragoons in a general battle, in an attack of the allied army upon the whole of the enemy's posts and entrenched works in the neighborhood of Landrecy, and upon that occasion received the personal commands of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, during the action, to attack himself to two squadrons of the Esterhazy hussars, and attack the left of the enemy's position on the heights of Vaux; which was executed in a charge upon a nine-gun battery, with the success of taking every piece of artillery, together with defeating the whole of the enemy's troops supporting the battery; for such success he had the honor of receiving the approbation of His Royal Highness, delivered to him in the most flattering terms by his Colonel, Earl Harcourt; and likewise that of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, delivered to him by Major Lepert, Commanding Officer of the Esterhazy hussars. He commanded the same regiment in the memorable battle of Cateau, and in the battle of the 10th of May of the same year, on the plains of Cysoings (where he was severely wounded): he served in the campaign of 1795, and was present in the actions of Boxtel and Oudenarde, and in various other actions and attacks of that period; he served in the severe winter in Holland of the same year; and after the campaign of 1796 in the North of Germany, he embarked in the river Elbe and sailed for England. He was appointed to the rank of Major on the 6th of April, 1797; and to that of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1799, when he received the command of the Sussex regiment of Fencibles, and in which he continued until the reduction of that corps. Having had the good fortune to recover the latter regiment from its lost state of discipline, His Majesty was pleased to honor him with the most flattering marks of

his approbation, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Kent, and Cumberland, and many General officers; and at the same time (1801) personally appointing him to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 14th light dragoons, on account, as His Majesty was pleased to express himself, of that regiment being in equally as reduced a state of discipline as the Sussex regiment when Lieutenant-Colonel Hawker was appointed to the command of it. In 1806 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, and in 1808 he embarked with the regiment for the Peninsula; and during his services of that year, and the three following campaigns in that country, he was present, with few exceptions, in every action, and every affair that occurred, including those of Albergaria, Nova, and Grijon, on the advance of the army to Oporto, 9th and 10th of May, 1809; at the capture of Oporto, the 11th of May; at the affair at Salamonde, the 15th of May; and the pursuit of the French army under the command of Marshal Soult into Galicia; and at the battle of Busaco, the 27th of September, 1810. He was wounded at the battle of Talavera, at the conclusion of the action. In the defeat of the enemy from the lines of Torres Vedras, and his entire expulsion from the kingdom of Portugal, he was second in command of the cavalry; and was placed at the head of a brigade consisting of the 1st Royal dragoons, the 14th light dragoons, Major Bull's troop of horse artillery, and occasionally of the 16th light dragoons; during which time he was present (in advance) in every action, and every skirmish. In 1811, on receiving the rank of Major-General (the 4th of June), he was unavoidably obliged to return to England. In November of the same year he was honored by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent appointing him to the Staff at Woodbridge; but on the breaking-out of the disturbances in Nottinghamshire, in January, 1812, he was ordered to take the command in that county, where he continued a year and half; and on quiet being effectually restored in that part he resumed his command at Woodbridge, where he continued until the great reduction of the Staff removed him, in September, 1814.

Major-General Hawker has the honor of wearing a medal for the battle of Talavera.

597. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM RAYMOND.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 93rd foot the 28th of August, 1775; and the 31st of December following, embarked for America. He served in the expedition against Charlestown; and was present at the attack upon Sullivan's Island in June, 1776; at the actions of Brooklyn, Long Island, White Plains, and the taking the works on York Island, which led to the surrender of that city. The 25th of December, 1776, he succeeded to a Lieutenantancy; he served with that corps in the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and Monmouth. The 23rd of May, 1779, he received a company in the 22nd foot; and served with it during the campaign in Georgia and South Carolina, in that year; and in Virginia, in 1780 and 1781. He was at the siege and capture of Charlestown, at the action of James-town, and at the siege and surrender of York-town. In 1792 he exchanged to half-pay, and in 1798 returned to full-pay in the 60th foot. In 1795 and 1796, whilst on half-pay, he was employed as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis, and as Brigade-Major-General to the Eastern district. In 1798 he received a Majority in the 89th foot; and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, and Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ireland; where he served during the rebellion, and was present at the surrender of the French and rebel army under General Humbert. The 28th of March, 1801, he received a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 46th regiment; and on the reduction of the 2nd battalion of that corps, he was placed on half-pay. The 25th of August, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel; and the 1st of January, 1812, that of Major-General. The 19th of November, 1812, he was appointed Colonel of the late 13th Veteran battalion; and the 20th of November, 1819, Colonel of his present regiment, the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion.

398. MAJOR-GENERAL TERENCE O'LOUGHLIN.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 45th foot in 1782; and subsequently removed to the 27th. In 1789 he succeeded to a Lieutenancy in the latter corps; in 1792 he was removed to the 1st life guards, and in 1793 to the 7th light dragoons. With the latter corps he served in Flanders in 1794, and was wounded at the battle of the 10th of May, near Tournay. In 1795 he was appointed to a troop in the 7th dragoons, and Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Egerton, now Lord Bridgewater, on the Staff in Ireland, and in the Eastern district in England; in 1799 to a Majority in the 14th dragoons. In 1801 he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; and the 1st of September, 1808, the rank of Colonel, and a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 1st life guards, which he continues to hold. He obtained the rank of Major-General the 1st of January, 1812. This officer commanded the brigade of life guards during the short period they were employed in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington.—He was appointed to the Staff of the Duke's army the 6th of March, 1813.

399. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE MURRAY, G.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed in April, 1779, to an Ensigncy in the 71st, from which he was removed to the 34th, and in June, 1790, to the 3rd guards. He served the campaign of 1793 in Flanders; was present at the affair of St. Amand, battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, attack of Lincelles, investment of Dunkirk, and attack of Lannoy. In January, 1794, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy with the rank of Captain, and in April returned to England. He rejoined the army in Flanders in the summer of the same year, and was in the retreat through Holland and Germany. In 1795 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Alexander Campbell, on the Staff of Lord Moira's army; in the summer he sailed on the expedition intended for Quiberon, and in the autumn on that for the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, but returned in February, 1796, on account of ill health. In 1797 and 1798 he served as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Campbell on the Staff in

England and Ireland. The 5th of August, 1799, he obtained a company in the 3rd guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel : he was employed on the Staff of the Quarter-Master-General's department in the expedition to Holland, and wounded in the action near the Helder. In autumn, 1800, he sailed for the Mediterranean; was appointed to the Quarter-Master-General's department, and sent upon a mission to Java. In 1801 he was employed in the expedition to Egypt, and present on the landing : in the battles of the 13th and 21st of March; in the expedition against Rosetta; at the affair of Rhamanie; and at the investments of Cairo and Alexandria. In 1802 he was appointed Adjutant-General in the West Indies; in 1803, Assistant Quarter-Master-General at the Horse Guards; in 1804, Deputy Quarter-Master-General in Ireland; in 1805 he served in the expedition to Hanover, under Lieutenant-General Don, and afterwards under Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart. In 1806 he returned to his Staff situation in Ireland; in 1807 was placed at the head of the Quarter-Master-General's department, in the expedition to Stralsund, and afterwards to Copenhagen; in the spring of 1808, as Quarter-Master-General in the expedition to Sweden under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore; in autumn of that year, as Quarter-Master-General in Portugal. He was present at the battle of Vimiera, the affairs at Lugo and Villa Franca, and battle of Corunna. The 9th of March, 1809, he received the brevet of Colonel, and was appointed Quarter-Master-General in Portugal and Spain under Lord Wellington. He was present in the affairs on the advance to Oporto, passage of the Douro, battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and in the subsequent operations till the termination of hostilities in 1814, when he was appointed Quarter-Master-General in Ireland, and in December of that year Quarter-Master-General in America. The 1st of January, 1812, he received the rank of Major-General; the 9th of August, 1813, he was appointed Colonel of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, and subsequently Lieutenant-Governor of Edinburgh Castle, from which he exchanged to the Government of the Royal Military College the 18th of August,

1819. Sir George Murray served in 1814 on the Staff of the army in Canada with the local rank of Lieutenant-General. He is a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; Knight of the Order of Leopold of Austria. He has the honor of wearing a Cross and six Clasps for the battles in Spain and Portugal above enumerated. The 24th of February, 1817, he received the Colonelcy of his present regiment, the 72nd foot.

400. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES KEMPT, G.C.B.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 101st foot the 31st of March, 1783; Lieutenant the 18th of August, 1784, and placed on half-pay at the reduction of the regiment in the same year; Captain in the 113th foot the 30th of May, 1794, which regiment he assisted in raising, and served with in Ireland; Major in the 113th foot the 18th of September, 1794; and in June, 1796, Inspecting Field Officer of the Recruiting Service in Scotland, in which situation he served till February, 1799, when he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby, then commanding the forces in that country. He accompanied Sir Ralph in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel the 28th of August, 1799, being the bearer of that officer's dispatches from the Helder; he was present at all the actions in Holland, except that of the 10th of September, when he was absent in England. After the campaign he returned with Sir Ralph to Scotland, and in June, 1800, accompanied him to the Mediterranean, as Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp, and served with him until his death. He served in the same situation with his successor, Lord Hutchinson, and was present at all the battles in Egypt, and at the capture of Cairo and Alexandria. In April, 1803, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Sir David Dundas, and to a Majority in the 68th the 9th of July following, and the 23rd of the same month to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 81st foot. In 1805, he embarked with his regiment at Plymouth, and went out to the Mediterranean under the late General Sir James Craig. In the expedition to Naples he commanded a battalion

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of light infantry, and in 1806 returned with the army to Sicily. In 1806 he also went to Calabria, and commanded the light brigade in the battle of Maida. In November, 1807, he returned to England upon being appointed Quarter-Master-General to the forces in North America. The 8th of March, 1809, he received the rank of Colonel, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King; the 4th of November, 1811, he received the local rank of Major-General in Spain and Portugal, and was present at the siege of Badajos, Battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. The 1st of January, 1812, he was appointed Major-General in the army, and the 4th of November, 1813, Colonel-Commandant in the 60th foot. He subsequently served on the Staff in America and in Flanders, when he commanded the 8th British brigade in the 5th division, consisting of the 28th, 32nd, 79th, and 95th regiments. He was severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and for his conduct has been appointed a Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, of the third Class of St. George of Russia, and of the third Class of Wilhelm, of the Low Countries. He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, on the extension of that Order; and the 22nd of June, 1815, promoted to Grand Cross, vice Sir T. Picton, deceased; and subsequently Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Sir James has the honor of wearing a Cross and three Claps for his conduct at Maida, where he served as a Lieutenant-Colonel of light infantry, and at Badajos, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, where he commanded a brigade. Sir James was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Fort William, from which he was removed to the Lieutenant-Government of Portsmouth the 12th of August, 1819. The 12th of July in the same year, he received the Colonelcy of his present regiment, the 81st foot. On the death of the Duke of Richmond, in 1819, Lord Dalhousie was appointed Governor-General of North America; and Sir James Kempt succeeded his Lordship as Governor of Nova Scotia.

401. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM BORTHWICK.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal artillery the 12th of November, 1779; Captain the 24th of

March, 1791; Major in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 25th of September, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal artillery the 20th of July, 1806; Colonel in the Royal artillery the 30th of April, 1809; and Major-General the 1st of January, 1812. In 1811 this officer was appointed Brigadier-General in Spain and Portugal. He commanded the Royal artillery at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal.

402. MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES N. COOKSON.

THIS officer was appointed a Gentleman Cadet in the Royal artillery the 2nd of March, 1772; 2nd Lieutenant the 25th of December, 1777; and 1st Lieutenant the 3rd of December, 1779. From 1783 to 1785, he served under General Elliot at Gibraltar. In the latter year he embarked for Jamaica, and remained there and at St. Domingo till his promotion to the rank of Major the 12th of September, 1803. The 24th of March, 1791, he had obtained the rank of Captain-Lieutenant, and that of Captain the 31st of October, 1794. The 20th of February, 1804, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the artillery; and Colonel the 20th of June, 1809. He received the rank of Major-General in the army the 1st of January, 1812.

403. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

THIS officer was appointed Practitioner Engineer and 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers the 30th of October, 1775; 1st Lieutenant the 1st of January, 1783; Captain the 22nd of May, 1790; Major in the army the 26th of January, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers the 13th of July, 1802; Colonel in the Royal Engineers the 24th of June, 1809; and Major-General the 1st of January, 1812. He subsequently served on the Staff in Barbadoes, and was present at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1815.

404. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BURTON.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal artillery the 19th of January, 1780; Captain the 24th of

March, 1791; Major in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 25th of September, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 20th of July, 1804; Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 4th of September, 1809; and Major-General the 1st of January, 1812. He commanded the artillery at the attack and capture of Guadaloupe in 1810, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal.

405. MAJOR-GENERAL HARRY CHESTER.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant and Captain in the 2d foot guards, the 25th of April, 1793; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the 18th of January, 1799; Colonel in the army the 25th of October, 1809; and Major-General the 1st of January, 1812. He served in Flanders, and for a short time in Spain and Portugal.

406. MAJOR-GENERAL EVAN LLOYD.

THIS officer was appointed Cornet in the 17th dragoons the 25th of November, 1780; he received the rank of Lieutenant, Captain, and Major in the same corps, the latter dated the 1st of September, 1795; and Lieutenant-Colonel the 11th of February, 1799; of Colonel in the army the 25th of October, 1809; and of Major-General the 1st of January, 1812.—This officer retains his regimental commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 17th light dragoons.

407. MAJOR GENERAL MATTHEW SHARPE.

THIS officer was appointed Major in the 28th dragoons the 27th of February, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 5th of August, 1799; Colonel in the army the 25th of October, 1809; and Major-General the 1st of January, 1812. He has been on half-pay, as Major in the 28th dragoons, many years.

408. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN LINDSEY.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 55th foot, the 28th of April, 1782; Major in the 55th foot, the 1st of September, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 6th of Au-

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gust, 1799; Colonel in the army the 25th of October, 1809; and Major-General the 1st of January, 1812. He served for some time on the Staff at Dominica. He has been on half-pay many years.

Whilst at Dominica this officer had the disagreeable duty of preferring charges against Lieutenant-Colonel Francis F. Brown of the 6th West India regiment, which terminated in the removal of the Lieutenant-Colonel from the service.

409. MAJOR-GENERAL

DAVID LATIMER TINLING WIDDRINGTON.

In the year, 1777, at a period when hostilities had been carried on for some months between Great Britain and France, this officer's attention turned to military pursuits, and he arrived at Gibraltar. In 1779 the political importance of Gibraltar united the resources of Spain with France, in the most harassing and vexatious mode of attack on that fortress, which so powerful and obstinate an enemy could devise; and at this period began a series of military services that have no parallel in history, and which continued for three years, seven months, and twelve days. During the whole of this memorable service, the blockade, and siege of Gibraltar, until the end of the year, 1783, the Major-General was actively employed as Draughtsman, Engineer, and Ensign in the 12th regiment of foot, his commission in the latter being dated the 11th of April, 1782, with proud and brilliant testimonials of approbation of his conduct from his commanding Generals, accompanied with a medal from the late General Picton, Colonel of the 12th regiment. On the 4th of October, 1786, he succeeded to a Lieutenantancy by purchase; and was employed in the years 1790 and 1791, and his regiment, as Marines, on board of the grand fleet commanded by Lord Howe.

Upon the first impression made throughout Europe by the political schism engendered in the bosom of France, Lieutenant Tinling raised an independent company in Ireland; and in a part of the country where French influence predominated, he was attacked, many of his men forced from him, and he, with several others, were wounded. On the 29th of June, 1793, Captain Tinling purchased a Company in the 17th regiment of

foot, with permission to dispose of his independent company, the men having been previously turned over to the 54th regiment. In August, 1794, Captain Tinling left Ireland with his regiment for Southampton, and on the 1st of September, embarked at that place for the West Indies : after buffetting about at sea for several months backwards and forwards, the 17th (with other corps) was landed at Plymouth, being unfit from sickness to proceed on its voyage. In August following the troops rendezvoused at Spike island in Cork harbour, and encamped until January following ; during which period Captain Tinling was employed as Commissary-General, and did the duty of Quarter-Master-General also. Captain Tinling was also appointed a Major of Brigade to the forces serving in the West Indies. In May, 1796, Brigade-Major Tinling arrived with his brigade at Cape St. Nicholas Mole, at which time the whole of St. Domingo had assumed an alarming appearance of sickness that could not be resisted, and thousands of brave fellows sunk under it ; the Major himself suffered dreadfully, and with much difficulty reached home. On the 18th of January, 1797, Major Tinling succeeded to a Majority in the 17th regiment : and on the 6th day of August, 1799, when a great military promotion for some important service became general throughout the army, Major Tinling was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d battalion of the 17th regiment, raised from volunteers from the militia ; and on the 27th of the same month, with his battalion came to an anchor off the hostile coast of Holland, to witness the defeat of the enemy in that day's battle. He was actively employed during the whole campaign in Holland under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. On the 10th of September, when General Daendels made his attack on St. Martins, the village was defended by the 17th and 40th regiments. After overcoming great difficulties and the most determined opposition, the principal post of Oude Carspel was carried by storm on the 19th of September, 1799 ; and at this attack the Lieutenant-Colonel commanded the flank companies of the brigade : and he was again in action on the 2nd of October ; and in justice to the corps, composed of volunteers from the militia, it must be observed, that the Commander

in Chief in his dispatch was pleased to express that the gallantry of the brave troops could not have been surpassed by any former instance of British valor. In this campaign the Lieutenant-Colonel was accompanied by his son, a Lieutenant in the same battalion.

A military force was again ordered to embark, which was to be followed by still more numerous troops, but the object of the expedition was not made known: Genoa was, however, said to be the place of its destination; and early in the year 1800 Lieutenant-Colonel Tinling, with his battalion embarked at Deal, and arrived at Minorca in the May following. From 1800, until the end of the war, 1802, Lieutenant-Colonel Tinling served with his regiment in the Mediterranean, and was reduced to half-pay upon his return home; but was not suffered to remain unemployed: he was immediately appointed an Inspecting Field-Officer on the recruiting Staff.

By the Gazette of the 4th of March, 1809, it appears—"The King has been pleased to grant unto David Latimer Tinling, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, late of the 17th regiment of foot, and Inspecting Field-Officer of the recruiting service, his Royal licence and authority, that he may assume and take the surname of Widdrington, in addition to his present name of Tinling, out of respect and affectionate regard to the memory of his wife's uncles, John and Nathaniel Widdrington, lineal representatives of the Hauxley branch of that ancient family; and likewise that his son George John Widdrington Tinling, a Captain in the 34th regiment of foot, and his issue, and all the other children of the said Lieutenant-Colonel Tinling, by Sarah his wife, and their issue, may from henceforth assume and take the said surname of Widdrington only."

Upon the 24th of May, 1809, Lieutenant-Colonel Tinling Widdrington was desired to signify whether he was desirous of being employed as a Brigadier-General in the Portuguese army, but was, from family concerns, precluded from the possibility of immediately proceeding on that service. On the 25th of October, 1809, he was promoted to the rank of a Colonel in the army: and on the 1st of January, 1812, succeeded to the rank

of Major-General, and was appointed to the Staff of Gibraltar, where he remained some years.

In the battle of Vittoria, Major Widdrington, of the 83rd regiment, when leading on his faithful companions in arms, had his horse shot under him in two places and killed, and he himself (the Major-General's eldest son) met a glorious fate in the arms of victory, a ball having entered his breast.

410. MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD BLUNT.

THIS officer obtained an Ensigny in the 3rd foot the 31st of January, 1787, and joined his regiment in that year in Jamaica, and was there employed until March, 1790; the 23rd of February, 1791, he received a Lieutenancy; and the 11th of July, 1793, a company. He served in Lord Moira's expedition and in the Flanders campaigns of 1794 and 1795. In the latter year he sailed to the West Indies under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and remained there actively employed till 1802, when he returned to England. In May, 1796, he succeeded to the Majority of his regiment, and the 23rd of August, 1799, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He has since served in Hanover and Madeira, Portugal and Spain. The 28th of October, 1809, he received the rank of Colonel; and the 1st of January, 1812, that of Major-General. He is a Knight-Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal.

411. MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY BAYLY.

IN 1782, this officer received an Ensigny in the 85th foot. From 1783 to 1790, he was on the half-pay of that regiment; he then exchanged into the Coldstream guards, and in April, 1793, embarked for Flanders; he joined the 1st battalion at Tournay, and obtained his Lieutenancy with the rank of Captain the 28th of August of that year, when he was ordered to England. As Ensign he was present at the battle of Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, and at the affair at Lincelles, where he was wounded. In 1799 he embarked for Holland, and was present in the action on the day Sir Ralph Abercromby landed at the Helder, and in that of the 10th of September. The 5th of

September, 1799, he obtained his company with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and shortly after returned to England. The 25th of October, 1809, he received the brevet of Colonel, and that of Major-General the 1st of January, 1812. Major-General Bayly served in 1814 for a short time on the Staff of the army in Spain and Portugal. He succeeded in March, 1816, that distinguished and universally beloved officer Sir John Doyle, in the Government of Guernsey. Major-General Bayly is one of the Equerries in Ordinary to the King.

412. MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS SLATER REBOW.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 60th foot in 1788; Lieutenant in 1790, and Captain in 1792. He served in the West Indies in each of the above ranks, and commanded the grenadiers of his corps at the taking of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe; at the latter place he was severely wounded through both his thighs. The 20th of February, 1796, he succeeded to a Majority in the 60th, which he exchanged into the 2nd life guards the 16th of February, 1797; and was appointed Major and Lieutenant-Colonel the 25th of September, 1799; and the 20th of August, 1807, was appointed Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st life guards. The 25th of October, 1809, he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major-General the 1st of January, 1812. He served on the Staff in Spain and Portugal, in command of the Household Brigade, to which he was appointed in 1812.

413. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE STRACEY SMITH.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 25th foot the 18th of August, 1780; subsequently Lieutenant in an independent company, from which he was removed to Elford's corps, and afterwards to the 7th foot. He served as Lieutenant at Gibraltar one year; in America and the West Indies five years and seven months. He was at the taking of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe under Sir Charles Grey. He was promoted to a company in the 30th the 16th of November, 1794, from which he was removed to the 7th foot the 17th of April, 1795. He served on the Staff in North America five years. The 6th of Sep-

tember, 1798, he was appointed to a Majority in the 83rd foot; the 9th of May, 1805, removed to the 3rd garrison battalion. The 1st of October, 1799, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; of Colonel the 25th of October, 1809; and of Major-General the 1st of January, 1812. He has for some years served on the Staff at New Brunswick, and where he is now stationed. Major-General Smith has the honor of being Groom of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

414. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM GUARD.

THIS officer entered the army at the age of sixteen, having been appointed Ensign in the 45th foot on the 13th of June, 1789, Lieutenant in November, 1790, and Captain in September, 1795. He purchased the Majority in November, 1797, and the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the same corps in October, 1799. Obtained the brevet of Colonel the 25th of October, 1809, and was nominated Major-General the 1st of January, 1812.

After doing duty some time at Chatham, he joined his corps, then stationed in the island of Grenada, in February, 1791. His regiment being draughted the latter end of 1793, he volunteered his services in the expedition against the French West India Islands under the late Sir Charles Grey: after the capture of Martinique, he returned to Europe, in July 1794; re-embarked with his corps (which had been completed by draughts from Chatham) on the 26th of December of the same year, and shortly after sailed again for the West Indies, where the regiment was stationed until 1801, in the summer of which year it finally returned to England. Early in 1802 the battalion was ordered to Ireland, and being then joined by the senior Lieutenant-Colonel (the present Lieutenant-General Montgomerie) Lieutenant-Colonel Guard was appointed to command a light battalion of the line, which command he retained until the nomination of Colonel Montgomerie to the Staff of the West Indies, as a Brigadier early in 1804, when he resumed the command of his own corps. In the autumn of 1805 he marched from the camp at the Curragh of Kildare for Fermoy, and embarked shortly after to join the expedition under Lord Cathcart; but

the intelligence of the loss of the battle of Austerlitz, which was received by the corps on its arrival in the Downs, caused its destination to be altered, and the battalion was disembarked at Margate in January, 1806, and marched to Brabourne Lees Barracks, in Kent, and shortly after was encamped on the heights of Shorncliffe. From whence it marched in July, 1806, and embarked at Portsmouth on the 24th and 25th of the same month. After touching at the ports of Plymouth and Falmouth, and receiving at the latter place upwards of two hundred draughts from the Isle of Wight, the regiment finally sailed from thence on the 12th of November, 1806, forming part of the expedition under the orders of the late Brigadier-General Robert Crawford. After remaining some weeks at Port Praye in the Cape de Verds, it reached the Cape of Good Hope, on the 20th of March, 1807; where a brig of war had previously arrived with orders which changed the destination of the expedition. It sailed from the Cape on the 6th of April, and having put into the island of St. Helena to complete their water the expedition quitted it again on the 26th of the same month, arriving at the mouth of the river Plate on the 27th of May; but the transports being driven to sea by a severe gale, did not reach Monte Video until the 14th of June, when the expedition joined the force already assembled there under the orders of Lieutenant-General Whitelocke. In the subsequent operations against the city of Buenos Ayres, after the Residencia (the post assigned to the 45th in the plan of attack) had been captured and secured; the Lieutenant-Colonel taking his grenadier company with him to reconnoitre and open the communication with the column on his left, was forced by circumstances to join the corps under the orders of Brigadier-General Crawford; in the charge made through the street, and a subsequent one made by order of the Brigadier at the St. Domingo Church, this company was particularly distinguished, driving before them and clearing the streets of a column of some thousands of Spaniards which had surrounded it; in the execution of this service their loss in officers and men was extremely great, and honorable mention was made of the Lieutenant-Colonel's conduct in the dispatches of the Commander of the Forces.

The remainder of the corps defended its post, the *Residencia*, with equal gallantry under the command of Major Nicholls.

Returning to Europe from this ill-fated expedition, the regiment, after a passage of fourteen weeks, from the river Plate, disembarked at Cork, on the 27th of December, 1807; having (with the small interval of its services on the shores of South America) been embarked aboard the transports nearly eighteen months. The battalion however was not long destined for inaction; again embarking at Cork in July, 1808, it was landed at Montego Bay, in Portugal, on the 1st of August following. The regiment was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, fought on the 17th and 21st of the same month, but having received a considerable reinforcement from its 2nd battalion, and these additional men not being equipped for the field, the corps was employed to garrison the fort of Peniche, afterwards removed to Oporto; and on Sir John Moore's advance into Spain, the important fortress of Almeida was entrusted to the Lieutenant-Colonel, with the command of the 45th and 97th regiments.

In 1809 the 45th formed part of the advanced guard to the army which entered Spain under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley; and at the battle of Talavera which took place on the 27th and 28th of July of that year, was highly praised for the distinguished manner in which it covered the retreat of the advanced guard when attacked by the enemy on the first day, the Lieutenant-Colonel receiving the thanks of that celebrated Commander for his conduct on that occasion. Having been severely wounded on the evening of the 27th, and obliged to retire from the field, the Lieutenant-Colonel was left with many other officers in the hospitals at Talavera, and, on the British army retiring from its position, fell into the hands of the French on their subsequent advance, and being removed to France, endured a captivity of four years and ten months, not being released until the overthrow of Buonaparte's power in 1814.

Since his appointment of Major-General this officer has not been employed. He has received a medal and one clasp for the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Talavera.

415. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR THOMAS RICHARD DYER, BART.

APPOINTED Lieutenant in the 7th foot the 28th of June, 1783; Captain-Lieutenant in May, 1791; and Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st foot guards in 1793. He served the campaigns in Flanders; in 1797 was appointed Major by brevet; in 1799 served in the expedition to the Helder as Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the foot guards, the 25th of October, 1799; and in 1800 and 1801 served in Egypt. In June, 1808, Sir Thomas was sent on a military mission to Spain, where he remained with the army of the Insurgents under General Cuesta, and returned to England in July; he was sent on another mission to Spain in September following, and returned in December; when he was appointed Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at home, in which situation he continued some time; Sir Thomas was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the York Rangers, the 31st of March, 1808; Colonel by brevet the 25th of October, 1809; and Major-General the 1st of January, 1812.

416. MAJOR-GENERAL, HENRY CONRAN.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 49th foot in the year 1780; to a Lieutenancy in 1782; and to a company in 1785. In 1790, he exchanged into the 52nd regiment, and embarked for the East Indies. He served under Lord Cornwallis against Tippoo Saib in 1791 and 1792, and at the siege of Pondicherry in 1793. He was appointed Major, by brevet, in 1795, and served with that rank at the reduction of Ceylon. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 52nd foot in 1799, and in 1800 embarked for the coast of France; he served at Ferrol, Gibraltar, and Cadix. In 1804, he embarked for the West Indies with the 2nd battalion of the 52nd foot, now numbered the 96th. He was removed to the Royals the 7th of May, 1807, returned to England, and embarked immediately for the East Indies, where he served a considerable period. The 25th of October, 1809, he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major-General the 1st of January, 1812.

Major-General Conran has the honor of being Groom of the Bed-chamber to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

417. MAJOR GENERAL

SIR WILLIAM HENRY PRINGLE, K.C.B., M. P.

THIS officer was appointed Major in the late 111th foot, the 19th of September, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 5th of December, 1799; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 2nd foot guards the 17th of September, 1802; Colonel in the army the 25th of October, 1809; and Major-General the 1st January, 1812. He served on the Staff in Spain and Portugal, to which he was appointed in 1812. He commanded a Brigade at the battles of Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle and Nive, for which he has the honor of wearing a cross.

The 12th of May, 1814, Major-General Pringle was appointed Colonel of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles; and the 1st of April, 1816 Colonel of his present regiment, the 64th foot. For his services he has also been appointed Knight Commander of the Bath. The Major-General is a Member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

To the addresses of the Speaker of the House of Commons, after the battle of Salamanca, the 10th of February, 1813, inserted under the head of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton's services, No. 266; after the battles of the Pyrenees and Orthes, the 24th of June, 1814, with Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart's services, No. 220;—Sir William Pringle made the following replies :

(SALAMANCA.)

“ Mr. Speaker,—I feel most sensibly the high honor which has been conferred on me by the Thanks of this House. I am well aware that very little of the success of that glorious day, at Salamanca, can be attributed to any feeble efforts of mine, but to the bravery of those troops which I had the good fortune to command. I shall, however, always consider it as the most fortunate circumstance of my life, the having been placed in a situation which has procured me the high honor which I have this day received. I beg leave to return you, Sir, my thanks

for the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to express yourself on my conduct."

(PYRENEES.)

" Mr. Speaker,—I am highly sensible of the honor I have just received by the Thanks of this House. I consider their approbation as the most honorable reward which a military man can receive, and one far beyond what any feeble efforts of mine can deserve. The able arrangements of the General under whom I served, and the bravery of the troops I had the honor to command, left little to be done by any exertions of mine, which I feel more than amply rewarded by the approbation of this House. The satisfaction I feel on this occasion, is still further increased, by the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the Thanks of the House to me."

(ORTHESES.)

" Mr. Speaker,—I must again repeat the high sense I feel of the honor I have received; and must esteem this as the proudest day of my life, in which my conduct has twice met the approbation of the House."

418. MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES HARE.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 2nd foot in 1791, and joined the regiment at Gibraltar; he returned to England in 1792: and obtained a Lieutenancy in the 10th dragoons in 1793. He went out to the West Indies the same year, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, the late Earl Grey, with whom he returned to England in 1794. In 1795 he obtained a troop in his regiment, and was subsequently appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lord Camden, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the 19th of March, 1796, he was promoted to a Majority in the 12th dragoons, and shortly after joined that regiment in Portugal. In 1798 he was appointed to accompany Sir Thomas Trigge to the West Indies, and ordered home for that purpose; and at the beginning of 1799 to accompany Brigadier-General Maitland to the Mediterranean. The 5th of

December, 1799, he received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 28th dragoons, and which was reduced at the peace in 1802. In 1804 he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of cavalry in the South West District, and the 22d of August, 1805, placed on full pay of the 22d dragoons. In 1806 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of Bedford, and in 1806 sailed to join his regiment in India. In 1807 he commanded at Nundydroog; in 1808 the cavalry at Arcot; in July, 1809, the centre division of the coast army; and about the same time the command of a camp formed at the Mount near Madras for a particular service; and in October, 1809, the cavalry assembled for field service in Berar. The 25th of October, 1809, he received the rank of Colonel; and that of Major-General the 1st of January, 1812. This officer continues to serve in India and is on the Staff at Madras.

419. MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP K. SKINNER.

THIS officer was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 23rd foot the 21st of December, 1782, and served with his regiment in America until evacuated by the British army. In 1785 he obtained a Lieutenancy; in 1793 a company; and the 1st of September, 1795, a Majority. He served in the expedition to Ostend and was taken prisoner. The 11th of December, 1799, he received a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 56th foot. From February, 1800, to January, 1805, he served in Ireland; and the 24th of April following embarked and sailed for the East Indies; the 25th of October, 1809, he had the rank of Colonel; and the 1st of January, 1812, of Major-General.

Major-General Skinner is a Member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

420. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM KERSTEMAN.

THIS officer was appointed, the 2nd of December, 1775, to a 2nd Lieutenancy in the Royal artillery, and embarked within a week for North America; on the 1st of January, 1776, he was appointed to a corps of Engineers, and continued in the same expedition under Lord Cornwallis. He remained in North America five years, and went through the campaigns on Long

and York Islands, and whilst before Fort Washington, was ordered with Captain D'Aubant's brigade to Rhode Island, under Sir Henry Clinton's command, where he remained during the time we kept possession of it, and assisted in repelling the attack made by D'Estaing's Fleet and the American army that approached Newport. He evacuated the island with the army and arrived in New York, when being accidentally wounded at Fort Washington, he was under the necessity of returning to Europe in 1780. He remained in the Western division, till appointed to do duty at Landguard Fort, from whence he sailed for Gibraltar in 1784, and continued there till 1794, when he was ordered to join the army under the late Earl Grey, and was appointed to do duty as Captain under Colonel Durnford of the corps of Royal engineers. After the capture of the French West India Islands he obtained six months leave of absence; but the French having landed a force in Guadeloupe he acted as senior Engineer on that occasion, and continued with that part of the army till the important attack on Point à Pétre, after which he was permitted to take his leave of absence. In the following year he returned to the West Indies, and was stationed at St. Kitts, where he remained two years, when being attacked by the fever, he was obliged in 1797 to return to Europe. On his recovery he was ordered to Sheerness where he remained till 1801, when he was appointed Commanding Engineer at the Cape of Good Hope, and there remained till its evacuation in 1803.

Shortly after his arrival in England, he was sent to do duty at Bristol when new works were ordered at Milford Haven, and was considered the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Severn District. On this duty he remained till 1808, when feeling himself unequal to take active duties he was permitted to retire to the corps of Royal Invalid Engineers, and on the 4th of June, 1813, he was appointed a Major-General in the service.

421. MAJOR-GENERAL GERARD GOSSELIN.

IN 1780 this officer was appointed to the Marines, which corps he never joined, and at the reduction in 1783 was placed on half-pay; in 1787 he obtained an Ensigny in the 34th foot;

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in 1791 a Lieutenancy; and in 1780 exchanged into the 2nd life guards, and was appointed Adjutant. In 1794 he was promoted to a troop and afterwards exchanged into an independent company, and the 15th of June, 1794 obtained the Majority of the late 130th foot. Early in 1795 he embarked for Jamaica, and from thence proceeded in command of his corps, to St. Domingo, and on its being drafted in 1796 he returned to England, and in 1798 was reduced on half-pay. The 1st of January, 1800, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1801 he was appointed Paymaster to the Birmingham recruiting district; in 1804 Inspecting Field Officer to the Waterford recruiting district; in 1807 removed to the Carlisle district; the 1st of July, 1810, Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1813, Major-General. This officer has since served on the Staff in Sicily. He was employed on the expedition against Genoa, under the command of Lord William Bentinck, and after its capitulation was continued Commandant of the place, until the breaking out of the war with America, when he received orders to embark with his brigade with all possible expedition for that country; and on his arrival at Halifax, joined the expedition against Castmi in the Penobscot, under the orders of Lieutenant-General J. C. Sherbrooke, which proved successful, and he had the honor of having his conduct marked by the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He continued in the command of Castmi until the termination of the war with America, and subsequently of the garrison of Halifax, until September, 1816, when a reduction of the General Staff took place.

Major-General Gosselin is a Member of the Consolidated Board of General officers.

422. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

THIS officer entered the army in 1791 as an Ensign in the 12th foot; he obtained a Lieutenancy in the 44th foot in 1792; and a Company in the 96th foot in 1793. The 25th of August, 1794, he was appointed Major of the late Londonderry regiment of foot, to which corps he was attached five years and two months, and then appointed to the Essex Fencibles. He

was employed with the latter in Ireland during the rebellion, and on its reduction, was one year on half-pay. He received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel the 1st of January, 1800. The 9th of July, 1803, was appointed to the 13th Battalion of Reserve; the 25th of February, 1805, Major of the 1st Garrison Battalion; the 25th of July, 1810, he received the brevet of Colonel; the 30th of August, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 1st Garrison Battalion; and the 4th of June, 1813, the rank of Major-General.

423. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR FREDERICK P. ROBINSON, K.C.B.

IN February, 1777, this officer was appointed Ensign in the Loyal American Regiment, with which he served in North America; the 11th of September, 1778, he was removed to the 17th foot; the 1st of September, 1779, appointed Lieutenant in the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment; and the 4th of November, 1780, Lieutenant in the 38th foot. He was a prisoner in America several months during the period of his belonging to the 60th, and afterwards was in several engagements in that country. He served at the taking of the West India Islands, under the late Earl Grey, and was at the siege of Fort Bourbon. In March, 1794, he was promoted to a Company in the 38th; and the 1st of September following to a Majority in the 127th foot; and in 1795 was removed to the 32d, when he returned home from the West Indies. In May, 1796, he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Recruiting Service at Bedford, and some years after to the same situation in the London District. The 1st of January, 1800, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and went on half-pay of the 91st foot; the 25th of July, 1810, he had the rank of Colonel; the 4th of June, 1813, that of Major-General. He served on the Staff in Spain and Portugal, to which he was appointed in 1812, and commanded a Brigade at the Battle of Vittoria, siege of St. Sebastian, where he was wounded, and the Battle of the Nive, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal and two clasps. Subsequently to his Peninsula services, this officer was employed on the Staff in Canada, and is now at Tobago in the West Indies. He is a Knight Commander of the Order of the

Bath. Whilst an Inspecting Field Officer of the recruiting service, this officer, in 1804, suggested various improvements and alterations which, from their interest and importance to every military man, are here recorded.

Extract from a Letter to the Inspector-General in 1804.

First.—“ It appears to me that in a short time the recruiting Staff will be turned to much greater public advantage than that of merely looking after the recruits of others. From being permanent and stationary in each District, they are qualified to become the best of all recruiters, and by inlisting for general service only, their exertions must produce annually, a large disposable body of recruits, to answer any emergency. The Recruiting Staff does not yet appear to stand on a footing with the other Military Departments, but to have been considered merely as a temporary expedient, or rather experiment; otherwise, why not hold out preferment to the Inspecting Field Officers, as in every other establishment? Why not select Adjutants from those meritorious men who may have become unfit for the active duties of the field? Such men should have the rank of senior Lieutenant in their respective Districts, with eight or ten shillings per diem subsistence, and 10s. 6d. per week lodging-money, and should be eligible for companies in the Veteran Battalions. Staff Serjeants ought to be selected with great attention and judgment, and every assistance afforded the Inspecting Field Officer in procuring them: at present it is attended with many difficulties, few of the Field Officers having reason to be satisfied in this particular.”

That I was right in my opinion of Staff recruiting, was fully proved by the success attending it in the London District, where a much greater number of recruits was raised (all for general service) by nine Staff Serjeants, than by all the recruiting parties together. The jealousy of Colonels of regiments caused the abolition of this highly eligible mode of recruiting, as we may judge by the reason assigned, viz. That it interfered too much with regimental recruiting. Now, in my idea, this last mode of recruiting is not only unnecessary, but replete with destruction to all the non-commissioned Officers and Privates employed in

it. Double the number of men would be procured by a proper recruiting Staff, composed of the present establishment, with an augmentation of Serjeants to the amount of one fourth the number of Infantry usually employed in each district; together with a few Staff Captains at 12s. per diem pay, and the usual emoluments. Regimental recruiting Officers are of no use whatever, but to sign their pay lists; nor can I perceive they have any duty required of them, that would not be better performed by Officers who, established in it as a permanent business, would consequently be more likely to attend to the guidance of the Inspecting Field Officer. By such an arrangement, the recruiting service would be, in every respect, more expeditiously performed, as all letters on the subject, as well as all orders and instructions, would be sent direct to the Inspecting Field Officer instead of waiting the result of a correspondence with Colonels of regiments, which at present occasions so much trouble in the Recruiting Department of the Adjutant-General's office.

But, as the above-stated arrangement has been already objected to, I will substitute—That of continuing recruiting parties from each regiment, but without Officers; as their duty might be performed by those of the Staff already mentioned, whose continuance in their situation would depend upon their capability and exertions; every man being permitted to enlist such men for General Service, as might not wish to enlist in any particular regiment, or might not be eligible for it. Such regimental recruiting parties ought to be carefully selected for activity, diligence, honesty, and sobriety; for though drunkenness is said to be inseparable from the recruiting service, yet experience proves that the sober men get all the recruits; the art lies in the Serjeant making others drunk, and only pretending to be so himself. These parties should be considered permanent, as long as they were useful, both for the benefit of the recruiting service, and the good of their regiments; for few return from this service without being completely ruined in constitution, morals, and subordination.

Second.—In October, 1807, I had the honor of addressing a letter to a Noble Lord then in office, on the subject of slop clothing, from which the following is an extract:—

“ At the time of intermediate approval, each recruit should be provided with a slop dress, consisting of a plain, close red or white jacket, Russia duck trowsers, cloth foraging cap, black stock, one shirt, and a pair of shoes, which would not cost more than five shillings beyond the present allowance for necessaries; as the colored clothes ought to be sold on the spot, for the benefit of the recruit. Every article to be marked with the name of the District, as well as the regiment, or General Service. This would not only be an excellent drill dress, but much more convenient than any other on board ship, and prove the greatest possible check to desertion.”

The above regulation has since been adopted by the Adjutant-General, but I do not know by whose recommendation; its utility has been already fully proved in the London District, where desertion among recruits on the march for final approval, is scarcely ever heard of.

Third.—From among the numerous letters I have written on the subject of bringing-money, I will only select an extract from one to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, dated in 1805, when that officer was Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

“ All those officers who are most conversant in the recruiting service, agree, that large bounties are not so materially necessary as may be imagined; but that the reward to bringers should be liberal, and not hampered with too many checks in office. The reason is obvious. Almost all recruits are invited into the service in public-houses, and generally by the publican, (where he is sufficiently encouraged to interest himself, which is seldom the case;) whereas, if five guineas were to be allowed for each recruit, half to be paid on intermediate, and the remainder upon final approval, every publican among the lower order would become a recruiter of the best and most active description.”

By a subsequent regulation, three guineas bringing-money has been allowed to parties of the line, and five to extra recruiting officers; but as it can only be paid to the former, after final approval, the whole effect is destroyed, by tedious, unnecessary delays. My idea is, that the officer should be allowed to charge it against the public at the time of intermediate, and refunded in

case of desertion before final approval. The advantage arising from immediate payment to the bringers, is of the highest importance to the recruiting service. Final rejection would render either the Inspecting Field Officer or the District Surgeon responsible, so that the public could not be injured.

It has been my misfortune to differ from my superiors with respect to the height and age of recruits; but notwithstanding such powerful opposition, I still find myself bigoted to my opinion. I conceive, that under the present enormous expenditure of men, no recruit of the height of five feet three should be refused, if healthy looking, and muscular. The regulation is five feet five for the infantry of the line. Men under forty years, if healthy, and of good personal appearance, ought not to be rejected; they have seven years good service in them, and are the best adapted for the West Indies, as at that age the effect of the climate may be resisted. The present regulation is thirty years of age for infantry of the line, and thirty-five for general service. Both the regulations may be considered an unfair strain against the population of the country, which ought to be managed and husbanded with the utmost care and judgment, as even our brilliant victories will ultimately prove calamitous, if we adhere too pertinaciously to establish military prejudices. I am not for introducing the alteration as a matter of choice, but as one of necessity, which must in the end be adopted.

Fourth.—Rejections by District Surgeons have occasioned many representations. In December, 1809, I stated my sentiments to the Adjutant-General as follows:

“ The number of Surgical rejections exceeds all credibility; in some points the District Surgeon’s instructions are so drawn, that he is not left to the free exercise of his own judgment; but, acting under the awe of subsequent inspection, which is also frequently performed by his junior in length of service and experience in this duty, unwillingly rejects a man whom he thinks fit for the service, rather than subject himself to the expensive and mortifying consequences of differing in opinion with a subsequent Inspector, whose determination must be final, unattended with any responsibility whatever. The District Surgeon is

liable to the whole expense of the recruit in case of final rejection by a Surgeon, or an Assistant Surgeon. Scars on the legs occasion the rejection of some hundreds annually in the London District. A scar is a sufficient cause, although there may not have been an open wound for years, and originally accidental, not constitutional. In the North and West of England, most of the young men among the lower class have scars on their legs, from their peculiar mode in wrestling, yet are perfectly sound, and fit for service; nevertheless such men must be necessarily rejected by the District Surgeon, in conformity with his instructions. Many a stout young man is rejected for having a crooked finger, and numbers for a tendency to a rupture; although they may have followed some laborious employment for years previous to their enlistment, without having the slightest appearance of one. No recruit should be rejected upon suspicion of a blemish."

I have seen so many instances where the most conscientious Surgeons have differed in opinion, that I conceive the District Surgeons ought not to be made responsible to the opinion of any individual; but that all doubtful cases should be decided by two or more Surgeons. The thread of the District Surgeon's instructions is so nicely spun, it is incapable of bearing its own weight. During the raising of levies by men who had nothing but emolument in view, checks upon the Surgeons were absolutely necessary. But the present system of recruiting places the service in a very different situation, and acts as a safeguard to the public, without the intervention of such mortifying regulations.

Fifth.—In the year 1803, I addressed a letter to General Hewett, on the subject of procuring substitutes, which, I understood, convinced him that desertion, in a great measure, owed its encouragement to that monstrous military abortion.

In 1804, I was desired to state my opinion on the same subject for Mr. Pitt's information, which I did in the following manner:

"The trade of finding substitutes for the line, has become so lucrative to crimps, that a regular system of desertion has been established throughout the whole army, under the encouragement

of enormous bounties, together with a flattering certainty of impunity for some years, as they seldom are detected until their faces become known at the army depôt, and all regiments within a hundred miles of London. The military are strictly prohibited from any interference in procuring substitutes, consequently those men are enlisted only by crimps; who, not being legally qualified, the enlistment cannot be valid. Yet the Savoy is crowded with deserters sworn in by crimps under their own enlistments only. There are proofs in the London district office, of men having enlisted as substitutes upwards of twenty times; and frequent attempts have been made to bring the same man a second time for intermediate approval, so disguised, that the utmost vigilance of the Staff could alone detect the imposition. I humbly presume to suggest, as a remedy against this alarming and increasing evil, that a certain stipulated sum should be accepted in lieu of men, and that the pernicious system of finding substitutes may be done away. Every such man now serving, might be proved to be either a deserter, or one that would have enlisted at all events; plain proofs that the service derives no benefit whatever from a system so replete with evil."

In the same year I wrote to the Inspector-General in a similar manner, and was told that my ideas on the subject gave great satisfaction; but that its bearing the appearance of a money job to the country, was an insuperable objection. I never knew an instance where the friends of a person about to be discharged did not inquire whether a sum of money could not be taken in lieu of men, as it would save them much trouble, expense, and anxiety. The country at large could have nothing to say to it, it concerned individuals only. In 1807, I submitted those opinions to the Adjutant-General; and in 1809 repeated them, with a few additional observations, why so vile a stain upon our service ought to be obliterated. Through the interposition of some other person, this has since been effected.

Sixth.—The London District differs in many respects from all others; still, whatever may be deemed eligible there, may, with very little alteration, become generally applicable. The most useful of all recruiting is that for general service; yet it is not carried to the extent it might and ought to be. In the

London District all recruits rejected for the cavalry, are permitted to enlist for general service only, by which regulation a tolerable number of recruits of that description are annually sent to the army depôt. The number might be very considerably augmented, by adopting the plan I have already suggested; invaluable would be the advantage of having a large body of disposable recruits at the depôt; every emergency might be answered with ease; and skeleton regiments might be completed in a few hours, instead of wasting years in accomplishing it. By the mode above mentioned, the service never loses a man. In some few instances there has been some little caprice and wavering in consequence of the disappointment in not being permitted to enter the cavalry; but in a few minutes the question has been decided in favor of enlisting for general service, and for this plain, incontrovertible reason,—men enlist from necessity; and although in the first instance there may appear a choice of service, yet, when disappointed in his hopes, that irresistible cause compels the recruit to embrace the only alternative.

Seventh.—Why should not a man of the United Kingdom, of five feet three, and forty years of age, make as good a soldier as a French Conscript of that description? No one will deny that he must be his equal, at least; and therefore, why should our population undergo this military sifting. It should be considered that the expenditure of men in the line, is not from the bulk of our population, but confined to those not lower than five-feet-five, or upwards of thirty years of age (except for general service, which admits of thirty-five); and all those must be hearty men, and perfectly free from personal blemishes of every kind. The contrary extreme is the reason why an army, at the commencement of a revolution, such as Europe has lately been visited with, is so expeditiously collected; it is considered as a violent, temporary, and indispensable expedient, and no man is rejected. If such a system as the latter I have suggested were to be adopted, the parties might be kept constantly at their stations, except as far as relates to marching their recruits for intermediate approval, as all the conducting duty might be performed by the Staff Serjeants, whose number should be augmented for that purpose;

not altogether with Serjeants, but a certain number of Corporals, and Lance Corporals; who, having promotion always in view, would be stimulated to an active and diligent discharge of their duty. Too much time is at present thrown away by all parties, in merely marching to and from the places of final approval. They ought to be constant residents at their station, thereby to confirm any local interest they may have obtained; and to occasion close attention to their own character and conduct. A Recruiting Serjeant is looked upon as much a bird of passage, as one of prey, scarcely to belong to any part of the community; and with reason, for he is never a fortnight together in the same place.

Eighth.—The policy of recruiting boys has been condemned by some, under the idea that it is injuring the population by anticipation; perhaps it may be so, but the benefit the service derives from it, is of much greater consequence than the supposed evil. Habits acquired at an early age become deeply rooted, for which reason boys always imbibe a stronger attachment to the military life than can be expected in men, whose minds must have already received a bias from some trade or profession. Most men enlist from motives of idleness, dissipation, or distress; boys enlist solely from a wish to become soldiers, and are pleased with those forms of discipline under which men are so impatient. Boys, under kind treatment, soon look upon the regiment as their home, and neither wish for, or expect a change; they should be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and, as far as possible, in the most useful trades, particularly as tailors and shoemakers. They should be kept at the regimental depôts, and not suffered to join their regiments until fit to carry arms. Boys might be taken for general service at twelve years of age, without incurring any very great additional expense, as two guineas and a half would be sufficient bounty, and 10d. per diem ample subsistence.

Ninth.—The number of pauper boys, who, from the heavy charge of poor's-rates, (a burthen to their parishes,) would gladly become soldiers, and who, by so doing, would greatly relieve the public, is much greater than can be imagined. I have made inquiry in many parts of this country, and in no in-

stance did I find a dissenting voice, among those who are best acquainted with the subject, against instituting a plan for receiving all supernumerary boys into the army. Most of the boys now inlisted are runaway apprentices, who, by changing their names, remain undiscovered until after the limitation of time prescribed by the act; such boys at the age of fifteen or sixteen, must have made considerable progress in their trade, and consequently are a loss to the public. Pauper boys are bound apprentices in any way most convenient to the parish purse, and consequently many of them are ill-provided for; and, after being for some years worse than useless, they are compelled to enter into the navy or army, where the severity of discipline alone restrains them; whereas, had they been engaged at an early period, they would not only have been useful in themselves, but examples of good conduct to others. It comes within my own knowledge, that boy-recruiting has been very much checked by the circumstance of their being immediately hurried away to regiments or the army depôt. They ought to be sent to the county regimental depôt, and kept there until qualified, by age and strength, to perform the active and laborious duties of a soldier. Many parents have taken their boys away from my office, under the idea of their being too young to encounter the dissipation of barracks and camps.

Tenth.—I am at a loss how to introduce my ideas on the subject of desertion, because I cannot do it without first denying the position that Proclamations of Pardon are of no use. Proclamations hold out a free pardon to all such deserters as shall surrender themselves, by such a period, to persons appointed to receive them. But they have been uniformly accompanied with instructions, that all such surrendered deserters were to be put in confinement, and sent under escort to the army depôt, or regiment, and subsisted at 10d. per diem. Now, surely, all idea of a free pardon is completely done away, if, after a man has made every reparation in his power to his country for his former ill-conduct, he is to be disgracefully escorted from the very place where he so joyfully came forward to express contrition for his fault, to be looked upon, through the course of a long march, exactly in the same light as if he

It has been apprehended as a deserter. This is repugnant to common sense and policy; I feel myself authorised to say, that the best effect would be produced in London, by giving surrendered deserters the satisfaction of knowing, that their voluntary return to their duty would meet with the highest approbation and encouragement. Such men, it is not unreasonable to suppose, would become more trust-worthy than many who may yet have deserted. Desertion is a crime by which the country suffers much more materially than is commonly known; it is not merely the loss of so many men, and the consequent heavy expense, in any given period, but that it becomes more and more a system, encouraged by impunity; for although a deserter is severely punished when he is taken, how few are apprehended! Who will run the risk of apprehending men of such desperate characters, for the insignificant reward now established? In London, the number of deserters would form a small army; yet, whenever one is taken, it is owing to some accidental circumstance, and not to the vigilance of the military—the police being totally out of the question, as it cannot be supposed the under constables would destroy the hopes of a better harvest, by apprehending a man as a deserter, who in all probability would in a short time commit some act of felony, from which much greater profit would arise. When a deserter is apprehended by the military in London, it is at the risk of their lives, they must put him in a coach, and consent to a deduction of three shillings out of the twenty allowed by the act on swearing him in, which, added to coach-hire, generally reduces the reward to ten or twelve; besides which, it rarely happens that a soldier escapes without having his clothes torn, and serjeants frequently have their swords broken. I understand the present reward of twenty shillings for apprehending a deserter was established in King William's reign; if so, there can be no doubt that it ought to be at least three times as much now, and clear of all deductions, which are at present, two shillings to the clerk of the police office, where the deserter is sworn in; and one to the Provost Marshal, on receiving the prisoner. You will probably ask what all this latter paragraph has to do with the recruiting service; in answer to which

I beg to inform you, that at least one half of the recruits passed in the London district are deserters, consequently it becomes an interesting point to the Inspecting Field Officer, and he has a better right than any other individual, to offer his opinion and suggestions upon it. Desertion is no longer to be considered as an accidental crime, owing to intoxication, or to avoid punishment for some trifling breach of discipline; it is now systematic fraud: it is done for the sake of the high bounties; and instead of imputing it to caprice or dissipation, we must attribute it solely to a greedy desire for money, to defray the expenses of every vile gratification; introducing, thereby, vicious principles of the worst and most incurable nature. Desertion, considered in itself, is a heinous crime, but its consequences aggravate it many degrees.

I have ventured to offer my opinion more than once on the subject of Bread-and-meat-Money. In the London District it is utterly impossible to establish any regular delivery of either bread or meat; the parties not being stationary for a day, as all recruits are sent away immediately upon receiving the first part of bounties, consequently the men belonging to the parties are never together at their station. The officers commanding parties cannot sign the required certificate, without a manifest breach of honor, unless they see the bread and meat delivered; which, from the reason already stated, they cannot do. There is no contract butcher, and the men entitled to bread might be fifty miles from their station on the day of delivery. The reward for each recruit is ample, sufficiently so to justify the abolition of bread-and-meat-money with recruiting parties altogether. But as a contrary opinion might be urged, an allowance in money may be given in lieu of it; in London, the average is about three half pence per diem. This, or something similar, would put a stop to all the tricking and jobbing that at present subsists between recruiting parties and innkeepers; it would also tend to simplify the district accounts, which are unavoidably very voluminous and troublesome. It is now time to relieve your patience a little, by concluding my letter, which I hope will answer the intended purpose of proving to you, that I have fully understood and felt the importance of the recruiting

establishment. The expense of recruiting our army, though vast beyond all former precedent, will never occasion dissatisfaction, if the purpose is answered, and every well-wisher to his country will be much more anxious in his inquiries after men, than solicitous about economy. I believe we enlist all the men that are to be had of the prescribed height and age. But since we cannot entice a better description of recruits in addition, into the service, we must be content to supply those regiments least actively employed, with a certain proportion of shorter and older men."

424. MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES CAMPBELL.

THIS officer was appointed Major in the late 132nd foot the 11th of September, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. He was on half-pay as Major of the late 132nd foot several years. He served some time on the Staff at Newfoundland.

425. MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR ROBERT DILLON.

PREVIOUS to entering the British, this officer served in the Austrian army as Ensign and Lieutenant, and was in two campaigns under Marshal Loudon. He received a Cornetcy in the 7th dragoons in 1790; a Lieutenancy in the 27th foot in 1791; was appointed Captain in an Independent Company in 1792; and Major in the late 115th foot the 18th of September, 1794. The regiment was reduced in 1795, and during the rebellion in Ireland Major Dillon served as a volunteer in a regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and was at the battle of Tara; after which he was appointed an Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and stationed at Limerick; in 1802 he was taken off the Staff, and on the renewal of war, again appointed to it. The 1st of January, 1800, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; the 25th of July, 1810, that of Colonel; and was appointed Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

426. MAJOR-GENERAL DUNCAN DARROCH.

IN March, 1792, this officer was appointed, at the age of sixteen, Ensign, by purchase, in the 41st regiment; in January, 1793, Lieutenant; in 1794 Captain, by purchase, in the 104th regiment; and in September, 1794, Major, by purchase, in the latter corps. Upon the 104th regiment being drafted into the 39th regiment at Spike Island, in the Cove of Cork, the Field officers were allowed to retire on their full pay until employed. Soon after this he was appointed Major in the Caithness Highlanders, and employed during the Irish rebellion. In 1799 he was appointed to command the Glengary Fencibles, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in that situation received the public thanks of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, (Marquess Cornwallis), for bringing the regiment into a proper state of discipline; for upon his taking the command, there were great feuds between the Protestant and Roman-Catholic officers and men. In 1800 he had the permanent rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1801 he was appointed to command a battalion of Irish Militia light infantry, and continued to do so until the peace of Amiens. On the war breaking out he was again appointed to the Irish light infantry, and commanded the 2nd division of that corps, consisting of two battalions, until he was removed to the 36th regiment. On proceeding with his regiment to Hanover in 1805, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on that Staff, under the command of Lord Cathcart. On returning from the expedition, he was stationed in the Severn district as Assistant Adjutant-General. In 1806, upon his regiment embarking on a secret service, under the command of Brigadier-General Crawford, he joined it, and proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence to St. Helena, and South America; and when the army landed at Ensenada de Barragon, in the river Plata, he was in the advanced division under the orders of Major-General Gower, and whilst crossing the Chico Pass, the 2nd of July, he was ordered by the General to take charge of the six pounder brigade of artillery and ammunition, with three companies (two of the 88th and one of the 36th), and was engaged during the night, and the greater part of the next day, with the enemy in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres. In

December, 1807, he landed at Cork with his regiment from the above expedition; and in the beginning of 1808 was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in Edinburgh; but his regiment embarking again under Sir Arthur Wellesley for service, he hastened after it, and joined in Portugal, in August, 1808. He accompanied his regiment under the orders of Sir John Moore to the frontiers of Portugal, from whence he was sent to take charge of the Adjutant-General's department in Lisbon.

Soon after Sir John Cradock took the command of the troops in Portugal, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at the head of the department, and continued until Sir Arthur Wellesley came out again, and assumed the command. He joined this army as Assistant Adjutant-General; was present at the attack near Casalvos, the crossing the Douro at Oporto, and the attack of Soult's rear-guard at Salamonde; he accompanied the advance to Montea Leagre, when the army retired and recrossed the Douro. His health requiring it, he got leave to come home, but soon after returned and joined the army at Badajos; from thence he was sent to take charge of the Adjutant-General's department in Lisbon. In 1810 he was appointed Colonel, and in 1812 placed on the Staff of North America, as Brigadier-General. He joined the army in Kingston, Upper Canada, and whilst there assisted in strengthening it. He established a flying bridge across from Kingston to Point Frederick, and a road communicating with Point Henry (the most commanding spot at that post), added much strength to the whole; for in case of attack, troops and light artillery could be then moved with great rapidity to the points required. In 1813 he was appointed Major-General, and ordered, the latter end of the year, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he remained until May, 1815, when he was ordered to embark for Europe in charge of two regiments, (the 29th and 98th). On their arrival at Portsmouth, the 4th of June, 1815, the Major-General was removed from the Staff. This officer has generally been employed abroad, having never been quartered in England as a regimental officer.

427. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN GREY.

APPOINTED Ensign in the East-India Company's service in March, and Lieutenant in September; and in 1794, Lieutenant in the 76th foot. This officer served as Ensign and Lieutenant in India; he was employed in the campaign in the Mahratta country, and against the Rajah of Benares; attack on Ramanghur, (where he received a wound in the leg); and siege of Bidzighur. In June, 1794, he obtained a company in the 113th foot; and the 19th of September following, a Majority. In August, 1795, the regiment was drafted, but Major Grey continued in the receipt of full pay; and, the latter end of 1796, was appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of the Nottingham district. The 1st of January, 1800, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; that of Colonel the 25th of July, 1810; and the 4th of June, 1813, that of Major-General.

428. MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS STEWART.

THIS officer was appointed Major in Champagne's regiment of infantry the 19th of February, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 1st of January, 1800; Colonel in the army, the 25th of July, 1810; Major in the 1st Ceylon regiment, the 19th of February, 1807; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

429. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN MURRAY.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 20th foot, the 22nd of October, 1799; Captain in the 20th foot, the 31st of October, 1806; Major in the 96th foot, the 22nd of September, 1808; Colonel in the army, the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1813. This officer served on the Staff in the West Indies as Adjutant-General for some years prior to the termination of the war, and has continued in the West Indies on the Staff to the present time. He is now stationed at Demerary.

430. MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR AYLMER.

THIS officer was appointed Major in the Manx Fencibles the 1st of November, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 68th

foot, the 1st of January, 1800; Colonel in the army, the 25th of July, 1810; Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. He was on the half-pay of the 68th foot, as Lieutenant-Colonel, several years.

431. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN MACKENZIE.

THIS officer entered the service in 1787, as an Ensign in the 63rd foot; he was promoted to a company in the 78th foot; and to a Majority in the same corps, the 15th of November, 1794; appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 1st of January, 1800; Colonel in the army, the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. He embarked with the 78th foot, in the expedition under Sir James Craig, against the Cape of Good Hope, in 1795, and was present at the reduction of that settlement by General Sir Alured Clarke, in the same year: he continued to serve at the Cape, under the command of Sir James Craig, at the head of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, until November, 1796, when he proceeded to Bengal with the 78th regiment; which country he was finally obliged to quit in the year 1801, on account of a severe and confirmed liver complaint, and was soon afterwards reduced on half-pay.

432. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD BARNES, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Major in the late 99th foot the 16th of November, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 1st of January, 1800; Major in the 78th foot, the 79th, the 17th of February, 1800; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 46th foot, the 23rd of April, 1807; Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. He served on the Staff in Spain and Portugal, to which he was appointed in 1812. He commanded a brigade at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes. He also served with the army in the campaign of 1815 in the Netherlands and France, as Adjutant-General, and was severely wounded in the battle of Waterloo. The 24th of October, 1816, he was appointed Colonel of the late 99th foot.

For his services the Major-General has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, and has the honor of wearing a cross and three clasps. He is also a Knight of the Austrian

Order of Maria Theresa, and of the first class of St. Anne of Russia.

In 1819 he was appointed to the Staff in Ceylon, where he is now serving.

433. MAJOR-GENERAL EDMUND REILY COPE.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 66th foot the 19th of January, 1784; Major in the late Loyal Irish Fencibles the 3rd of December, 1794; and Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1800. In 1814 he was placed on the list of Major-Generals of the 4th of June, 1813. He has been on half-pay a considerable period.

434. MAJOR-GENERAL PHINEAS RIALI.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 92d foot in January, 1794; Lieutenant in March, Captain in May, 1794; Major in the 128th foot in December of the same year. In 1797 he was reduced, and continued on half-pay seven years. He was appointed Major in the 15th foot in April, 1804; Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, the 1st of January, 1806; Colonel the 25th of July, 1810; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 69th foot the 27th of December, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. He served one campaign in the West Indies, and commanded a brigade in the expedition against Martinique, and in that against the Saints in 1809, and at the attack and capture of Guadaloupe in January and February, 1810. On his promotion to the rank of Major-General, he was placed on the Staff in Great Britain; and in September, 1813, ordered to America, where he was wounded at the battle of Chipawa. The 18th of February, 1816, he was appointed Governor of the Island of Grenada and its dependencies; and in which situation he continues at the present time, 1820.

He has the honor of wearing a medal for the captures of Martinique and Guadaloupe. In Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Drummond's dispatch, from Upper Canada, dated the 27th of July, 1814, he observes, "I was very early in the action deprived of the services of Major-General Riall, who, I regret to learn, has suffered the amputation of his arm (a mistake), in

the enemy's possession; his bravery, zeal and activity have always been conspicuous." The letter from the Secretary of State having reference to this Officer's services, will be found with the statement of Sir Gordon Drummond's (No. 157).

435. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM BROOKE.

THE 29th of June, 1793, this officer entered the army as a Cornet in the 8th light dragoons; he received a Lieutenancy in the 83d foot the 7th of October, 1793; was appointed Captain in an independent company the 14th of December, 1793; Captain in the 96th foot the 25th of March, 1794; and Major in the 96th foot the 13th of December, 1794. He remained unattached, from the reduction of the 96th regiment in 1795, to the 28th of February, 1798. He was placed on half-pay the 1st of March of the latter year, and so continued till the 4th of January, 1805, when he received the Majority of the 56th foot, and the 25th of July that of the 5th dragoon guards. The 1st of January, 1800, he had the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; the 25th of July, 1810, that of Colonel, and that of Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. In September, 1794, he embarked at Plymouth for the West Indies, and arrived at St. Marc, in the island of St. Domingo, in March, 1795; in June he was appointed to the command of that garrison, and continued in that situation till August, 1796, when he returned to England. Major-General Brooke served a short time on the Staff in Spain and Portugal, to which he was appointed in 1812.

436. MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS MOLYNEUX.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 6th regiment the 27th of September, 1786; and joined that corps the same year in North America; where he remained till 1793, when he embarked with them for the West Indies to form part of the late Earl Grey's army, and was there employed as a Lieutenant in the 1st battalion of light infantry at the taking of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe. He was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 6th regiment the 16th of November, 1791. In June, 1794, he returned from the West Indies to join the 5th

dragoons, of which he had been appointed Captain-Lieutenant in April of the same year. He was promoted to the Majority of the Rothsay and Caithness Fencibles the 19th of December, 1794; with which regiment he served till the conclusion of the Rebellion in Ireland in September, 1798, when he exchanged to the half-pay of the 104th regiment. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, the 1st of January, 1800; and placed on the Staff of the Severn district, as Inspecting Field-Officer of Yeomanry and Volunteers, in June, 1807; in which duty he was employed till May, 1813. The 25th of July, 1819, he received the brevet of Colonel, and the 4th of June, 1813, that of Major-General.

437. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE ANDREW ARMSTRONG.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 8th (or King's) regiment of foot, the 24th of September, 1787; Lieutenant, the 2d of February, 1791; Captain-Lieutenant, the 30th of April, 1793; and Captain in the same regiment, the 27th of November, 1794. He raised men for the rank and pay of Major of Independents, and was gazetted the 22d of January, 1795. He was appointed to the command of the Leeds Recruiting District on its first establishment in June, 1796, and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1800. He was struck off the Staff of the Leeds district at the short peace, the 24th of September, 1802, and appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of Yeomanry and Volunteers under General Simcoe in January, 1804. He received a Majority in the 56th foot in September, 1804; from which he exchanged into the late 96th foot, without taking the difference, in January, 1805. He was appointed Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810, and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

438. MAJOR-GENERAL AUGUSTUS FITZGERALD.

THIS officer was appointed, the 8th of February, 1795, Major of the late 107th foot; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 1st of January, 1800; Colonel in the army, the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1813. He

has been on half-pay several years as Major in the late 107th foot.

439. MAJOR-GENERAL BENJAMIN GORDON.

THIS officer, whose name till lately was Forbes, was appointed Lieutenant in the 73rd regiment in August, 1779, and reduced in 1783; Lieutenant in the 75th regiment in 1787; Captain-Lieutenant in the 75th regiment, in September, 1791; Brevet-Major in 1795; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel in 1800; Major in the 77th regiment in 1801, and removed to the 80th regiment in 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 80th regiment, the 14th of April, 1805; Colonel in the army, the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1813.

This officer served in India from 1788 to 1811, with trifling intermission; during which time he was in most of the battles under Lord Cornwallis, Sir Robert Abercromby, General Stuart, General Harthey, and General Harris. He commanded the grenadiers of the 75th at the storming of Seringapatam: he was one of the Prize Agents there, and has since commanded the provinces of Malabar and Canara. He commanded the light infantry of the 75th regiment at the capture of the French fortress of Mahé, on the Malabar coast, in 1793, and was appointed one of the Prize Agents for the capture. During a short leave to Europe, he was sent in command of a battalion of detachments, belonging to Indian regiments, to the defence of Jersey; and since his return last from India has been on the Irish Staff, where he now continues.

440. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM PEACHEY.

THE 7th of April, 1795, this officer was appointed Major of the late 108th foot; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 1st of January, 1800; Colonel in the army, the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1813. He has been on half-pay, as Major of the late 108th foot, several years.

441. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM INGLIS, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed, on the 11th of October, 1779, Ensign, by purchase, in the 57th regiment; the 3rd of May,

1782, Lieutenant, by purchase; the 11th of July, 1785, Captain-Lieutenant, by purchase; in 1788, Captain, by purchase; on the 6th of May, 1795, Major, by brevet; and on the 1st of September, of the same year, by augmentation, 1st Major of the 57th; the 1st of January, 1800, Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, and the 16th of August, 1804, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 57th regiment, in the command of which he constantly remained till he was appointed Colonel on the Staff. On the 25th of July, 1810, he received the brevet of Colonel; shortly after which he was appointed Colonel on the Staff by His Grace the Duke of Wellington; on the 21st of January, 1813, Brigadier-General; and on the 4th of June, of the same year, Major-General on the Staff of the Peninsula.

In October, 1781, he joined the 57th regiment at New York, and served in America till November, 1791, when he returned to England with his regiment; during which time he had had two years' leave of absence, but joined before they had expired. He embarked for Ostend in September, 1793, and served in Flanders, having joined the army under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York at Tourhout. In the latter part of that year, the 57th regiment returned to England, and joined the Marquess of Hastings, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of a force intended to co-operate with the Royalists in Brittany. Sir William shortly afterwards embarked again for Ostend with the army under Lord Moira, and, after a difficult and fatiguing march, joined the Duke of York at Machlin, and continued to serve in Flanders and Holland till May, 1795, during which he was present at the siege of Nimeguen. He then embarked with his regiment at Bremer-Lee for England; where on their arrival, they were encamped in the neighbourhood of Southampton, and there joined the expedition forming under the late Sir Ralph Abercromby for the West Indies, which he accompanied, and arrived at Barbadoes in February 1796, having encountered the destructive gales attending Admiral Sir H. C. Christian's fleet. He was present at the capture of St. Lucie, and the reduction of the Brigands of Grenada. He remained with his regiment in the West Indies till December, 1802, when he returned to England, where after a short stay

the regiment left it for Guernsey, and from thence went to Gibraltar; from which he embarked with his regiment on the 9th of July, 1809, for Lisbon, to join the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley. His regiment was shortly after appointed to Major-General Richard Stewart's brigade in the 2nd (General Hill's) division, which he joined in Spanish Estremadura. General Stewart having fallen sick, Sir William commanded his brigade on the march to Busaco, at that battle, and on the subsequent retreat to the lines before Lisbon. He did not however receive a medal for that battle, from his brigade not being actually in the fire of musketry, although in the fire of artillery; the regulation for the claims to medals allowing only those exposed to fire of musketry as the exclusive title to that honor, and which regulation was more rigidly observed on that day than it has ever been since. On the 16th of May, 1811, he commanded his regiment in the hard-contested battle of Albuhera, at the commencement of which he had a horse shot under him, and at the close was very severely wounded; in consequence of which he was kept from the army for the recovery of his health and strength, in 1812; during the greatest part whereof, he was President of a General Court-Martial at Lisbon. On the 21st of May, 1813, he was appointed to the command of the 1st brigade of the 7th division, composed of the 51st and 68th regiments of light infantry, the 1st battalion 82nd, and the Chasseurs Britanniques; which he commanded in the different battles and affairs in the Pyrenees and France; more particularly on the 30th of July, 1813, (when his horse was shot,) on the 31st of July, on the 31st of August, (in which he had another horse shot, and where his brigade suffered very severely,) and on the 10th of November, where he received a contusion on the foot by a musket-ball. In the year 1814 he was present at the battle of Orthes, on the 23rd of February, where his horse was wounded, and on the 27th of the same month at Peyrehorade. This officer has served with and followed the fortunes of the 57th regiment, in all climates and every service to which it was ordered, from his first entering into the army in the year 1781, until his giving up the command after the battle of Albuhera, having during that long period only

... from 1785 to
... decorations from
... for Albuhera;
... Pyrenees, and
... and also for Or
... him a Knight

MAJOR-GENERAL J

... appointed Ensign
... of August, 1782
... of December, 1783, to the
... served with the
... of St. D
... but was ordered to
... The 1st of September, 1795, he
... and the 1st of January, 1800,
... He served in the expedition
... after which he went to
... He was promoted to a
... the 13th of June, 1811;
... and Major-General
... the 25th of July, 1810;

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE LEWIS

... was appointed, from the Royal Military Academy,
... to a 2nd Lieutenantcy in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards
... 10th of April, 1776. He received his commission
... the 7th of July, 1779; as Captain-Lieutenant
... the 6th of May, 1781; as Colonel
... the 1st of January, 1800; as Major-General
... the 13th of October, 1801; as Major-General
... the 13th of January, 1810; and as Major-General
... the 25th of July, 1810;

force to which he was attached was employed of Goree. He proceeded on that service three In consequence of extreme ill health, Major-retired from the more active duties of his pro-peace of Amiens.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT LETHBRIDGE.

er entered the service at the age of sixteen, the uary, 1776, as an Ensign in the 4th battalion . He joined his regiment early in June of that ugustine, in East Florida; and served in that gar- ovember, 1778, when he marched with the ex- Georgia, under the command of Major-General evost. He was present at the siege of Sunbury, lace with its fort surrendered. He returned to leave from General Prevost, the latter end of equence of promotion in a battalion of the regi- in Jamaica, and embarked for that island in March, rived at Jamaica the following August, was three rked with his regiment in October, in Port-Royal r the Spanish Main; but owing to the mortality of ready on that service, the expedition did not take onsequence of ill health, he had leave to return to December, 1781. In November, 1783, he em- n to rejoin his regiment in Jamaica; served with it er, 1785, when he obtained Major-General Sir ke's permission to return to England. In 1786 his emoved to Nova Scotia; and in July, 1787, he om England for the island of St. John's, with the ning his regiment at Halifax. On arriving at the t. John's in September, he found that his regiment emoved to Quebec, for which place he could find no y of proceeding till the spring, and was under the of wintering in this island. On the first opening of unication in the spring of 1788, he received the infor- his having been appointed to a company in the newly- th battalion 60th regiment in England, so long the previous September. Instead of proceeding for

two years' leave of absence, viz. from 1785 to 1787. He has been honored with the following decorations from the Prince Regent, viz. a Field-Officer's medal for Albuhera; a General's medal and two clasps for Albuhera, Pyrenees, and Nivelle; and a cross for the former three battles and also for Orthes. His Royal Highness has likewise created him a Knight Commander of the Bath.

442. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN VINCENT.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 66th foot, and Lieutenant the 3rd of August, 1782; and afterwards exchanged, the 15th of December, 1783, to the 49th, in which he obtained a company. He served with the latter corps in the West Indies, and was at the taking of St. Domingo. He obtained the brevet of Major, and was ordered to England for the recovery of his health; but the vessel in which he sailed was captured by a French frigate, and he was detained a prisoner in France for one year. The 1st of September, 1795, he obtained a Majority in his corps; and the 1st of January, 1800, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served in the expedition to the Helder, and subsequently in the expedition to Copenhagen under Admiral Sir Hyde Parker; after which he went to Canada, and served there several years. He was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 49th foot, the 13th of June, 1811; Colonel, by brevet, the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

443. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE LEWIS.

THIS officer was appointed, from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, to a 2nd Lieutenantcy in the Royal regiment of Artillery the 10th of April, 1776. He received his commission as 1st Lieutenant the 7th of July, 1779; as Captain-Lieutenant the 5th of April, 1787; as Captain the 14th of August, 1794; as Major in the army the 6th of May, 1795; as Lieutenant-Colonel the 1st of January, 1800; as Major of Artillery the 14th of October, 1801; as Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810; and as Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

The services of Major-General Lewis have been confined to the West Indies, whither he embarked in November 1778: the

year before the force to which he was attached was employed in the capture of Goree. He proceeded on that service three several times. In consequence of extreme ill health, Major-General Lewis retired from the more active duties of his profession at the peace of Amiens.

444. MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT LETHBRIDGE.

THIS officer entered the service at the age of sixteen, the 12th of February, 1776, as an Ensign in the 4th battalion 60th regiment. He joined his regiment early in June of that year at St. Augustine, in East Florida; and served in that garrison until November, 1778, when he marched with the expedition into Georgia, under the command of Major-General Augustine Prevost. He was present at the siege of Sunbury, when that place with its fort surrendered. He returned to England, by leave from General Prevost, the latter end of 1779, in consequence of promotion in a battalion of the regiment serving in Jamaica, and embarked for that island in March, 1780. He arrived at Jamaica the following August, was three weeks embarked with his regiment in October, in Port-Royal Harbour, for the Spanish Main; but owing to the mortality of the troops already on that service, the expedition did not take place. In consequence of ill health, he had leave to return to England in December, 1781. In November, 1783, he embarked again to rejoin his regiment in Jamaica; served with it till December, 1785, when he obtained Major-General Sir Alured Clarke's permission to return to England. In 1786 his corps was removed to Nova Scotia; and in July, 1787, he embarked from England for the island of St. John's, with the view of joining his regiment at Halifax. On arriving at the island of St. John's in September, he found that his regiment had been removed to Quebec, for which place he could find no opportunity of proceeding till the spring, and was under the necessity of wintering in this island. On the first opening of the communication in the spring of 1788, he received the information of his having been appointed to a company in the newly-raised 4th battalion 60th regiment in England, so long since as the previous September. Instead of proceeding for

Quebec, he of course embarked for England, which he reached in July, and lost no time in joining his corps at Chatham; where he raised his company, principally at his own expense, according to the conditions whereon he had been appointed thereto. On the embarkation of the battalion the following November for Barbadoes, having so lately returned from America, he obtained a few months' leave of absence. In the following year he exchanged back into the 1st battalion 60th regiment then in Canada; embarked from Falmouth in the August packet for New York, and proceeding by the Mohawk River, Oswego, and the skirts of Lake Ontario, joined his regiment at Niagara in November. In the following year, 1790, the regiment was ordered to Montreal. He continued to serve in Canada till July, 1793, when he received the permission of the Commander of the Forces to return to England, in consequence of ill health. In November of that year he was nominated by Lord Amherst, the then Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces, one of his Aides-de-Camp; which situation he held until the appointment of the Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief, in February, 1795. He was then appointed by the late Marquess of Townshend one of his Aides-de-Camp, and continued as such until his promotion to the Majority of the 3rd battalion 60th regiment in December, 1795. Previous to the expiration of the leave of absence he had received from His Majesty, he embarked in the April packet in 1796, and joined his regiment, then on actual service in St. Vincent's, in May, when he was sent to command a post in the Charib country. On the termination of hostilities at St. Vincent's, by the surrender of the Vigie and the capture of the Black General Marina, he received Sir Ralph Abercromby's permission to return to England. While on leave of absence in England, he exchanged into the 2d battalion of the regiment serving in Canada, embarked in the August packet, and joined his regiment in Montreal in November, 1798. In the following year the battalion was ordered to be drafted, and the officers and non-commissioned officers to be sent to Barbadoes. The shell of the regiment embarked accordingly at Quebec so late as the 20th of November, (some circumstances, connected

with the repairs of the transport, having delayed the embarkation till then). In the course of the same day the whole were ordered to disembark, and go into cantonments for the winter, on account of the advanced period of the season. Being very far from a good state of health, he obtained permission of the Commander of the Forces, in February, 1800, to return to England by Lake Champlain and New York. In February, 1802, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th battalion 60th regiment, serving in Jamaica; and he embarked for that island in the packet of the following month. He continued with his regiment until June, 1804, when the junior Lieutenant-Colonel having joined, he had leave from the Commander of the Forces to return to England. In October, 1804, having been more than 28 years a regimental officer, he applied to the Commander-in-Chief, through his Military Secretary, for a recruiting district. His Royal Highness complied immediately with the request, by nominating him to a district in Ireland. He continued Inspecting Field-Officer of the Enniskillen district, and subsequently of the Shrewsbury district, until February, 1812; when he exchanged with an Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Canada, and he was fortunate enough to reach Quebec in June, seven days before the declaration of war by the government of the United States. He continued to serve in Upper and Lower Canada until October, 1813, when, having been included in the promotion of Major-Generals of June of that year, (which removed him from his situation as Inspector) he tendered his services to Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, which were declined, on the score of his not being authorised to place him on the Staff; he consequently received Sir George Prevost's permission to return to England. On arriving in England, the latter end of December, in notifying his arrival to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, he likewise tendered his further services for any quarter of the world. He is at present unemployed, and one of the Major-Generals, (not a Colonel of a regiment) receiving the allowance lately assigned.

The following are the dates of Major-General Lethbridge's commissions: Ensign the 12th of February, 1776; Lieutenant

the 27th of December, 1778; Adjutant the 2d of September, 1779; Captain the 25th of September, 1787; Major, by brevet, the 6th of May, 1795; Major in the 60th regiment the 25th of November, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, the 1st of January, 1800; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 60th foot the 11th of February, 1802; Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810; Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

445. MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY PROCTOR.

THE 5th of April, 1781, at the age of sixteen, this officer obtained an Ensigny in the 43rd regiment: he purchased a Lieutenantancy on the 30th of December following; succeeded to a Captain-Lieutenancy, by purchase, on the 30th of November, 1792; and likewise to a company in 1793; he procured a Majority in the same corps on the 13th of May, 1795, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, the 1st of January, 1800; on the 9th of October following he succeeded to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 41st regiment, then serving in North America, which corps he joined in 1802, on ascertaining that he did not come within the reduction. He received the brevet of Colonel on the 25th of July, 1810; and of Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

This officer served with his regiment in the West Indies whilst a field-officer. After the declaration of war by the American Government, in 1812, being then in command of the 41st regiment, he was sent from Fort George, upon the American army crossing the Detroit and invading the British territory, to take the immediate command at Amherstburg; where he continued, directing the operations of the British troops, till the arrival of the late Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, with reinforcements; which was immediately followed by the surrender of Detroit, and capture of the American force under General Hull, as stated in the dispatch of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock upon that occasion; from which are extracted the following passages, relating to Major-General Proctor's conduct: "The intelligence received from that quarter (Amherstburg) admitting of no delay, Colonel Proctor was directed to assume

the command, and his force was soon after increased with sixty rank and file of the 41st regiment."

"I found that the judicious arrangement which had been adopted immediately upon the arrival of Colonel Proctor, had compelled the enemy to retreat and take shelter under the guns of his fort: that officer commenced operations by sending strong detachments across the river, with a view of cutting off the enemy's communication with his reserve." "I have been admirably supported by Colonel Proctor, the whole of my Staff, and, I may justly say, by every individual under my command." In January, 1813, being then upon the Staff as Colonel, and still in command of the Western District, it was invaded by an American force of 1200 men under the command of General Winchester, and was immediately attacked and defeated by a motley force under his command, as appears by the following extract from the late Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost's dispatch to Earl Bathurst, relative to that affair: "I have the honor to congratulate your Lordship upon the signal success which has again attended His Majesty's arms in Upper Canada. Brigadier-General Winchester, with a division of the forces of the United States consisting of upwards of 1100 men, being the right wing of Major-General Harrison's army thrown in advance, marching to the attack of Detroit, was completely defeated on the 22nd of January last by Colonel Proctor, commanding in the Michigan territory, with a force which he had hastily collected upon the approach of the enemy.

"The result of the action has been the surrender of Brigadier-General Winchester, with 500 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the American army, and with a loss on their part of nearly the like number in killed and wounded. For the details of this affair, which reflects the highest credit upon Colonel Proctor, for the promptitude, gallantry, and decision which he has manifested upon this occasion, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to his letter to Major-General (now Sir Roger Hale) Sheaffe, herewith transmitted. I have also the honor of transmitting to your Lordship, returns of the killed and wounded on our part, and of the prisoners taken from the enemy; the latter

of which, your Lordship will not fail to observe, more than exceeded the whole of the regular and militia force which Colonel Proctor had to oppose to them."

"I feel the fullest confidence in the skill and bravery of Colonel Proctor, and the troops under his command, for an effectual resistance to every attempt of the enemy in that quarter." Major-General Proctor, who had at this period been appointed Brigadier, having invested the enemy's Fortress on the Miami, with a view of anticipating their projected attack, sustained and defeated the united efforts of the invested force, and reinforcement of thirteen hundred men, and which terminated in the capture and destruction of the latter: on which occasion Sir George Prevost expresses himself, in his dispatch to Earl Bathurst, in the following manner: "I sincerely congratulate your Lordship on this additional proof of the steady discipline and valor of His Majesty's forces on the Detroit frontier, and which have enabled them, under the judicious arrangements of their distinguished leader, so successfully to repel the attack of the enemy." These successful efforts produced the Prince Regent's gracious approbation, as expressed in the following extract of a letter from the Secretary of State, Earl Bathurst, to Sir George Prevost. "I am also commanded by His Royal Highness to direct your Excellency to inform Major-General Proctor, that His Royal Highness is fully sensible of the judgment, spirit, and perseverance manifested by Major-General Proctor, in the course of his arduous exertions to keep in check Major-General Harrison's army."

During an incursion into the enemy's country, from the necessity of seeking provisions for his Indian body, the Major-General was induced by Indian clamor to make an attempt on a fort near Sandusky, but which terminated without his former success. The wants of every description of his division not admitting of any further delay, the fleet were under the necessity of contending for the superiority on the Lake, it being the only adequate channel of supply to prevent absolute starvation; the unfortunate consequences of which are well known. Nothing therefore was left to him but to retreat; which of course was delayed until the landing of the enemy, not only in superior

numbers, but with the entire command of the waters, and that in a situation particularly exposed under those circumstances, rendering his retreat absolutely necessary, and at the same time peculiarly hazardous. The division fell back, and the naval and ordnance stores had been removed by water to a position beyond which an immediate retreat was not contemplated. The destruction of these stores, and the defection of a considerable portion of the Indian body were caused by an unanticipated retreat of the troops; and the unfortunate and too-often inglorious attendants on a retreat, especially by a force more accustomed to seek than avoid the enemy, were here unhappily conspicuous, and finally led to their discomfiture, and almost entire capture, thus closing the operations of the right division.

CAPTURE OF FORT DETROIT, 16th of August, 1812.

Honorary distinctions have been granted to some of the officers engaged in this capture; the General commanding, Major-General Brock, and the then Governor of the British Provinces in North America, Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, being dead, Major-General Proctor is the senior surviving officer, and it may be added no one more distinguished himself. The official account is therefore annexed to his services:

" My Lord, " Montreal, 26th August, 1812.

" I feel the greatest satisfaction in transmitting to your Lordship a letter, which I have this day received by express from Major-General Brock, announcing to me the surrender of Fort Detroit on the 16th instant, by Brigadier-General Hull, with the army under his command, exceeding 2500 men, together with 25 pieces of ordnance. In my dispatches of the 17th and 24th instant, I had the honor of detailing to your Lordship, the operations which had taken place in Upper Canada, in consequence of the invasion of that province by the army of the United States. Brigadier-General Hull having crossed the Detroit river on the 12th of last month, with 2300 men, consisting of regular cavalry and infantry, and militia, bringing with him several field pieces, and having driven in the militia towards

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Amherstburg, first advanced to Sandwich, and afterwards approached Amherstburg with a part of his army to the river Canard, about five miles from the fort, where he was foiled in three attempts to cross that river, and suffered a considerable loss. The garrison of Amherstburg consisted at that time, of a Subaltern's detachment of the Royal artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Troughton; of a detachment of 300 men of the 41st regiment under the command of Captain Muir, and about as many of the militia; the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the district; General Brock relying upon the strong assurances I had given him of a reinforcement as prompt and as effectual as the circumstances under which I was placed by this new war would permit me to send, adopted the most vigorous measures, for the safety of that part of the frontier which had been attacked. In these measures he was most opportunely aided by the fortunate surrender of Fort Michilimackinac, which giving spirit and confidence to the Indian tribes in the neighbourhood, part of whom had assisted in its capture, determined them to advance upon the rear and flanks of the American army, as soon as they heard that it had entered the province. The certainty of the expected reinforcements, and the weakness of the enemy on the Niagara frontier, had, in the mean time, induced General Brock to detach from the Garrison of Fort George, 50 men of the 41st regiment, under Captain Chambers, into the interior of the country, for the purpose of collecting such of the Indians and militia as might be ready to join him, and of afterwards advancing upon the left flank of the enemy. Sixty men of the same regiment were also detached from that garrison to Amherstburg, and forty to Long Point to collect the militia in that quarter. Having made these dispositions, and having previously sent forward Colonel Proctor of the 41st regiment to Amherstburg, where he had arrived and assumed the command on the 26th of last month, General Brock proceeded himself from York on the 5th instant, for Fort St. George and Long Point on Lake Erie, which last place he left on the 8th following for Amherstburg with forty rank and file of the 41st regiment, and 260 of the militia forces. Whilst

General Brock was thus hastening his preparations for the relief of Amherstburg, the prospects of the American army under General Hull were becoming every day more unfavorable, and their situation more critical. The intelligence of the fall of Michilimackinac had reached them, which they knew must expose them to an attack of the Indians in one quarter, at the same time that they were threatened on another by the force approaching under Captain Chambers; an Indian tribe of the Wyandots, whom they had in vain attempted to bribe, aided by a detachment of the 41st regiment from Amherstburg, had succeeded in cutting off their supplies on the opposite side of the river, and in intercepting their dispatches, which described in very strong terms their apprehensions and despondency. The losses they had sustained in their different actions, upon the Canard River, as well as those for protecting their supplies, together with the mode of warfare pursued by the Indians, had greatly discouraged and dispirited them, and had convinced General Hull how hopeless any attempt would be to storm Fort Amherstburg, without great reinforcements and a battering train. It was under these circumstances, at this critical period, and when the enemy were beginning to consult their security by intrenching themselves, that General Brock entered Amherstburg with a reinforcement, which he was fortunately enabled to do, on the 12th instant, without the smallest molestation, in consequence of our decided naval superiority on the Lakes. To his active and intelligent mind the advantages which the enemy's situation afforded him over them, even with his very inferior force, became immediately apparent; and that he has not failed most effectually to avail himself of those favorable circumstances, your Lordship will, I trust, be satisfied from the letter which I have the honor of transmitting. Having thus brought to your Lordship's view the different circumstances which have led to the successful termination of the campaign on the western frontier of Upper Canada, I cannot withhold from Major-General Brock, the tribute of applause so justly due to him for his distinguished conduct on this occasion, or omit to recommend him, through your Lordship, to the favorable consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the

great ability and judgment with which he has planned, and promptitude, energy, and fortitude, with which he has effected the preservation of Upper Canada, with the sacrifice of so little British blood in accomplishing so important a service. My Aid-de-Camp Captain Coore will have the honor of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch; and as he is well qualified to give your Lordship information respecting the military resources of this command, I shall beg leave to refer your Lordship to him for further particulars.

“ I have the honor to be, &c.

“ To Earl Bathurst. (Signed) “ G. PREVOST.”

“ Sir, “ Head Quarters, Detroit, August 16th, 1812.

“ I hasten to apprise your Excellency of the capture of this very important post. Two thousand five hundred troops have this day surrendered prisoners of war, and about 25 pieces of ordnance have been taken, without the loss of a drop of British blood. I had not more than seven hundred troops, including militia, and about six hundred Indians, to accomplish this service. When I detail my good fortune, your Excellency will be astonished. I have been admirably supported by Colonel Proctor, the whole of my Staff, and I may justly say, every individual under my command.

(Signed) “ ISAAC BROCK, Major-General.

“ To Sir George Prevost, Bart.”

“ Head Quarters, Montreal, September 1st, 1812.

“ My Lord,—Since I had the honor of transmitting to your Lordship, my letter of the 26th ult. in charge of my Aid-de-Camp Captain Coore, I have received from Major-General Brock a dispatch, of which the enclosed is a copy, containing the particulars of Brigadier-General Hull’s invasion of Upper Canada, which has terminated most gloriously to His Majesty’s arms, in that officer’s defeat and surrender, as a prisoner of war, with the whole of the North Western army, together with the Fort Detroit, and three and thirty pieces of ordnance. I forward this dispatch express, in the expectation of its reaching Captain Coore, previously to his leaving Canada, which with

the colours of the 4th United States regiment accompanying it, I trust that officer will have the honor of delivering to your Lordship.

“ To Earl Bathurst. (Signed) “ G. PREVOST.”

“ Head Quarters, Detroit, August 17th, 1812.

“ Sir,—I have had the honor of informing your Excellency, that the enemy effected his passage across the Detroit river, on the 12th ultimo, without opposition, and that after establishing himself at Sandwich, he had ravaged the country as far as the Moravia town. Some skirmishes occurred between the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George and the enemy, upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. I judged it proper to detach a force down the river Thames, capable of acting in conjunction with the garrison of Amherstburg offensively, but Captain Chambers, whom I had appointed to direct this detachment, experienced difficulties that frustrated my intentions. The intelligence received from that quarter admitting of no delay, Colonel Proctor was directed to assume the command, and his force was soon after increased with sixty rank and file of the 41st regiment. In the mean time the most strenuous measures were adopted to counteract the machinations of the evil disposed, and I soon experienced the gratification of receiving voluntary offers of service from that portion of the embodied militia the most easily collected. In the attainment of this important point, gentlemen of the first character and influence shewed an example highly creditable to them; and I cannot on this occasion avoid mentioning the essential assistance I derived from John M'Donnell, Esq. His Majesty's Attorney-General, who from the beginning of the war, has honored me with his services as my provincial Aid-de-Camp. A sufficiency of boats being collected at Long Point for the conveyance of three hundred men, the embarkation took place, on the 8th instant, and in five days arrived in safety at Amherstburg. I found that the judicious arrangements which had been adopted immediately on the arrival of Colonel Proctor, had compelled the enemy to retreat, and take shelter under the guns of his fort; that officer com-

menced operations by sending strong detachments across the river, with a view of cutting off the enemy's communication with his reserve. This produced two smart skirmishes on the 5th and 9th instant, in both of which the enemy's loss was very considerable, whilst ours amounted to three killed and thirteen wounded; amongst the latter I have particularly to regret Captain Muir and Lieutenant Sutherland, of the 41st regiment, the former an officer of great experience, and both ardent in His Majesty's service. Batteries had likewise been commenced opposite Fort Detroit, for one eighteen pounder, two twelve, and two five-and-a-half inch mortars; all of which opened on the evening of the 15th, having previously summoned Brigadier-General Hull to surrender; and although opposed by a well-directed fire from seven twenty-four-pounders, such was their construction, under the able directions of Captain Dickson, of the Royal Engineers, that no injury was sustained from its effect. The force at my disposal being collected in the course of the 15th in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, the embarkation took place a little after day light, on the following morning, and by the able arrangements of Lieutenant Dewar, of the Quarter-Master-General's department, the whole was in a short time landed without the smallest confusion at Spring Well, a good position three miles west of Detroit. The Indians, who had in the mean time effected their landing two miles below, moved forward, and occupied the woods about a mile and a half on our left. The force, which I instantly directed to march against the enemy, consisted of thirty Royal artillery, two hundred and fifty 41st regiment, fifty Royal Newfoundland regiment, four hundred militia, and about six hundred Indians, to which were attached three six pounders, and two three pounders. The services of Lieutenant Troughton commanding the Royal artillery, an active and intelligent officer, being required in the field, the direction of the batteries was entrusted to Captain Hall, and the marine department, and I cannot withhold my entire approbation of their conduct on this occasion. I crossed the river, with an intention of waiting in a strong position the effect of our force upon the enemy's camp, and in the hope of compelling him to meet us in the field; but receiving information

upon landing, that Colonel M'Arthur, an officer of high reputation, had left the garrison three days before with a detachment of five hundred men, and hearing soon afterwards, that his cavalry had been seen that morning three miles in our rear, I decided on an immediate attack. Accordingly the troops advanced to within one mile of the fort, and having ascertained that the enemy had taken little or no precaution towards the land-side, I resolved on an assault whilst the Indians penetrated his camp. Brigadier-General Hull, however, prevented this movement by proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of preparing terms of capitulation. Lieutenant-Colonel John M'Donnell and Captain Glegg were accordingly deputed by me on this mission, and returned within an hour with the conditions, which I have the honor herewith to transmit: certain considerations afterwards induced me to agree to the two supplementary articles. The force thus surrendered to His Majesty's arms cannot be estimated at less than two thousand five hundred men. In this estimate Colonel M'Arthur's detachment is included, as he surrendered agreeably to the terms of capitulation, in the course of the evening, with the exception of two hundred men, whom he left escorting a valuable convoy at some little distance in his rear; but there can be no doubt the officer commanding will consider himself equally bound by the capitulation. The enemy's aggregate force was divided into two troops of cavalry; one company of artillery regulars; the 4th United States regiment: detachments of the 1st and 3d United States regiment Volunteers: three regiments of the Ohio Militia; one regiment of the Michigan territory:—thirty three pieces of brass and iron ordnance have already been secured. When this contest commenced many of the Indian nations were engaged in active warfare with the United States, notwithstanding the constant endeavors of this government to dissuade them from it. Some of the principal chiefs happened to be at Amherstburgh trying to procure a supply of arms and ammunition, which for years had been withheld agreeably to the instructions received from Sir James Craig, and since repeated by your Excellency. From that moment they took a most active part and appeared foremost on every occasion:

they were led yesterday by Colonel Elliot and Captain M'Kee, and nothing could exceed their order and steadiness. A few prisoners were taken by them during the advance, whom they treated with every humanity : and it affords me much pleasure in assuring your Excellency, that such was their forbearance, and attention to what was required of them, that the enemy sustained no other loss in men, than what was occasioned by the fire of our batteries. The high sense I entertain of the abilities and judgment of Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, induced me to appoint him to the important command at Niagara : it was with reluctance I deprived myself of his assistance, but had no other expedient : his duties as head of the Quarter-Master-General's department were performed to my satisfaction by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls, Quarter-Master-General of the Militia. Captain Glegg, my Aid-de-Camp, will have the honor of delivering this dispatch to your Excellency : he is charged with the colors taken at the capture of Fort Detroit, and those of the 4th United States regiment. Captain Glegg is capable of giving your Excellency every information respecting the state of this province, and I shall esteem myself highly indebted to your Excellency to afford him that protection to which his merit and length of service give him a powerful claim.

(Signed) "ISAAC BROCK, Major-General.

" To Lieutenant-General, Sir George Prevost."

446. MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH WALKER.

THIS officer was appointed to a 1st Lieutenantancy in the late Royal Irish Artillery the 5th of February, 1784 ; he succeeded to a company and a Majority in the same corps, the latter on the 20th of May, 1795 ; and obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1800 ; and of Lieutenant-Colonel in the late Royal Irish Artillery the 19th of March, 1800 ; Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810 ; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

447. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 46th foot, the 1st of June, 1780, whilst serving with the army at St. Lucie as a

volunteer; he accompanied his regiment to Antigua, and returned with it to England. In January, 1783, he succeeded to a Lieutenancy, and being placed on half-pay at the peace of that year, he was appointed, the 6th of September, 1786, Lieutenant in the 59th foot, from which he exchanged first to the 55th, 3rd of May, 1787; second, 27th of October, 1790, to the 19th foot; and third, to the 13th foot, the 23rd of November, 1791. In 1790 he again went out to the West Indies, and whilst at Jamaica was appointed, the 7th of November, 1792, Captain-Lieutenant in the Royals; he volunteered his services for St. Domingo, before his regiment was ordered there; he was at the taking of Jeronomie, Cape St. Nicholas Mole, &c., in September, 1793; and at the capture of Cape Tiberquin, the 2nd of February, 1794; at the storming of Fort L'Acuil in the vicinity of Leogane on the 19th, and wounded. The 20th of March, 1794, he succeeded to a Company, and returned to England; the 20th of May, 1795, he was appointed to a Majority in the 2nd West India regiment; and in July, 1798, removed to the 49th foot; he served in the expedition to the Helder, and was severely wounded at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee. The 1st of January, 1800, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; he next served in the expedition to Copenhagen. At the peace of 1802, the 49th being reduced, this officer was placed on half-pay; in 1803 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 83rd foot; and the 6th of May, 1805, he retired on half-pay. The 20th of June following, he was appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of Volunteers in North Wales; the 8th of January, 1807, Inspecting Field-Officer of the Waterford recruiting district; the 25th of July, 1810, Colonel in the army; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 48th foot, the 24th of October, 1811; and the 4th of June, 1813, Major-General. The 25th of November, 1812, he was appointed to the Staff of the army in Spain and Portugal, where he served a short time, and subsequently on the Staff at Malta.

448. MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL SEDDON.

IN 1778 this officer was a Lieutenant in the Lancashire militia; in 1779 an Ensign in the late 96th foot; and in 1780 a Lieutenant in the late 100th foot, then under orders for embarkation

on a secret expedition, and which sailed from Spithead the 19th of March, 1781, under the command of General Medows and Commodore Johnstone; and this officer was engaged in the battle of Port Praya, fought at anchor in the bay, yard-arm and yard-arm, with a superior fleet of the French, commanded by Monsieur Suffrein, and which effectually frustrated the original intent and purpose of the expedition, which was destined against the Cape of Good Hope, and Buenos Ayres. The French having taken possession of the Cape, obliged the expedition to proceed to the East Indies, and on arriving there it being deemed expedient to divide the forces, a part went with General Medows, to the coast of Coromandel; the rest, consisting of the 100th regiment, a part of the 2nd battalion of the 42nd, and four additional companies under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Humberstone to the coast of Malabar. Destitute of every necessary equipment for the field, they landed at Calicut in April, 1782; a strong garrison opposed their landing without effect, and the fort was immediately stormed and carried with little loss. This small corps, after being recruited, took the field, and against every difficulty and impediment marched and raised the siege of Tillicherry, which had been for two years invested by a powerful army of Hyder Ally's, under the superintendance of the late Tippoo Sultaun. This fortunate event enabled the garrison to spare a force of near 3000 native troops well experienced in Indian warfare, and which gave them the power immediately to commence offensive operations. Lieutenant Seddon was at this period appointed Brigade-Major to Major Campbell of the same regiment, who on all occasions commanded the advance brigade.

The army was now somewhat formidable, near 1000 Europeans, and about 3000 effective Sepoys; with this force the campaign was carried on with the utmost energy, and during which, they possessed themselves of every fort and garrison from Tillicherry to Anjanga, and from the coast to Ramghurry; several general engagements were fought, and the almost daily skirmishing perfectly established the credit of this little army for bravery, discipline, and patient endurance.

The services of this officer in the following campaign, were required as an engineer; the field was taken even before the

monsoon had ended, with every prospect of brilliant success, for notwithstanding the torrents of rain which fell, and the incessant opposition which was made, they fought their way to Pallachacherry; this movement was made with the intention of giving relief to the Carnatic, and it had the effect of withdrawing Tippoo Saib in person, with 30,000 troops; the moment intelligence to this effect arrived, an instantaneous retreat was ordered, but no sooner had the troops re-entered the town, which they had before passed through without even leaving a guard therein, than they were attacked on every side, front, flank, and rear, as well as from the windows and the roofs of the houses. In this perilous state they remained for several hours, nor were they able to extricate themselves until the evening closed, when a passage was forced, but at the expense of many valuable lives, both of officers and men, with every article of baggage, provisions, and amunition, except what had been on that morning served out to them. The battalion guns fortunately escaped, which in a great measure saved the army; the wounded, such of them as were unable to walk, were of necessity left in the streets; and in this state, under constant heavy rain the march was pursued: it was so far fortunate however, that the rain continued with such unremitting violence, as to impede the rapidity of Tippoo's movements, and thereby saved the lives of numbers, and probably the entire army; under such uncommon difficulties it was most wonderful that the retreat was effected at all, not a moment's time to halt, no possibility of cooking the scanty provisions the troops had with them, and the enemy the whole way hanging upon their flanks and rear; ten days however completed their march, but so utterly exhausted were they on their arrival at Panana, their depôt, that they laid themselves down in the sand, and would have suffered death rather than have been at the trouble of rising to defend themselves; the next day however presented a different view: a British fleet was anchored close in shore, from which Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod landed with the remainder of the 42nd regiment, and about 2000 additional Sepoys. This seasonable relief gave confidence to all, provisions were served out, and all was joy, exertion, and bustle,

breastworks were forthwith thrown up, and every man labored with all his might. It was evident that the enemy were fatigued, or that the whole of their force had not yet arrived; otherwise had they sooner commenced the attack, they most assuredly would have had infinitely greater advantage, but they suffered three days to elapse, and in that time every thing was prepared to give them a warm reception. At daybreak on the fourth morning the enemy's entire force, commanded by Tippoo in person, commenced a general attack, and were repulsed in every quarter with considerable loss: this so enraged His Highness, that when he rallied, which he had a difficulty in doing, he re-commenced the attack, and placed his war elephants in the rear of his own troops, at the same time giving them to understand, that inevitable death would be the consequence of their retreat. A desperate assault again took place, and they were again repulsed with immense slaughter; the confusion which they were thrown into by the bayonets in the front, and the elephants in the rear, occasioned the Sulstun a loss of upwards of 5000 of his best troops, a greater force than the British had in the field. Whether this complete defeat, or the death of Hyder Ally, which happened at that time, induced a precipitate retreat, was never ascertained, but the following morning the whole army had disappeared; a few days after this glorious victory, the troops embarked and proceeded coast-ways, to meet a force then expected under the command of Brigadier-General Matthews: the junction was formed at Sadashagur near Goa, and the whole were landed with but trifling opposition. Lieutenant Seddon now returned to the duties of his regiment, which was actively employed on every occasion and on every emergency: in a short period this army, now near 8000 men, overran the whole coast, took every important garrison, and the strong forts of Onore, Cundapore, Cannanore, and Bangalore, fell into their possession. From Cundapore their course was directed to Bedanore, with the intention of again relieving the Carnatic; every possible resistance was made to stop the progress of their march, which the enemy finding impracticable, resolved to make a desperate stand, for which purpose they collected all their strength for

the defence of the Ghauts, which were nearly a perpendicular height with five barrier gateways ; yet nothing could withstand the intrepidity and bravery of the troops, they stormed and at the point of the bayonet carried the whole in less than three hours ; Lieutenant Seddon was on this occasion slightly wounded in two places, but not so materially as to prevent his continuing his services. These gallant achievements ought to have been recorded by earlier historians, but the subsequent calamities of the army, and being afterwards captured, prevented them from being particularly known. The enemy, panic-struck by what they considered so desperate an undertaking, surrendered Bedanore without firing a shot ; Ananpore and Cooladroog were taken by storm, and an immense extent of country was taken possession of. These brilliant successes however were not of long duration, for Tippoo Saib, now Suldaun Bauhauder, having by the death of Hyder Ally quietly succeeded to his dominions, and finding his richest provinces overrun by a comparatively trifling force, moved an army upon them of 40,000 men, and a corps of French, commanded by Colonel de Cossigné. A disagreement having taken place, previous to this, between General Matthews and the field officers of his army, relative to the division of the spoils of Bedanore, the whole were sent away, and lucky indeed it was for them. On the approach of Tippoo and his army, the General moved all his force, now not more than 1,500 men, (the rest having been left in different garrisons,) to meet the enemy in the open field : this extraordinary conduct occasioned a severe loss, and reduced the remaining few to the confines of the fort ; the siege lasted 17 days, a cessation of arms took place, and on the 26th day of April, 1783, this gallant army terminated their exploits. The garrison capitulated on the following terms, " that it should march out of the fort with the honors of war, and pile their arms on the glacis ; the public stores and prisoners to be given up, private property respected, and that after the garrisons of Ananpore and Cooladroog, (which were included in the articles,) had joined, the whole should be at liberty to proceed unmolested to Sadashagur, a sufficient guard to be furnished for their protection, and every necessary accommodation given for the

comfort and convenience of the sick and wounded, and that two hostages should be forthwith sent by the Sultaun for the performance of the articles on his part." The hostages were forthwith sent, the capitulation signed, and the troops accordingly marched out of the garrison and piled their arms on the glacis: they were then surrounded by a large body of the enemy, which was supposed their escort, and conducted to a plain about half a mile from the town, where they remained without notice or shelter till the 1st of May. The most gloomy presage now pervaded every body; the General, the Captains, and all the principal officers were sent for, and the remaining British or European officers were ordered into the Bazar. Here the most disgraceful and ignominious scene took place that was almost ever witnessed: one by one, they were forced into a circle of armed men, and there stripped and plundered of every article that was worth consideration, nor did they scruple at exposing them thus naked, to the ridicule and insults of their brutal banditti; the women also were searched in the same infamous and indecent manner. In the afternoon the European soldiers and Sepoys were separated, the sick and wounded were left to perish on the ground, and in the evening the subalterns were marched into the stables which their horses had occupied but a few days before, and there closely confined, without food, until the following night: a pice and a seer of the coarsest black rice was then given to each person. On the 7th a letter was sent to the Commandant of the French troops, Monsieur Cossigné, praying his interference with the Sultaun, representing to him the shameful violation of the conditions on which the fort surrendered, and the cruel and inhuman treatment they experienced; requesting him at the same time, in the name of His Britannic Majesty, to use his strenuous endeavours that the terms of the capitulation should be adhered to, and if he in that point failed, that he would for humanity's sake, obtain a mitigation of their hard usage. This letter was never answered, but they were told, that as General Matthews had plundered the treasury and stores, the Nabob considered himself justifiable in acting in the manner he did. On the 9th the subaltern part of that brave army were removed by pairs, from these most loathsome stables, rendered insupportable by

the dreadful stench that arose from such close confinement, and were at the door linked together like felons, with irons so rough and unfinished, that in a short time after they were thus manacled but little skin was left on their wrists. When the whole were fitted with serviceable heavy irons, they were marched like convicts to the galleys, to pass in grand review before His Highness the Nabob Suldaun, where they were received with shouts of joy and acclamations of the most malignant inveteracy. At 7 o'clock on the morning following, their march commenced under a strong escort of infantry and cavalry, each officer as he left the ground receiving three pice (about 3 farthings) for his day's subsistence. To detail every barbarous and inhuman act in this march, would overpower the feelings of humanity; we will therefore content ourselves with stating, that a number died for want of food, from savage treatment, and from the intensity of the heat. It was the misfortune of Lieutenant Seddon on this occasion to be handcuffed to an officer who died, but the barbarians would not liberate him from the corpse, and placing it across a bullock, obliged him to march by its side till the day's journey was ended. On the 21st of May, this miserable body of fallen heroes arrived at Chittledroog, and after having been exhibited for several hours to the gaze of the gaping multitude, they were marched to the summit of this almost impregnable fortress, where they were formed into two divisions and put into separate cells; their handcuffs were then taken off, and heavy irons put upon their legs. We will pass over their wretched condition in this abode of misery, briefly observing, that during the whole period of their confinement they were kept under the continual apprehension of being either poisoned or starved to death for want of food; providence however ordained it otherwise, for on the 25th of March, 1784, their irons were knocked off, and they were taken out of their dungeons. The prison in which Lieutenant Seddon was confined consisted of four dark rooms, surrounded by a wall of twenty feet high, which formed an area of four yards square, and which was the only place that nine and thirty of them had for every purpose. At one time they were kept for three days without provisions, but they suffered no inconvenience on that account, having a plentiful sup-

ply of rats on which they fed. When they were moved into the open air and quite at liberty, they were unable to walk, from their legs having been so long and so closely confined together. Here they were joined by their fellow sufferers, who had survived the hardships of the other prison, but alas, like themselves in so newgre and miserable a state, that even the most intimate friends did not know each other, and at which the reader will not be astonished if he considers their long confinement, almost entirely naked, their beards at full length, their hair matted, and their bodies covered with vermin: such, however, were their sensations at this meeting, that tears of joy trickled down their faces. About 11 o'clock the whole were ordered to proceed below, but which, with every possible exertion, they were unable to effect before 10 o'clock at night. The next morning they were informed that a peace had been ratified between the Saltaun and the East India Company, and that they should be immediately conducted to their own country. On the 28th, somewhat recruited both in mind and body, they began the happiest march they had ever as a body taken. On the 25th of April, they reached their own territories; and were on that day given up at Vellore, one of their frontier garrisons in the Carnatic; but dreadful to relate, General Matthews and every officer save one, above the rank of Subaltern, had been most barbarously and inhumanly murdered. We will not dwell on this sad and melancholy subject, but shortly state the losses which the 100th regiment alone sustained during the short period of its existence. They were raised by Lieutenant-Colonel Humberstone the latter end of the year 1760, sailed for the East Indies the beginning of 1761, and on the 25th of April, 1784, the day on which they were given up, they had lost by service 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Majors, 7 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 9 Ensigns, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Surgeon's Mate, and upwards of twelve hundred men: such a list of casualties in one regiment, and in so short a time, perhaps was never known. They embarked upwards of eleven hundred strong, had two additional companies drafted into them, and some recruits joined them from England, and they returned to their native land in 1785, with only 27 men. Four Captains suffered death by poison,

the vacancies of which, as well as every other that occurred during the captivity of the regiment, were filled up in England; however, immediately previous to the reduction of the regiment, the Captain-Lieutenancy became vacant, and this officer succeeded thereto. We have exceeded the limits of our wishes in detailing so particularly the services of this unfortunate regiment, but we have been induced to do so in consequence of its having been so long in confinement, and the peculiar hardships which it underwent being but little known.

This officer, during the time he remained on half-pay, made an excursion to the northern continent, and visited Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, where he availed himself of every opportunity of obtaining professional knowledge. In 1788 he was recalled from his tour, having succeeded to a company in the 75th regiment, and again went out to the East Indies. This regiment, raised by its present Colonel, Sir Robert Abercromby, was considered one of the best disciplined in His Majesty's service, and certainly it produced some officers of considerable eminence, among whom were Major-General Robert Crawford, Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and General the Honorable John Abercromby. Captain Seddon went through the regular service with this regiment as Captain of grenadiers, and was at the taking of Seringapatam with Lord Cornwallis. In the year 1792, in consequence of a universal peace, and being unable to obtain leave of absence, he disposed of his commission and returned home, but on his arrival the French revolution had broken out, and he re-commenced his services.

In 1795 the 22nd light dragoons, in which he then was Major, embarked for Ireland, and in the rebellion of 1798 he was stationed with a squadron of that regiment at Antrim: the circumstances attending the attack of that town are too well known to require mentioning; suffice it to say, the 22nd suffered materially, and the rebels very considerably. Major Seddon on this occasion was wounded, and had two horses shot under him, one of them in three different places: his conduct during his stay in this troubled part of the country was most highly spoken of, and the loyal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood testified their approbation by presenting to him a piece of plate estimated at

300 guineas value, and on which was engraved the following inscription: "This Piece of Plate is presented to Daniel Seddon, Esquire, Major of the 22nd light dragoons, by the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Antrim, as a mark of gratitude, for his unremitting attention to the preservation of their lives and properties, in bringing treason to justice, and affording protection to loyalty, during the period of near four years which he commanded in this district. Antrim, July, 1798."

On the 1st of January, 1800, he obtained, by brevet, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and early in 1801 he embarked with the regiment for Egypt, and remained there until the end of the war. On their return home the regiment was disbanded, and when the war broke out again he was appointed Inspecting-Field-Officer of Yeomanry and Volunteers in the Northern District, in which situation he remained till 1809: he then went out to Portugal, and commanded the 1st brigade of Portuguese cavalry. On obtaining the rank of Colonel, the 25th of July, 1810, he returned home, and on the 4th of June, 1813, he succeeded to the rank of Major-General.

449. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE ROBERT AINSLIE.

THIS officer entered the army the 9th of June, 1793, as an Ensign in the 19th foot, and served as such in the campaign of that year in Flanders. In 1793 he received a Lieutenancy in the 85th foot; and the 15th of April, 1794, a Company. He served in the island of Walcheren under Lord Mulgrave, part of August and September, 1794; and afterwards joined the British army on the Waal. He was present in the actions of St. André under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and Thuyt on the Waal, and during the whole of the severe retreat from the Rhine; in the expedition of 1799 to Holland, from the action of the 27th of August, to the re-embarkation of the troops. In 1799 he succeeded to the Majority of the 85th; and the 11th of January, 1800, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the late Birmingham Fencible Infantry; on the disbandment of which he was reduced to half-pay, and remained so till 1807, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th garrison battalion;

and on the 21st of May, 1807, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 25th foot. The 25th of July, 1810, he received the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1813, that of Major-General.

In 1812 he was appointed Governor of St. Eustatius, and two months after Vice-Governor of Grenada; the same year he was appointed Brigadier-General. In 1813 he was made Governor of the Island of Dominica, and Major-General in the army, the 4th of June of that year. In 1814 he received the thanks of the Legislature of Dominica, and a sword of 200 guineas' value, for subduing the Maroons, a ferocious and very numerous body of runaway slaves, who had set the law at defiance for above 40 years, levying against the inhabitants of the island, and trusting to the uncommon strength of the savage country they inhabited. On his leaving the colony at the end of November, 1814, in order to give personal explanation to Government respecting the Maroon war, which had been a subject of discussion in Parliament, he received the most gratifying and affectionate addresses from no less than six classes of the inhabitants, comprising all the British, French, white as well as colored inhabitants, praying for his speedy return, and which subsequently took place.

450. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN BYNG, K.C.B.

THIS officer entered the army in 1793 in the 33rd regiment, then commanded by the present Duke of Wellington; he obtained his company in the same regiment in 1794; in 1797 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Vyse, and continued so until appointed Major in December, 1799, in the 60th regiment. In 1800 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 29th regiment, which he accompanied to America. He was removed to the 3rd regiment of guards in 1804; in 1806 he was appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General in Great Britain. The 25th of July, 1810, he was appointed Colonel, by brevet; in 1811 appointed Colonel on the Staff in the Peninsula; in 1812 a Brigadier-General in the same army; and the 4th of June, 1813, a Major-General.

He served in Flanders, Holland, Ireland, in the expeditions to Hanover, to Copenhagen, and Walcheren. He joined the

2nd brigade of guards in Portugal ; and subsequently commanded for three years a brigade in the 2nd division of the Duke of Wellington's army, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes. He served also in Flanders, and at the battle of Waterloo commanded the 2d British brigade in the 1st division, consisting of the 2nd and 3rd foot guards. The Major-General has the honor of wearing a cross and one clasp, and is a Knight Commander of the Bath, a Knight of Maria Theresa, and a Knight of the 2nd Class of St. Vladimir.

The following is an honorable testimonial of his service :

“ Whitehall, July 7, 1815.

“ His Royal Highness the Prince Regent taking into his royal consideration the signal services of Major-General Sir John Byng, K.C.B., on divers important occasions during the recent arduous operations on the Peninsula and in France, and being desirous of conferring upon him such a mark of His Majesty's royal favor as may in an especial manner evince the royal approbation of the signal intrepidity and heroic valor displayed by him in the action fought at Mouguerre near Bayonne, on the 13th of December, 1813, wherein he led his troops, under a most galling fire, to the assault of a strong height occupied in great force by the enemy, and, having himself ascended the hill first with the color of the 91st regiment of foot in his hand, he planted the color upon the summit, and drove the enemy (far superior in numbers) down the ridge to the suburb of St. Pierre ; hath been pleased to grant licence and permission that he and his descendants may bear the following honorable augmentation ; viz. ‘ Over the arms of the family of Byng, in bend sinister, a representation of the color of the 91st regiment,’ and the following crest of honorable augmentation ; viz. ‘ Out of a mural crown an arm embowed, grasping the color of the aforesaid 91st regiment, and pendent from the wrist by a ribband, the gold cross presented to him by his Majesty's command, as a mark of his royal approbation of his distinguished services,’ and in an escrol above ‘ Mouguerre.’ ”

Since the termination of the war, Sir John Byng has been employed on the Home Staff, and in command of the Northern District of England, during a period when the most judicious conduct was necessary to defeat the plans of the seditious; without infringing the rights of the people. The following order, issued by this officer in 1819, points out the situation of his command and the vigilance with which he has to guard against the machinations of those designing individuals, who, under a pretence of reform, would destroy the constitution, and whose wickedness and folly have occasioned the legislature to frame new laws, and impose restrictions which otherwise would never have been attempted.

“D. O. Head-quarters, Pontrefract, August 7th, 1819.

“Major-General Sir John Byng has to acquaint Commanding officers of regiments in the District, that an attempt either has or will be made to circulate amongst them, free of expense, papers of a most mischievous description. One instance has already been reported, where a man delivered such to a corporal and private of the 88th regiment, who immediately, with a decision and feeling highly creditable to themselves and to the regiment, took them to their commanding officer. The Major-General having long known most of the corps now under his command, having served with them and shared in their dangers, their fatigues, and privations, and having witnessed a long career of conduct highly honorable to themselves and beneficial to their country, has such implicit confidence in all, that, so far from preventing the circulation, he would himself read them to every regiment in the District, without a fear that such publication could have any effect in withdrawing a single individual from his duty. But as the intention in writing and distributing these papers amongst the military is so bad, as to merit the highest punishment the law can inflict, he trusts that every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, will consider it his duty, not only to deliver such papers to their commanding officer, but endeavor to mark the person or persons circulating them, so far as to be able to give evidence against him or them. And Sir John Byng will give a reward of ten guineas to any

non-commissioned officer, drummer, or soldier, upon every conviction, by their evidence, of any person or persons guilty of the offence, to which the Major-General doubts not a regimental reward will be added. It should be generally known, that there are a set of men, destitute alike of character and property, who, too idle to work themselves, are subsisting upon the hard earnings of the poor, extracted from them upon some pretence for subscriptions of pennies, and in some instances, larger sums, the amount of which is never accounted for to those who subscribe, but is spent among a few upon themselves, and in the printing and circulation of such papers as those alluded to. Commanding officers will be pleased to have this order immediately and generally made known throughout their respective regiments.

“ J. BYNG, Major-General.”

451. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS BRISBANE, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 38th regiment in 1790: Lieutenant in the same corps in 1792, and Captain in the 53rd foot in 1793. He joined the 38th regiment and continued to do duty with it until February, 1793, when, having raised an independent company, which was attached to the 53rd regiment, he embarked with it and joined the Duke of York's army in the beginning of the war, and was present with it in every action in which it bore a share except that of the 22nd of May, 1793, when he was confined, from a wound received in the action of the 18th of the same month. He served at the siege of Valenciennes and Dunkirk; was besieged in Nieuport in the month of October, 1793, and formed part of the covering army during the siege of Landrecy, and was with the regiment at Nimeguen during its bombardment by the enemy. He returned with the regiment on its quitting the continent, embarking at Bremen in the spring of 1795. The 5th of August, 1795, he received a Majority in the 53rd foot, and embarked with it in October following for the West Indies, with the army under the orders of Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was present at the attack of Morne Chalot, in the Island of St. Lucie, and the siege of Morne Fortunée. After the surrender of this fortress, the siege of which lasted six weeks, he embarked for the

Island of St. Vincent, and served at the reduction, and during the whole of the Charib war; he served also at the capture of the Island of Trinidad, and commanded the regiment at the siege of Porto Rico. The 4th of April, 1800, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 69th regiment. He returned to England to take the command of that corps, which having embarked for Jamaica, he joined it in 1801, and continued with it until its return to England in 1809. He remained in command of the regiment until it embarked for the East Indies, in 1805, but was unable to accompany it from laboring under a severe liver complaint. The 25th of July, 1810, he received the brevet of Colonel. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Kent District, and continued until promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in the end of the year 1811, when he proceeded to join the army under the Duke of Wellington, and commanded a brigade at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Bayonne, Orthes, and Toulouse, where he was wounded. He embarked in June for Canada, and commanded a brigade at Plattsburgh, and the advance of the army until the peace. He returned with twelve battalions and joined the Duke of Wellington's army at Paris, where he commanded a brigade, and at one period the 2nd division of his Grace's army. The 4th of June, 1813, this officer received the brevet of Major-General. He is a Knight Commander of the Bath, and has the honor of wearing a Cross and one Clasp for the actions in Spain and Portugal above enumerated.

452. MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD O'DONOVAN.

APPOINTED Cornet in the 6th dragoons in 1789; Lieutenant in 1791; and Captain the 14th of August, 1794. He served on the continent from the 1st of April, 1794, to the 31st of December, 1795; and was present at all the principal actions wherein the British army was engaged. In 1799 he was appointed to a Majority in his regiment; and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy the 2nd of May, 1800; Colonel, by brevet, the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

Major-General O'Donovan retains his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 6th dragoons.

453. MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES NEVILLE.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery the 1st of October, 1779; Captain the 10th of May, 1790; Major in the army, the 26th of January, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 9th of May, 1800; Major in the Corps of Officers Seconded upon the Invalid battalion of Royal Artillery, the 1st of September, 1803; Colonel in the army, the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

454. MAJOR-GENERAL

THE HONORABLE THOMAS W. FERMOE.

EARLY in 1791 this officer was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 3rd guards. He served in Flanders in 1793, and was at the battle of Famars, sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and battle of Lincelles; in 1794 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy. He served in Ireland during the rebellion, and in the expedition to the Helder, where he was present at the several actions. The 16th of May, 1800, he was promoted to a company, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; he served with the guards in Spain and Portugal from 1809, until his promotion to the rank of Major-General, which obliged him to return to England. He was present at the battle of Salamanca, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal. The 25th of July, 1810, he received the rank of Colonel; and that of Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

455. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN HALL.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 54th foot the 30th of September, 1781; Captain in the 46th foot the 12th of December, 1794; Major in the 23rd foot the 18th of January, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 23rd foot the 12th of June, 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. He was on the half-pay of the 20th foot, as Lieutenant-Colonel, from 1804, until 1814, when pay was allowed to the General Officers in lieu of the half-pay of their regimental commissions.

456. MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER HALKETT.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 99d foot the 25th of August, 1800; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 104th foot the 3rd of May, 1810; Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1815.

457. MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH SWAYNE.

THIS officer was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Irish Artillery the 13th of April, 1784; Captain the 7th of August, 1793; subsequently Major; Lieutenant-Colonel the 1st of September, 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1815. He served for some time on the Staff of Nova Scotia, and was stationed at Cape Breton, from whence he was recalled in 1815; on which occasion the following addresses were made to him:

“To His Honor Major-General Hugh Swayne, President of His Majesty’s Council, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Cape Breton, &c.

“We, the Members of His Majesty’s Council, cannot contemplate your departure from this country without feelings of regret at the loss we shall sustain. The many judicious arrangements of your Honor for the general protection of this colony, claim from us a public expression of our respect and gratitude as a just tribute to your merit and services. Impressed with a sense of obligation, we acknowledge the prosperity we have enjoyed under your honorable and impartial administration of this Government; during which the best interests of this Island have been promoted, and the happiness and comforts of its inhabitants much advanced.

“We do not, therefore, offer this address as a customary compliment, but as the sincere tribute of our esteem, respect, and gratitude; and beg you to believe, that we shall always feel an interest in your future happiness.”

ANSWER.

“Gentlemen—I have been favored with your flattering address, and beg to assure you, that the advantages which you are

pleased to consider the colony has derived from my administration may, in a great measure, be attributed to the zealous support which I have received from the members of your honorable Board. I request you to accept my best thanks for this pleasing testimony of your approbation, and for the unanimity with which you have assisted me in the administration of this Government."

" To His Honor Major-General Swayne, President of His Majesty's Council, and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cape Breton ;

" The departure of your Honor from this colony being the subject of general regret, and your administration having been attended with the most beneficial effects, we request you to receive this public assurance, that the period of your residence in this country will never be forgotten by the inhabitants. We have observed, and we trust, we have justly appreciated, your vigilant and unwearied attention to the duties of your station, and the desire you have on all occasions manifested to promote the interest of this colony. We therefore respectfully beg you to accept this sincere tribute of our respect and esteem, confident that on this occasion we only convey the sentiments entertained by the inhabitants of this Island, whose happiness and welfare you have so greatly promoted."

ANSWER.

" I have received your very kind address, for which I request you to accept my warmest thanks.

" To have contributed by my exertions to the prosperity of this Colony, and to the happiness of its inhabitants, is a most grateful consideration to a mind deeply impressed by your generous acknowledgments.

" I take leave of you, Gentlemen, with sentiments of regard for the personal respect and kindness you have shown to me, and for the zeal with which you have upon every occasion supported my administration."

Major-General Swayne is the Author of a Pamphlet pub-

lished in 1810, intitled, "A Sketch of the Etât Major, or General Staff of an Army in the Field, as applicable to the British Service, Illustrated by the practice in other Countries."

458. MAJOR-GENERAL

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM FITZROY.

THIS officer entered the army in September, 1790, as an Ensign in the 29th regiment; in February, 1791, he exchanged into the Coldstream regiment of guards. In the year 1793 he accompanied his regiment to the Continent, and was in every action in which the guards were engaged during the campaigns in Holland and Flanders. He returned with them to England in May, 1795; and obtained a Lieutenancy in the same corps in 1794, with the rank of Captain. From December, 1794, to May, 1795, he served as Adjutant to the grenadier battalion of guards. In 1795 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the late Viscount Howe, then Sir William Howe, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Northern district, head-quarters near Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1797 Sir William went to Colchester as Commander-in-Chief of the North-East district. In September, 1799, he was removed from the Staff, and this officer went to Ipswich, and was Major of Brigade to the garrison there under Lord Charles Fitzroy, who commanded there at that time as a Major-General. He remained on this Staff till 1800, when he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with the Captain-Lieutenancy of the Coldstream Guards. On obtaining a Company, by the death of Colonel Brice, he went out to Egypt, and returned with the guards. During the short peace he went upon half-pay of the 85th regiment, his rank going on. He arrived at the rank of Colonel the 25th of July, 1810; and at that of Major-General the 1st of July, 1813.

459. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR WILLIAM GRANT KEIR, KNT.

APPOINTED Cornet 15th dragoons in 1790, and Lieutenant in 1791. He served in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, and all the other actions in

which the 15th dragoons were engaged in 1793. In 1794, he was in the actions of the 17th, 24th, and 26th of April, the 10th, 17th, 18th, and 22nd of May. In 1794 he obtained a troop in the 6th dragoon guards; and the 6th of January, 1796, a Majority in that corps, with which he served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. Early in 1799 he joined the Russian and Austrian army in Italy, and served the campaigns of 1799, 1800, and 1801. He was present in the battles of Novi, Rivoli, Mondovi, and Saviliano; he served in the gun-boats at the siege of Genoa, in which he was frequently engaged, and in several actions on the mountains of Genoa, when the Russians and Austrians lost nearly 33,000 men; also at the battle of Marengo; in the sieges of Alessandria, Sarraval, Tortona, Cunio, Savona, Genoa, &c. The 3rd of December, 1800, he obtained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 22nd dragoons; and at the reduction of that corps was placed on half-pay. In the beginning of 1803 he was appointed acting Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and in November of the same year was appointed 1st Aid-de-Camp to General the Earl of Moira, with whom he served until May, 1806, when he was appointed Adjutant-General to His Majesty's Forces in India. The 25th of July, 1810, he obtained the rank of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1813, that of Major-General. During the campaign in 1810 he gave up the situation of Adjutant-General for a time in order to command Major-General St. Leger's advanced guard and out-posts. In 1814 he was nominated to the command of a corps composed of cavalry, horse artillery and grenadiers, opposed to Amcer Khawn. In 1815 was appointed Commander of the Forces in the Island of Java. In 1817 was placed as Major-General on the Staff of the Bombay army. In the end of that year, and in 1818, commanded the Guzzerat Field force, in Malira, forming a division of the army of the Deccan. In the course of this campaign he routed and dispersed the Durrah of Sestoo, the celebrated Pindarree chieftain, and after dispersing her troops and followers, captured the Beemah Bhye (a predatory Heroine, sister of Holkar), in the wilds of Jubboah. In the commencement of 1819 he obtained the command of a force

assembled on the frontier of the province Lawunt Warrie, and was charged with the political agency. Having failed in his endeavors to induce the Lawunt Warrie government to accede to an amicable arrangement, he crossed the frontier on the 1st of February, encamped before the fort of Newtie on the 4th, which surrendered on the following morning. On the 13th breached and took the outworks of the celebrated fort of Raree by assault. The fort capitulated on the morning of the 14th, marched direct upon the capital of the province, and signed a treaty with the regency at Warrie, on the 18th, which met with the fullest approbation of the Governor-General. On the 18th of March of the same year he assumed the command of the army in Cutch; marched from Anjar on the 24th; fell in with and repulsed the enemy's troops with considerable loss on the 25th; and on the morning of the 26th took the strong hill fort of Boogio by escalade. The Raō or reigning Prince, was so confounded by the loss of this fortress, which he had hitherto deemed impregnable, that he immediately gave himself up to the British authorities, surrendering to them his capital, and giving up his fort, towns and territories. In the conduct of this campaign the Major-General had again the honor to obtain the high approbation of the Governor-General.

460. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DENIS PACK, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed to a Cornetcy in the 14th Dragoons in December, 1791; he joined his regiment, then quartered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in January, 1792; and served in Ireland, and was engaged in quelling some disturbances between that period and 1794, when he embarked at Cork for the Continent, and landed with the forces under Lord Moira at Ostend. After his Lordship's march from thence to form a junction with the Duke of York's army, this officer offered his services, and was employed to carry an important dispatch to Nieuport. He fortunately succeeded in the attempt, and was thanked for it by General Vyse. His Commanding Officer's squadron of the 14th light dragoons was destined, after the embarkation at Ostend, to retreat to Nieuport, which it effected by the advance of a corps from that place to its support. Nieuport being almost imme-

diately invested, farther retreat from thence became extremely hazardous and difficult. This officer was in a boat with about 200 Emigrants, and did not gain the sea without a sharp action and a severe loss. It conveyed the last of those who escaped the horrors which befel that ill-fated garrison. He joined the Duke of York's army near Antwerp, and was in the action at Boxtel, and some partial affairs: he served that severe winter campaign, and in 1795 returned to England, succeeded to his Lieutenancy, and embarked at Southampton in command of a detachment of 80 dragoons for Quiberon Bay; after the disastrous failure of the Emigrants there, he proceeded under the orders of General Doyle to the Isle Dieu, where he landed, and did duty for some months as field officer. In 1796 he returned to England, and obtained a troop in the 5th dragoon guards, and accompanied his regiment to Ireland: he was frequently engaged during the rebellion there, and on one occasion was noticed in the gazette. When the French landed a force in that country he was specially employed by Lord Cornwallis ~~with~~ a detached squadron, and after the surrender of General Humbert, he was appointed to command the escort, which was dispatched in charge of him and the other Generals to Dublin. In 1798 he obtained a Majority in the 4th dragoon guards, and embarked with his regiment in the expedition to Holland; but was countermanded and stationed in England and Scotland until 1800, when he succeeded, the 6th of December, 1800, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 71st regiment. He immediately joined that corps in Ireland, and served there until 1805, when he embarked at Cork on the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope under Sir David Baird, and was engaged and severely wounded in effecting the landing there, but continued in the field and was on the following day in the battle of Blueberg. In the beginning of 1806 he went on the expedition to South America, under the command of General Beresford: he was present in six actions with the enemy in that country, and was wounded and detained a prisoner, contrary to the capitulation which restored the town of Buenos Ayres to the Spaniards: he effected his escape (Vide Appendix, No. I. and II.) with General Beresford, and joined Sir Samuel Auchmuty's army

at Monte Video: that General (at this officer's own request) directed a board of naval and military officers to inquire into the particulars of his escape, by whom it was unanimously approved, and he was declared free to serve. He was then detached with a small force to Colonia, where he commanded successfully in two actions; viz. in an attack of the enemy on his post, and in one made on his, at St. Pedro, (Vide Appendix, No. III.) when, after a forced night march, the troops under his orders, amounting to 1015, routed the enemy with the loss of a standard, all his artillery, baggage, &c. Lieutenant-Colonel Pack was shortly after appointed by General White-locke to the command of all the light companies in his army, and joined the force then in the river Plate, destined to act against Buenos Ayres. He was engaged in two successful actions with the enemy previous to the unfortunate attack on the town, in which he was three times wounded. He returned to Europe in the end of that year, and early in 1808 had the 71st completely re-equipped in men, and again embarked at Cork on the expedition to Portugal under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and was in the actions of the 17th and 21st of August in that year.

In 1809 he marched into Spain under Sir John Moore, and was in the affair of Lugo, and the battle of Corunna: he returned to England in January, 1809, and embarked in June of the same year for Holland under Lord Chatham. On the landing at Walcheren he was appointed to command a small corps of cavalry and light infantry: he was employed in the siege of Flushing, and particularly named by General Sir Eyre Coote for the command of a detachment to storm an advanced work on the right of the enemy's line. He successfully executed his orders, having taken 49 prisoners, and spiked the guns, though defended by five times the number of men under his command. After the surrender of Flushing he was appointed Commandant of Veer, where he was dangerously ill for a short time, but remained till the island was evacuated, on which occasion, in conjunction with Commodore Owen, he commanded the rear guard of the army. Soon after the return of the 71st regiment to England in 1810, it was prepared again for active service; but Ministers did not think the men had sufficiently recovered the effects of the Walcheren fever, and being

himself extremely anxious to see the interesting campaign thus about to commence in the Peninsula, Lieutenant-Colonel Pack obtained His Majesty's leave to proceed to Portugal, and offer his services to Lord Wellington and Marshal Beresford; and both Generals having decided that he could not serve them more usefully than with the Portuguese troops, he accepted an infantry brigade in that service: he took the command of it just before the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo by Marshal Massena, previous to his invasion of Portugal. About the same period he was appointed, the 25th of July, 1810, Aid-de-Camp to the King, which gave him the rank of Colonel in the army. After the surrender of Ciudad Rodrigo, of Almeida, and Marshal Massena's passage of the Coa, Colonel Pack's brigade (an independent one) was directed to take a separate route with a regiment of cavalry attached to it, and remained in presence of the enemy's army at St. Combaos, retiring slowly before it, on his advance to the position at Busaco. The conduct of the brigade was noticed in that battle; and in the admirable retreat afterwards to the lines of Lisbon, it formed with the light division and cavalry, the rear-guard of the allied army. The 71st having at that time joined Lord Wellington, Colonel Pack's wish was to have returned to them, as he had always purposed, but by the desire of both Commanders-in-Chief he continued to serve in the Portuguese army.

In 1811 the brigade was in the advance guard in following the enemy up to his position at Santarem; was at the out-posts there, and again in the advance on the further retreat of the enemy out of Portugal: it was employed in the investment of Almeida, and in the operations against Marshal Marmont, on his advance to the relief of Ciudad Rodrigo in 1812. At the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo it bore a distinguished part; it marched to the siege of Badajoz, and was in active operations against the enemy on his advance to the Tagus, and subsequent retreat out of Portugal. It moved in the advanced guard on the march of the allies to Salamanca and the Douro; it suffered severely in the battle of Salamanca. It was in the march to, and capture of, Madrid; in the march to, and siege of, Burgos. Previous to the siege, detachments under Colonel Pack's command carried by assault

the horn-work of that castle, after a desperate and gallant action, for which the special thanks of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Commander-in-Chief were given to the troops, through Lord Wellington.

In retreating from Burgos in 1813, Colonel Pack's brigade formed the rear-guard, and from thence to the frontier of Portugal was very frequently in presence of the enemy. In the memorable advance of the Duke of Wellington into Spain, and the passage of the Ebro, the brigade was in the advanced guard of the left column of the army, under Sir Thomas Graham: it was in the battle of Vittoria, and again in the advance of General Graham's corps, in the pursuit of the enemy to the Bidassoa. Shortly after, Colonel Pack was appointed to the Highland brigade, in the 6th division; the division itself, at this time, for a short period, fell also to his command, and after a forced march he arrived in time to share in the victory gained by the Duke of Wellington over the French under Marshal Soult at Pampluna, on the 20th of July, in which action Colonel Pack was severely wounded in the head. He commanded the Highland brigade in the passage of the Bidassoa, and advance of the British into France; in the overthrow of the enemy in his fortified lines before Bayonne; the advance to, and passage of, the Nive; the repulse of the enemy's attack on the British position before St. Jean de Luz; and, though not actually engaged, he was present at the signal defeat of the enemy's desperate attack on Lord Hill's corps, on the 13th of December, 1813. He was also in the passage of the Bidassoa, the Gaves, D'Oleron, and the Pau; at the battle of Orthes; in the passage of the Adour at St. Seur, and at the battle of Toulouse, in which his brigade had nearly two-thirds of the officers, and upwards of half the privates killed or wounded. The 4th of June, 1813, he received the brevet of Major-General.

Since this officer first joined the 14th Light Dragoons, until the close of the war in the Peninsula, he has been constantly on active employment.

In 1813 he was appointed Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; and in 1815 Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He has the honor of wearing a cross and seven clasps for the under-mentioned actions,

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at all of which he commanded troops, and was personally engaged: Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

Sir Denis Pack has received eight wounds, six of them rather severe ones: he has been frequently struck by shot, and had several horses killed and wounded under him. He purchased all his commissions; never was on half-pay, or absent from a service on active duty that he possibly could have been employed on.

The 12th of August, 1819, Sir Denis Pack was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth.

APPENDIX. No. I. and II.

Papers referred to in the foregoing Statement of Sir Denis Pack's Services.

“ Monte Video, February 27th, 1807.

“ Sir,—Anxious to be immediately employed in the service of my country, I take the liberty of stating the circumstances which led me to make my escape from the enemy, trusting my conduct on the occasion will meet with your sanction, and that you will be pleased to take my wishes into consideration; the following I believe will be found a correct statement of the transaction. Immediately after the surrender of the fort of Buenos Ayres, on the 12th of August last, I understood from Brigadier-General Beresford that the conditions verbally agreed to between him and Colonel Liniers were, that the British troops were to be considered as prisoners of war, but to be immediately embarked for England or the Cape, and to be exchanged for those Spanish prisoners made on the British possessing themselves of Buenos Ayres. On the 13th, in the morning, Colonel Liniers despatched a Spanish officer to Sir Home Popham, with a letter from General Beresford, to send the British transports back for the purpose of the immediate carrying the treaty into execution; and a few days afterwards I was present when Colonel Liniers unequivocally affixed his name to the capitulation, containing the above condition. After the return of the transports, various delays took place, and I believe it was on the 26th that Colonel

Liniers informed General Beresford, in the presence of Major Tolly, of the 71st regiment, and Captain Arbuthnot, (the General's Aid-de-Camp, from all of whom I learned it,) that he regretted to inform him of its having been resolved, in spite of his efforts, not to embark the British troops, at the same time declaring his (Colonel Liniers') abhorrence of such a breach of faith, and offering to second General Beresford's remonstrance on the occasion. On the 27th, in the evening, I heard that Colonel Liniers' Aid-de-Camp had waited on General Beresford, stating it to be the Colonel's intention to carry the treaty into execution, by privately embarking the men, and requesting the General would for that purpose order the British transports to a particular place. However, on the 31st of August, or the 1st of September, it was finally announced in a letter, printed and made public, to General Beresford, that our surrender was at discretion, and that it was the determination of the then Governor of Buenos Ayres, that the British troops should be sent to the interior, and the officers on their parole to Europe. General Beresford, for obvious reasons, at first declined our passing a parole, but being given to understand that without it persons were insecure, and it being determined to separate the officers from the men, he, (with the concurrence of the majority of the seniors,) finally acceded to it. Notwithstanding this, on the appearance of a British force in the river, they were suddenly compelled to march under an armed escort several miles into the interior, and about two months afterwards, orders were given to separate and remove them still farther; and which, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Brigadier-General, were in part carried into effect. In his communication at that time to Colonel Liniers, he fully explained that we did not consider ourselves on parole, nor did we think it binding, after our removal in the first instance, and their refusing to fulfil the conditions under which we had been prevailed on to give it. About this time the unfortunate murder of Captain Ogilvie of the Royal Artillery, and a private soldier of the 71st regiment, took place, when guards were placed at some of the quarters of the officers, professedly for the purpose of protection, but positively with strict injunctions most narrowly to watch us, and to take care, as

the Governor said in his instructions to the Alcade on the same subject, that we did not desert. I mention this circumstance to prove there could be no misunderstanding on the subject, for though such language must be considered unhandsome and illiberal under any circumstance, it surely never could have been held to officers supposed on their parole. On the arrival of the news of the capture of Monte Video by our forces, the chief magistrate of Buenos Ayres repaired to General Beresford's quarters, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Gurrias, acquainting him with the necessity there was of possessing himself of the papers of the several British officers, prisoners; which he proceeded to do, placing a sentry over them individually, until he effected his purpose; and in a conversation which General Beresford had with Lieutenant-Colonel Gurrias, the General explicitly told him that we were not on our parole, recapitulating the explanation made to Colonel Liniers on the subject. Shortly after this, the necessity of removing farther into the interior was communicated to us, and we were on our journey with an armed escort, when an opportunity offered, of which I most gladly availed myself, to make my escape. Sir, I will not further trespass on your time by commenting on the many circumstances I conceive so evidently conclusive, but submit the bare fact to your better judgment; however, I cannot debar myself the satisfaction of acknowledging here the obligation I am under to many individuals, and the kind and generous treatment which I, myself, as well as the British officers in general, received from the inhabitants of the town and country of Buenos Ayres.

" I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

" D. PACK.

" Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty,
commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces,
Monte Video."

NARRATIVE, No. 2.

HIS Majesty's ship Pheasant, August 25th, 1807. Captain Ogilvie commanded the detachment of the Royal Artillery in General Beresford's expedition, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Rio de la Plata, and was in every respect an ornament to

his profession. Whilst prisoners at Luxau we formed a close intimacy, and were often in the habit of riding out together; it was to him I first communicated my settled opinion, that the parole exacted from us in Buenos Ayres ought not to be considered binding, and my idea that an escape was feasible, proper, and expedient; he seemed at once to agree with me, and finding soon after, on consulting General Beresford, that he cordially approved the measure, became really to think it a duty incumbent on him to make the attempt, conceiving his knowledge of the language would give him the best chance of success, and was as anxious and zealous on this occasion as on those where the interest of his profession might appear more clearly to be at stake. It was, I think, about the 27th of November last, that we went, as frequently happened, to take a ride by ourselves in the evening; the weather was extremely warm, and we put on our lightest dress, laying aside even swords; a fatality seemed to attend our excursion, for though just at the time we had reason to think the minds of the people were a good deal exasperated against us, by an inflammatory sermon printed and circulated at Buenos Ayres, with other libellous matter against the English, we went out totally unprovided with any weapon of defence, and though too at our little mess that day, the effect of the Lasso only the week before, most murderously used against a quiet and unarmed soldier of the 71st regiment, had been much spoken of, and it was agreed a knife was the best possible defence against it: yet, we had not the precaution even to take on with us. It may be fair also to remark, that we had been told at Buenos Ayres (when in our possession) that it was by no means safe to go about unarmed and alone in the country, as the probability was, we would meet some one who would commit murder for so trifling a thing as a pocket handkerchief, if an opportunity offered to do it with impunity, and we had been often cautioned since our arrival at Luxau, not to go out so unguardedly as almost all of us did. We took the road to Buenos Ayres, which we were accustomed to do, in hopes of hearing something of our friends, (the British troops,) whom we knew were then in the river; and entered, as usual, on the subject next our heart, the probable means of getting to them, and

which we thought every moment made of more consequence; we soon fell in with a Creole coming from Las Couchas, with whom we discoursed some time, and on his leaving us, observed another from our village accost him as we had done, and afterwards follow in a direction as if to overtake us. Poor Ogilvie had acquired the idiom of the language completely, and used, by his good humor and manner, apparently to gain the esteem and good wishes of those he conversed with, and at that time less than at any other avoided communicating with any, hoping thereby to meet some friend inclined to forward our views of escape. We were one mile off the public road, as I suppose, and about two from the village; I had dismounted to substitute something for a stirrup I had lost, and Ogilvie began to chat with the new comer; on my joining them, he said, "this man has been telling me an odd incoherent kind of story, amongst other things, that he came from Buenos Ayres to-day, and brought letters for the General from a lady there; that he was afraid to take them to him in the village, for the Christians (meaning the Spaniards) would kill him if they discovered it, but that he could have them by riding a little way further, where he left them in charge of a black man:" the sun was setting and warned us to return, but something in the fellow's countenance recommended him, and hoping he might prove to be really a person in our interest I encouraged the idea of going forward, and we accordingly proceeded: having galloped about a mile with him, he pointed to some cattle, about which place, he said, the person with the letters was, and I thought I could perceive a man moving amongst them, but on getting to a water course nearer to the spot, and not seeing him, we determined not to go further, but said we should wait some little time for his return, if he crossed over to his friend; this he assented to, and rode up the side of the water as if to find a pass or get his friend over to him by his whistling and hallooing; he dismounted for a few seconds I thought, perhaps to lead his horse or girt his saddle, but after adjusting something which I am now persuaded was his pistol, he again mounted and rode towards us, saying the man was coming; as he approached I passed close to him, going to the place he had left, having remarked to Ogilvie who remained on the

look out behind, that I could not see any one; I had scarcely gone twenty paces from the spot we were on when I heard a shot, and turning round saw the ruffian with a pistol reversed and uplifted to strike at Ogilvie on the head, he was a little behind his left shoulder, having gained that position before he fired, and Ogilvie appeared quite helpless, with his arms extended, and the reins of the bridle fallen from his hands; the first idea that occurred to me, was to endeavour to seize the pistol, and I directly rode at the fellow with that intent; seeing me advance he instantly dropped it to a fastening in the saddle, and drawing a sword, struck at me, but so awkwardly, as only to cut my jacket, and observing me put my hand in my bosom, he thought, I believe, as I hoped he would, it was to search for some arm, and immediately sheered off to the distance of 200 or 300 paces, when I got clear of him. I found Ogilvie on foot, and he recommended me also to dismount, but on his telling me he was not in the least hurt, I strongly urged our trusting to our horses, to take us to the village; my reasons prevailed, I assisted him to mount, and we set out, Ogilvie again assuring me, he was not hurt, but we had gone but a short distance, when he complained of a pain in his side, which obliged us to slacken our pace: still he did not seem to entertain the most distant idea of his being struck by the shot, and I really conceived the pain proceeded from a wound he received at Buenos Ayres, which I knew was not perfectly healed up, and as it certainly was given treacherously (the person afterwards boasted of the exploit) and has sometimes been confounded with this story. I think it well here briefly to mention the circumstance. On the 10th of August, when Mr. Liniers first advanced, and took a position in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres, two guns were ordered down the street, then quiet and the inhabitants walking in it, Ogilvie accompanied them; and on returning a little time after, by himself, towards the fort, a man dressed as a gentleman attempted to startle his horse, by stepping before him and shaking his cloak at him, whilst another of the same appearance ran out of a house behind, and stabbed at Ogilvie with a sword, inflicting a very ugly wound immediately over his loins. I now proceed to state, that on looking round I could

plainly perceive the fellow was winding his Lasso and preparing to follow us, and as, I have said, we slackened our pace, he came up with us fast; we rode about 10 paces asunder and abreast of each other; as the fellow advanced he seemed to fix his eye on Ogilvie, and when at a proper distance threw the Lasso at him, which he avoided by suddenly stopping his horse; thinking it a favorable moment to lay hold of the villain, I rode at him, and though he went off at full speed, I at one time got so close to him as to grasp at a knife, carried, as is usual in South America, in his girdle, missing it, I turned to Ogilvie, pursuing the direction home; but as we went slowly, for the reason before assigned, the fellow soon got in readiness, and again advanced upon us. I was now a little in the rear, and he chose me for his object of attack. I watched for the instant of his throwing the Lasso to draw in my horse, but I did not do so with a great deal of dexterity, and got a little entangled and was dismounted, owing in a great measure to my having but one stirrup. We were now pretty near the village, and two men most opportunely made their appearance at the instant in front, and coming towards us, the fellow went off immediately on throwing the Lasso, at a hard gallop, as is customary, and as he did before, to the distance of about 200 paces; poor Ogilvie had stopped to support me, and we thus remained in suspense as to their proving friends or foes; they soon joined us, which occasioned the fellow to take himself off altogether: but I should have stated that Ogilvie told me, he heard the villain mutter something about money as he went off the last time; and when he fired the pistol at him, he distinctly heard a Spanish expression, generally, he said, used by such ruffians when their determination was murder. One of our friends was a Blackamore, who immediately went in search of my horse, the other, a Creole inhabitant of the village, remained, and to his utmost assisted poor Ogilvie, who now complained dreadfully of his breathing; still he was certain he was not wounded, remarking to me that he was sure there was no ball in the pistol, and begged I would satisfy myself by examining his jacket; I did so, and found the back of it burned and a shot hole from which

blood issued, just under the shoulder blade ; from the direction of it I could not entertain a hope almost, but it would prove a mortal wound, I allowed him however to continue in deception, only entreating him to exert himself to get home ; with the aid of our friend I got him once more on horseback, and with considerable difficulty gained a house at the edge of the village, where I knew he would be safe ; there I left him and rode as fast as I could for Mr. Evans, the assistant surgeon of the 71st regiment, by whose direction he was carried quietly home in a chair, and by whom he was afterwards most carefully attended : from the moment of his examining the wound he expressed much apprehension for the result, saying, what fatally proved true, that he feared the lungs were severely wounded ; and though afterwards extraordinary favorable symptoms appeared, the surgeon never raised our hopes, though we did flatter ourselves, from the favorable opinions of others, that he would recover, so much so that I could not now easily describe the grief and disappointment of our little party at his death ; he survived 14 days, and though he breathed with difficulty yet he seemed to suffer little pain, and died almost without a struggle, suffocated, as was supposed, by some discharge of the wound internally ; during his illness, he was watched over and inquired after by his brother officers, with the most anxious and affectionate solicitude, but to their kind attention, though he seemed perfectly alive, yet to none of us did he express a worldly wish save those often-repeated for the success of His Majesty's arms. He was interred with all possible respect, close to, and at the back of the wall of the church of LUXAU. General Beresford read the service, and we did hope it would soon have been in our power to have raised a monument over him. The ceremony was one of the most melancholy I recollect to have ever witnessed, none but unfortunate prisoners attended, but it is only justice to the inhabitants of the village, to state, that all seemed to share in our grief, none more so than the worthy clergyman of it ; and indeed as far as I could learn, all ranks in the country and at Buenos Ayres, heard with shame and horror the account of his death ; at the same time, I must also say, there

were not those wanting who circulated false and scandalous reports respecting the manner of it.

No. 3.

" My Dear Sir. " London, March 29th, 1809.

" As it is possible the transaction to which the enclosed papers refer, has been hitherto withheld from the public on political grounds, I take the liberty of requesting, through you, to be informed if there is any objection on the part of Government to its being inserted in the history of the events of the year, or otherwise to be recorded. To you, my dear Sir, than whom no one can be more alive to the feelings of a soldier, I need not explain, that next to the service of his country, a laudable ambition for fame, is a main spring of exertion; and in my desire thus far to do justice to the gallant troops engaged at St. Pedro I hope I shall not be thought to claim unmerited credit for them, or for myself.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) " D. PACK, Lieutenant-Colonel.

" To Brigadier-General, The Honorable Charles Stewart."

" My Dear Sir, "Downing Street, March 30th.

" I am favored with your letter and enclosures, which have submitted to Lord Castlereagh. The account of the brilliant affair, which you mention, was not received at Lord Castlereagh's office until some time after the surrender of Monte Video, and the return of the British army from South America. Lord Castlereagh directs me to state, that there can be no objection to your making public, in any manner you deem expedient, the account of an action in which the British troops behaved with so much gallantry, and in which you bore so conspicuous a part.

" Believe me, my dear Sir, Most faithfully yours,

(Signed) " CHARLES STEWART.

" To Lieutenant-Colonel Pack."

" Sir, " Monte Video, June 22nd, 1807.

" I have to acquaint you, for the information of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that on my arrival here, I found that Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty

had, with much judgment, placed a detachment, consisting of six companies of the 40th regiment, the light infantry battalion, and three companies of the rifle corps, with a squadron of the 9th light dragoons, at Colonia de Sacramento (a port and harbour on the north side, immediately opposite to Buenos Ayres) for the purpose of keeping a check upon the motions of the enemy in that quarter. Soon after my arrival, I sent the remainder of the 40th regiment to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, in consequence of the enemy having assumed a more formidable shape, and from the arrival of several detachments from the opposite side of the river, with the view of cutting off his communication with the country, and eventually attacking him. They collected for this purpose, to the amount of about 2000 men, under the command of Major-General Ellis, an officer lately arrived from Spain, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pack with a promptitude and zeal which has invariably marked his conduct, determined to attack him; the particulars of which event are detailed in the enclosed letter from the Lieutenant-Colonel; in transmitting which, I cannot refrain from particularly recommending this gallant officer to the favorable notice of His Royal Highness, for the conduct displayed by him, and the troops under his command on the present occasion.

(Signed) " J. WHITELOCK.

" To Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon."

" Sir,

" Colonia, June 8th, 1807.

" Having obtained information on Saturday evening last, that the enemy had taken post at St. Pedro, twelve miles from this, I resolved upon moving to attack him, and commenced my march accordingly at three o'clock the next morning, with a force amounting to 1013 rank and file, leaving the garrison under the command of Major Pigot of the 9th light dragoons. We arrived at St. Pedro at seven o'clock, and found the enemy strongly posted on an eminence, with his front and flanks secured by a deep and marshy river, over which there was only one pass, scarcely practicable, and that defended by four six pounders and two howitzers. The bravery of the troops however, soon overcame all difficulties; they crossed the ford, reduced to a front

of less than sections, many up to their middles, and under a heavy fire from the artillery. After effecting the passage, the troops formed, and advanced to the attack without firing a shot. The enemy's cavalry soon gave way, but the infantry to my surprise, stood until we approached within 30 paces, when they fled in disorder, throwing away their arms and ammunition, and leaving us in possession of their guns and camp, with one standard, and 105 prisoners, including one Lieutenant-Colonel, and 5 other officers; had it been possible to bring our guns and cavalry across the ford, I am confident that we should have taken or destroyed the whole force of the enemy which consisted of upwards of 2000 men. The chief loss fell on the 40th regiment, which corps supported most gallantly its well-established character, and, indeed, the bravery evinced by the whole of the troops in the affair, merits my warmest recommendation. I herewith enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, and I am sorry to add, that from the unfortunate explosion of two ammunition waggons, (taken from the enemy,) which it was necessary to destroy after the action was over, Major Gardner (a most deserving officer) and fourteen of the rifle corps were severely wounded.

I have to acknowledge the most zealous assistance from Captain Cockburn (Assistant Adjutant-General) at all times, particularly in the affair of yesterday. " I have, &c.

(Signed) D. Pак, Lieutenant-Colonel, 71st regiment.

N.B. Killed, 2 privates, 40th regiment; wounded 2 officers, 3 rank and file, including those of the rifle corps. Officers wounded, Major Gardner, of the 95th regiment, Assistant Surgeon Turner, ditto.

" Sir,

" Monte Video, June 10, 1807.

" I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th instant; and I lose no time in communicating to you my warmest approbation of the zeal and decision which suggested the idea of attacking the enemy at St. Pedro, as well as the distinguished gallantry which marked your conduct and that of the troops under your command, in the execution of the same. I can say nothing stronger to convince you how highly

I appreciate the bravery of this action than what is detailed in the orders of this day, and shall only repeat that such a representation shall be made to His Majesty's Ministers of the transaction, as cannot fail to call forth every degree of approbation, which the conduct of yourself and the troops under your orders so highly merits.

(Signed) "J. WHITELOCK.

"To Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, 71st regiment."

GENERAL ORDERS.

(Extract)

"Monte Video, 10th June, 1807.

"The Commander of the Forces congratulates the army upon a brilliant achievement performed by the troops at Colonia, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, who on the morning of the 7th instant, attacked the enemy in a very strong position twelve miles from Colonia, and with a spirit becoming British soldiers, destroyed, captured, and put to flight double their numbers, and returned to Colonia with the whole of the enemy's guns. The enemy were repulsed with the loss of 120 men killed, and a great many wounded, leaving in our possession a standard, six pieces of cannon, near 300 stand of arms, a quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores, and 105 prisoners, amongst whom were one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, two Captains, and two Lieutenants. Lieutenant-Colonel Pack spoke in the highest terms in the praise of the troops generally who were employed on this occasion; a small detachment of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Shepherd; a detachment of the 9th light dragoons, under the command of Captain Carmichael; rifle corps, under the command of Major Gardner; light battalion under the command of Major Trotter; and the 40th regiment under the command of Major Campbell; upon which occasion some loss must naturally be expected, but considering the superiority of the enemy's numbers, what we have suffered is not considerable, being 2 men killed, and 30 wounded. Major Gardner of the rifle corps was wounded by an unfortunate circumstance of the blowing up of a quantity of ammunition. The Commander of the Forces cannot close the above orders of the day, without expressing his

marked approbation of the bravery displayed on this occasion by Lieutenant-Colonel Paek, and the officers and men under his command, which sentiments shall be conveyed by the earliest opportunity to England, when he is persuaded that His Majesty and the country will duly appreciate merit of this description.

June 11th.

The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to order Captain Fraser to pay on account of the Board of Ordnance, 40*l.* for each of the guns taken from the enemy on the 7th instant. And His Excellency further directs, that the money shall be divided amongst such detachments or regiments at Colonia, as were actually present at the capture.

461. MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES GRIFFITHS.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 15th foot, in the year 1779, placed on half-pay in 1783, restored to full-pay in the 40th regiment in 1786; and appointed Lieutenant in the 76th regiment in 1787. He served in the East Indies, and was present at the siege, assault, and capture of the town and fortress of Bangalore, also at the siege and storming of the hill fort of Savendroog, in the general action near Seringapatam, with Tippoo Sultaun on the 15th of May, 1791, and was there wounded; he was in the general action of the 6th of February, 1792, when the enemy's lines were stormed under the walls of Seringapatam, and at the siege of that capital, which terminated in the peace of the 19th of March following. In the year 1794 he was promoted to a company in the 14th foot. He served in Flanders with the army under the Duke of York, and was in the actions of the 17th and 18th of May, and at Pontochin on the 22d, with the brigade under the command of the late Major-General Fox, consisting of the 14th, 37th, and 53rd regiments. He was in the action of Geldermansel under Lord Cathcart on the Waal. The 1st of June, 1796, he was appointed Major in the 82d regiment, and served in Ireland and Minorca with that corps. Previous to proceeding to Minorca, he landed on the island of Houat, preparatory to an attack on Belleisle, which service was abandoned. The 11th of December, 1800, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the late

ancient Irish Fencibles; he served with that corps in Egypt, and was present at the siege of Alexandria: he was subsequently placed on the Staff of Ireland and England, and received the brevet of Colonel the 25th of July, 1810. The 11th of August, 1811, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd battalion of the 11th foot, which corps he joined at Gibraltar. The 4th of June, 1813, he received the rank of Major-General, and was placed on the Staff of the garrison at Gibraltar. He commanded for nearly two years the British auxiliary troops in the fortress of Ceuta in the straits of Gibraltar.

462. MAJOR-GENERAL**SIR GRANBY T. CALCRAFT, KNT.**

APPOINTED Cornet in the 15th light dragoons in March, 1788; and Lieutenant in 1793. He served in the campaign of 1793 in Flanders, and was at the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, and attack on Dunkirk. He was promoted to a troop in April, 1794; and was in the actions of the 17th, 24th, and 26th of April; 10th, 17th, 18th, and 22d of May; at the battle of Boxtel, sortie of Nimeguen, and battles of Alkmaer on the 19th of September and 1st of October; in the latter he was wounded. He was appointed Major in the 25th, now 22nd, light dragoons in 1799; and in the expedition of that year to the Texel, served as Aid-de-Camp to the Marquess of Anglesey (then Major-General Lord Paget). From the 25th he exchanged to the 3rd dragoon guards in 1800; the 25th of December, 1800, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the latter regiment; the 25th of July, 1810, he received the rank of Colonel in the army. In March, 1809, he went to Portugal in command of his regiment. He was present at the battle of Talavera, and the subsequent retreat from thence. In 1810 he was in the retreat of the army to the lines of Torres Vedras, near Lisbon; during which, the battle of Busaco and different affairs took place. He was with the army when it advanced upon Massena's retreat, afterwards crossed the Tagus, and was in the affair with Marshal Beresford at Campo Mayor; with the covering army during the sieges of Badajos; and employed in the advance during the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. He was

present with Lord Hill's corps in the retreat from Madrid and Salamanca into Portugal in 1812; and in all the affairs and battles in which the 3rd dragoon guards were engaged, from the period of his disembarkation in the Peninsula till June, 1813, when he returned to England on account of illness; and was placed on the Staff in North Britain, till September, 1814. For his share in the battle of Talavera, he received a medal, and the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword was conferred upon him in 1812. The 4th of June, 1813, he received the rank of Major-General.

463. MAJOR-GENERAL

LORD R. E. H. SOMERSET, K.C.B. & M.P.

APPOINTED Cornet in the 10th dragoons the 4th of February, 1793; Lieutenant in December following; Captain the 28th of August, 1794. With the latter rank his Lordship served as Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York, in Holland, in 1799, and was in the battles of the 19th of September, 2d and 6th of October. In November, 1799, he was promoted to a Majority in the 12th light dragoons, and served with that regiment in Portugal; and on the 25th of December, 1800, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 5th regiment of foot, from whence he effected an exchange in the following year into the 4th dragoons. In April, 1809, embarked for Portugal in command of that regiment, and continued to serve under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula until the conclusion of the war: he was present at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, and other actions of less importance. At Salamanca, the 4th dragoons under his command, in conjunction with the 5th dragoon guards, and the 3rd dragoons, forming the heavy brigade under the late Major-General Le Marchant, made a brilliant and successful attack on a strong body of the enemy's infantry, which was completely defeated with great loss. On this occasion two pieces of artillery and nearly 2000 prisoners were captured by the brigade.

In July, 1810, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King; and in June, 1813, being promoted to the rank of Major-Ge-

neral, received the command of the hussar brigade, consisting of the 7th, 10th, and 15th hussars, with which he was actively employed in the advance of the army into France in the campaign of 1814. At the battle of Orthes, the hussar brigade made a successful attack, and captured many prisoners from the enemy in his retreat. For his conduct on these occasions he received the thanks of Parliament on his return to England in 1814, and he has also the honor of wearing a cross and one clasp, and is a Knight Commander of the Bath.

In the engagements in the Netherlands in June, 1815, his Lordship had the command of the first brigade of British cavalry, consisting of the 1st and 2nd regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards Blues, and the 1st, or King's Dragoon Guards. This brigade bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Waterloo, and made several gallant and successful charges against the enemy's cuirassiers; and to adopt the words of the Duke of Wellington, (Vide Dispatch, page 260, Vol. 1) "highly distinguished themselves." The conduct of the two regiments, the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, obtained them the honor of the Prince Regent nominating himself their Colonel-in-Chief. Major-General Lord Edward Somerset has been honored with the Order of Maria Theresa from the Emperor of Austria; and of St. Wladimir of the 3d class, from the Emperor of Russia. He is likewise a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

After the conclusion of peace in 1815, Lord Edward Somerset continued to command the 1st brigade of cavalry in the army of occupation in France; and the 15th of January, 1818, was appointed Colonel of the 21st regiment of light dragoons.

The following address was made to this officer, on the 26th of July, 1814, by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

"Major-General Lord Edward Somerset.

"Your name also stands recorded among those distinguished officers whose gallantry was conspicuous in the last great action, which called forth the strength and valor of the British cavalry.

"In defiance of the early scoffs of an insulting enemy, this
R. M. Cal. ' III. T

nation has during the late Continental war, re-established its military character, and vindicated its ancient renown. The nobility of England sent forth its sons to the tented field, and there, trained up under the great commanders, who have obtained and dignified the honors of the Peerage, they have acted throughout upon the just persuasion that, in this free country, the willing tribute of respect paid to high rank and birth can only be secured by a continued display of the same great qualities which ennobled the founders of their race. The profession of arms, which you had gallantly chosen, you have successfully pursued; and, in those provinces of France, where your ancestors, of noble descent and royal alliance, have in former ages fought, conquered, and governed, you have renewed, by your own sword, the claims of your illustrious house to the respect and gratitude of your country. I do therefore now, in the name, and by the command of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, deliver to you their unanimous thanks, for your able and distinguished conduct throughout the operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the enemy at Orthes, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the allied forces."

Upon which Major-General Lord Edward Somerset said:

" Mr. Speaker,

" Deeply impressed as I am, with the high honor which has just been conferred upon me, I feel totally incapable of expressing my gratitude in adequate terms. The thanks of this House, which must at all times be received with the most lively sentiments of satisfaction, have been rendered doubly gratifying to me by the handsome manner in which you, Sir, have been pleased to express them. Commanding British troops, and holding that command under the Duke of Wellington, a British General can never fail of supporting the character of the British arms. It is to this favorable circumstance more than to any merit of my own, that I consider myself indebted for the high distinction which I have this day received. Sir, I can only repeat that I shall ever entertain the highest sense of the honor conferred upon me by this House."

On the 29th of April, 1816, the thanks of Parliament, which had been voted Lord Somerset, for his conduct upon the 18th of June, 1815, were presented to him in the following address, from the Speaker of the House of Commons :

“ General,—At length we are gratified by seeing amongst us one of those distinguished officers, to whom this House has voted its thanks for their eminent services in the battle of Waterloo; a victory eclipsing the fame of all other battles fought in those celebrated fields of war, and consummating the glory of the Duke of Wellington, with whose great name the gratitude of this House has justly associated that of Field-Marshal Prince Blucher. In the narratives of that gigantic conflict, our historians will always relate that Major-General Lord Somerset, already known by his brilliant services in the Southern Provinces of France, held a high and forward command in those gallant charges by the British cavalry, which defeated and destroyed the boasted squadrons of cuirassiers. They will relate also that Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, who had, in five former battles, commanded divisions of that heroic army which rescued Portugal and Spain, maintained a conspicuous post in the support of that embattled line, where the British guards repulsed and put to flight the Imperial guards of France. Nor will those other illustrious men be forgotten, who might now have been standing up amongst us to receive our thanks, if the fate of war had not laid them low in their grave of glory: soldiers long dear to the affection and remembrance of their country, which will never cease to revere and regret the veteran, but ardent valour of Picton, or the bright and rising honors of Ponsonby. The days indeed of these our mingled triumphs and griefs are now concluded. Other scenes have opened, and other cares have arisen to demand our vigilance. From the long contest, however, now happily closed, this durable advantage has resulted to our country. We have proved to ourselves the value of those manly habits and institutions, which have established the superiority of our national character; and such splendid examples of skill, valour, and constancy, as we have had this day to commemorate, will deeply impress upon our enemies, and upon our allies, in all

ages, a just respect for the councils and arms of this Empire. The special duty which I have this day to discharge, is to deliver to you the thanks of this House, for your last great services. And I do therefore now, in the name and by the command of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, deliver to you, their unanimous Thanks, for your indefatigable zeal and exertions upon the 18th of June, 1815, when the French army, commanded by Buonaparte, received a most signal and complete defeat."

REPLY.

" Mr. Speaker,

" I beg to express to the House, the high sense I entertain of so distinguished a mark of its approbation conferred upon me, for my conduct in the memorable battle of Waterloo: deeply impressed with the importance of such an honor, I am conscious that I want words to convey, in adequate terms, my sentiments on this occasion. Sir, whatever merit my humble exertions in this great conflict may be entitled to, I cannot but attribute to the fortunate circumstance of my being placed in command of a brigade, whose persevering gallantry, discipline, and intrepidity, contributed so largely to the success of this important day. Animated by the example of that great man under whose command we had the honour to serve, and who had so often led us to victory and to honor, every individual of the British army was naturally inspired with but one feeling: that feeling, and well-grounded confidence in their Commander, enabled them to surmount the most formidable obstacles, and to bring the contest to a final issue. That it was my lot to form a part of the army on that day, and that my conduct should be deemed worthy of receiving the thanks of this House, will be ever to me a source of the utmost satisfaction, and will be remembered with pride and gratitude to the latest period of my existence. I cannot conclude, without expressing to you, Sir, how sensible I am of the flattering terms, in which you have been pleased to communicate to me the resolutions of the House on this occasion."

464. MAJOR-GENERAL,
THE HONORABLE ARTHUR ANNESLEY.

THIS officer was appointed Major in the late 31st dragoons the 10th of July, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1801; Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810; Major of the 6th Garrison Battalion the 6th of December, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

465. MAJOR-GENERAL BOYLE TRAVERS.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 40th foot the 31st of July, 1790; Lieutenant in 1792; Captain in the late 114th foot in 1794; and Major the 19th of August, 1795. From March 1798, to July, 1800, he was on half-pay. From November 1803, to June/1806, he served as Inspecting Field-Officer on the Staff in England; the 17th of July, 1806, he was appointed to a Majority in the 56th foot. In June, 1807, he sailed for the East Indies. The 1st of January, 1801, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; of Colonel the 25th of July, 1810; and of Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. The 2nd of January, 1812, he succeeded to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 56th foot.

466. MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD SCOTT.

AT a very early age this officer entered (1780) the service, by purchase, as Ensign in the 11th foot; and purchased a Lieutenancy in the same regiment in 1781. He was placed on half-pay at the peace, and re-purchased on full-pay into the 13th foot in 1787, and purchased a company in that regiment in 1790, at which period he went to the West Indies with his regiment on the expectation of a war with Spain. In 1794 and 1795, he served in St. Domingo, where the British troops were incessantly harassed by very superior numbers, composed of French Jacobins, combined with negroes and people of color. They invested the whole line of posts, particularly Port au Prince, the British head-quarters, guarded on the eastern approach by the palisaded post Bissetin, against which they opened batteries from commanding heights. He commanded at this

post during eight days, when the enemy incessantly fired shot and shells into the post from sun-rise to sun-set, and every night threatened to storm. The highest approbation and thanks of the Commander of the Forces, Major-General Horneck, were expressed in General Orders on this occasion. The 1st of September, 1795, he was promoted to the Majority of the 13th infantry. He served in the disturbances and rebellion in Ireland in 1797, 1798, and 1799. In 1800 he embarked with his regiment on the secret expedition, under Sir James Pulteney, against Ferrol, Cadiz, &c. In 1801, he served under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in Egypt, and was present at the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, and at the siege and surrender of Alexandria. In the action of the 13th he received a severe contusion on his breast from a musket-ball, which penetrated his cross-belts and clothing. The 1st of January, 1801, he was promoted brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1804 he served at Gibraltar, during the whole period when that garrison was desolated by the most malignant fever on record; the 7th of May, 1807, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 96th regiment, and served with that corps several campaigns in the West Indies; the 25th of July, 1810, he received the brevet of Colonel, and commanded in that year the Island of St. Croix; in January, 1813, on the death of Major-General Harcourt, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Croix, Colonel Scott, as commander of the troops in that conquered island, succeeded to the administration of that government, civil and military. In this command he was shortly superseded by the appointment of a senior officer; and from his high sense of feeling on this and other disappointments, and sinking under ill health, the consequence of long and arduous service in various and unhealthy climates, he solicited to retire, which was allowed, 1814, with the permission to retain his rank as Major-General in the army, to which he was promoted the 4th of June, 1813.

467. MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK WILLIAM BULLER.

THIS officer received an Ensigny in the 37th in 1790; a Lieutenancy in 1791; and a Company in the 57th foot in 1793. He served the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 in Flanders. In

1795 he obtained a Majority in the 57th, from which he exchanged into the 88th the 27th of June, 1796. He served with the latter regiment in the West Indies, and was at the siege of St. Lucie, and reduction of Grenada. He received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel the 1st of January, 1801; the 28th of August, 1804, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 88th, from which he exchanged into the Coldstream Guards the 1st of December, 1808; he received the brevet of Colonel the 25th of July, 1810; and that of Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. He subsequently served on the Staff at Bristol.

468. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS BRADFORD, K.C.B.

THIS officer received an Ensigncy in an independent company the 20th of October, 1793; a Lieutenantcy in November, 1793; and a company in April, 1794. In September, 1795, he was appointed Major of the Nottingham Fencibles, with which corps he served in Ireland during the rebellion; he was subsequently reduced on half-pay, and remained so till October, 1804, when he was appointed Major of the 3rd Garrison Battalion; and in June, 1805, Major of the 87th, in which he continued till June, 1809. During the latter period he served in Hanover; in South America, and was present at the siege of Monte Video and attack on Buenos Ayres; also in Spain and Portugal, and was at the battles of Vimiera and Corunna; the 1st of January, 1801, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; the 21st of December, 1809, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 82nd; the 25th of July, 1810, the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1813, that of Major-General. This officer served in Spain and Portugal as Assistant Adjutant-General, till he received the brevet of Major-General, which removing him from his Staff situation, he was placed under the orders of Lord Beresford, and appointed to the command of a Portuguese Brigade. He was present at the battles of Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria and Nive, and the siege of St. Sebastian, for which he has the honor of wearing a cross and one clasp. He is a Knight Commander of the Bath, and of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. Subsequent to the latter service he was employed on the Staff of the Northern District in England.

469. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN GRANBY CLAY.

THIS officer entered the army as an Ensign in Captain Abercromby's Independent Company, the 6th of November, 1782, at the age of fifteen: he was reduced the following year at the conclusion of the American war; he exchanged from half-pay into the 45th regiment, the 28th of December, 1784; joined the regiment in Ireland the beginning of 1785, and embarked for Grenada in the West Indies, early in 1786; he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, the 30th of April, 1788; and detached in 1793 with the light infantry to Tobago, Barbadoes, Martinique, and Dominica. In consequence of the 45th having suffered severely from climate and the effects of the Bulam fever, the regiment was drafted in 1794, when Lieutenant Clay volunteered his services with the 2nd battalion of light infantry on the expedition against Martinique under General Sir Charles Grey, and was attached to the 33rd light company; on the attack of the enemy's position in the rear of St. Pierre's, Lieutenant Clay volunteered and led the forlorn hope at the storming of the Morne de Pin; his party consisted only of a serjeant and twelve men, with part of whom he gained the summit just before day-break in rear of the enemy's position, who finding himself so unexpectedly assailed from that quarter, precipitately abandoned the post (leaving a brass field-piece in the hands of the storming party,) but not until Lieutenant Clay had himself wounded the French officer who commanded; after the capture of St. Pierre's he assisted at the siege and reduction of forts Louis and Bourbon. After the conquest of Martinique, he accompanied the expedition against St. Lucie, and, on the surrender of that island, he returned to England on the 1st of July, and purchased a company in the 105th regiment then raising at Leeds. His commission bore date the 17th of April, 1794, and in consequence of his standing in the army as a Lieutenant, he became the senior Captain, and on the 16th of September, 1795, succeeded to the Majority; the regiment being drafted soon afterwards he remained unattached for some time, and was then placed on half-pay. In December, 1796, he was appointed Brigade-Major to the forces in South Britain, and sta-

tioned at Canterbury, Brighton, Lewes, and Arundel, being attached at different periods to Lieutenant-Generals Bruce, Sir William Medows, Hulse, Cuyler, and Major-General Whyte. In 1798 he accompanied the brigade of guards to Ireland. On the 19th of May, 1800, being appointed to the 2nd battalion of the 54th regiment, then under orders for secret service, he resigned his Staff employment and joined his corps at Netley camp, and embarked soon after at Southampton, and sailed with the expedition under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney to Belleisle, Ferrol, Vigo bay, &c. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet the 1st of January, 1801, and served with the army under General Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt; was in the severe actions of the 13th and 21st of March, and present during the whole period of the siege of Alexandria; he accompanied Major-General Coote's division of the army to the westward of Alexandria, and on the advance of the troops to attack a position of the enemy on the 22nd of August, he had his charger killed under him by a French eighteen pounder on the heights of Marabout. He left Alexandria the latter end of December, and returned to England in April, 1802; was placed on half-pay shortly afterwards, in consequence of the reduction which took place. In July, 1803, he was appointed to the buffs, and ordered to London to superintend the army of reserve for Middlesex, cities of London and Westminster, and Tower Hamlets. In June, 1804, he was made Assistant Inspector-General of the additional force; on the 25th of November, 1805, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Manchester recruiting district, and placed on the half-pay of the 24th light dragoons. In May, 1808, very serious disturbances broke out at Manchester, and all the manufacturing towns for many miles round, which Lieutenant-Colonel Clay with very small means effectually quelled, in the course of a few days. Major-General Champagné, who commanded the north-west district, thanked him publicly for his active exertions on that occasion, and made very handsome mention of him to the Commander-in-Chief; in 1809 he obtained the brevet rank of Colonel in the army. In April, 1812, most alarming riots again took place at Manchester and its vicinity, when the mob assembled in very for-

midable numbers, and proceeded to acts of violence and outrage, which obliged Colonel Clay to act against them with the troops in garrison. The disturbances, however, assumed so serious an aspect in Lancashire, Cheshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire, that Government ordered Lieutenant-General Maitland with a numerous Staff to Manchester, and despatched a considerable force of cavalry, infantry, and horse artillery there; but the timely example he made of the mob at Middleton, (where they attacked the mill and burned the dwelling-house of a Mr. Burton, a principal manufacturer, and had the audacity to fire upon the troops,) so completely dismayed them, that they had ceased to assemble in any great numbers before the reinforcements arrived; although the same bad spirit existed for many months afterwards. From the representations which were made to Government of the Colonel's services on this occasion, he was made Colonel on the Staff (as appears by the annexed documents), and continued in the command of a brigade at Manchester until the 4th of June, 1813, when he was made Major-General, and appointed to the Staff of the West Indies; and whilst preparing for his departure for Barbadoes, he was waited upon by a numerous party of the principal gentlemen of Manchester, and its immediate vicinity, who addressed him as follows:

“ General Clay—We are deputed, Sir, by a most respectable body of our fellow townsmen, to congratulate you upon your recent promotion to the rank of Major-General; yet, at the same time, to express our concern that we shall consequently be deprived of your future services in this district, where you have for so many years commanded with the greatest honor to yourself, and the highest satisfaction to the neighbourhood. Under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and often with very circumscribed means, you have happily quelled insurrections without any acts of severity; and misguided mobs have found themselves obliged to own your lenity and forbearance. Permit us, therefore, to request that you will honor us by the acceptance of a sword and service of plate in recollection of these important services, and also of the high esteem we entertain for you as a member of society. May success attend you in the

higher services in which you will hereafter be engaged, and whenever your sword may be drawn in defence of your country, we feel assured, that the expectations of your Manchester friends will be realised to their fullest extent, and that we shall have the pleasure of congratulating you on your return to England, upon brilliant and important services against the open and avowed enemies of this highly distinguished country."

To this address the General made the following reply :

"Gentlemen—I return my sincere thanks to you and the highly respectable body whom you represent, for your congratulations on my recent promotion, and for the kind concern you are so good as to express at my consequent removal from the Staff of this district. It is particularly gratifying to know that under the trying and unhappy circumstances to which you allude, my conduct, in the painful execution of my duty, was such as to merit your approbation; and the reflection that I was instrumental in restoring tranquillity to Manchester and its vicinity, will always afford me the most heart-felt satisfaction. I lament my inability to express, in language commensurate with my feelings, the due sense I have of the high and distinguished honor conferred upon me by your sumptuous presents of a sword and service of plate. They are sure and inestimable proofs of your friendship, and I accept of them with mingled emotions of gratitude and pride,—grateful for such obvious marks of your esteem—proud that you deem me worthy of them. Permit me to offer you my warmest wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity, and to thank you once more, not only for the signal honor you have done me this day, but for the uniform kindness I have experienced at your hands during my residence amongst you, which has made an impression on my mind that can never be effaced. When occasion shall present itself for drawing my sword against the avowed enemies of my King and country, I trust I shall neither disappoint your expectations, nor falsify your good opinion of me."

The sword was of the value of 100 guineas, extremely superb, and exquisitely wrought. The blade had the following inscription : "To Major-General J. G. Clay. This sword was most respectfully presented by his numerous friends in Man-

chester and Salford, as a grateful memorial of his invaluable services in the local events of 1812, and of the esteem and admiration with which they have uniformly regarded his excellent deportment as an officer and a gentleman, during a residence of eight years in the district."

A few days after this public mark of approbation, so honorable to his character and gratifying to his feelings, it was officially notified to him that the Prince Regent had been graciously pleased to remove him from the Staff of the West Indies to that of Great Britain; and he was directed to repair forthwith to Norman Cross, and take upon him the command of that depôt; in which command he continued until the 24th of September, 1814, when his Staff employment ceased in consequence of the termination of the war with France.

Mem. On Colonel Clay's relinquishing the situation of Inspecting Field Officer, in consequence of his appointment to the Staff of the North-West district, the officers on the recruiting service in the Manchester district, presented him with an elegant silver tea service and two beautiful salvers, as a mark of their esteem.

"New Bailey Court House, Manchester, 7th May, 1812.

"Dear Sir—At the desire of the several parties who have signed it, I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter, which, under the sense we entertain of Colonel Clay's exertions, we have felt it but justice to him to transmit to the Secretary of State. It occurs to us, that to Colonel Clay as an officer, it must be more especially important, if the sentiments we entertain were made known to the Commander-in-Chief, but feeling that it would be presumption in us to address His Royal Highness on the subject, we trust that we shall be excused by you if we lay the circumstances before you, in an anxious hope that, should you see no impropriety in the communication, you would honor us by taking such means as to you may seem most fitting to lay the subject before His Royal Highness.

(Signed) "W. R. HAY.

"To the Right Honorable Lieutenant-General Maitland."

“ Manchester, 9th May, 1812.

“ Dear Sir—I had the honor yesterday to receive your obliging communication on the subject of Colonel Clay, and I request you will be good enough to signify to the parties who have interested themselves so deeply in behalf of that valuable officer, that I shall have great satisfaction in forwarding their sentiments to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and in personally recommending Colonel Clay in the strongest terms to His Royal Highness’s favorable consideration.

(Signed) “ T. MAITLAND, Lieutenant-General.”

“ To the Rev. W. R. Hay.”

“ New Bailey Court-House, Manchester, 7th May, 1812.

“ Sir,—We trust that we shall be excused (when in consequence of the new military arrangement that has been made in this district, Colonel Clay has ceased to hold the responsible situation which he has for some time hitherto done in this neighbourhood) if we offer our unsolicited and unanimous testimony to his merits. It is in the knowledge of some of us, that the value of his former services has been reported to government, but we deem it only justice to him on this occasion further to state, that in the present crisis, his exertions have been unremitting; that his co-operation with the Civil Power has been most active and acceptable, and that we consider his services to have been such as reflect honor on himself, and as having been of essential benefit to the public. We have availed ourselves of an opportunity, by Mr. Farrington’s being in London, to request that he would be so good as to deliver this letter, knowing that his sense of Colonel Clay’s services is as high as our own, and that, should it be the wish of government to have any further information on the subject, he is particularly qualified to give it.

“ We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

“ W. R. Hay, J. Silvester, R. Wright, T. Beard, Magistrates.

“ R. Wood, Borough-reeve, E. Lloyd, J. Kearsley, Constables.

" By the unanimous wish of the Committee for assisting the Magistrates, Boroughreave, and Constables.

(Signed) " J. L. Philips, Chairman."

" To the Right Honorable R. Ryder,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State."

" Whitehall, 11th May, 1812.

" Gentlemen,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder, to acquaint you that he has received from Mr. Farrington the unsolicited and unanimous testimony of the Magistrates and the Committee for supporting their authority, to the merits of Colonel Clay on his relinquishing the very responsible situation which he lately held at Manchester. In reply to your communication, Mr. Ryder directs me to acquaint you that he is fully sensible of Colonel Clay's services, and that he has thought it due to that officer to transmit your letter to be laid before His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) " J. BECKETT.

" To the Magistrates, New Bailey Court-House, Manchester."

470. MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER COSBY JACKSON.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 40th regiment in July, 1790; Lieutenant in the same corps in December, 1793; embarked with them in November, 1793, for Toulon, but after seventeen weeks continuance in crowded transports, a fever broke out among the men, which was very fatal, and the regiment was sent to Plymouth, and there disembarked. In March, 1794, he was appointed Captain of the late 94th (Lord Hutchinson's regiment), and joined his corps at Guernsey; he obtained the Majority of it in December, 1795; and in March, 1798, was placed on half-pay from the reduction and dissolution of the corps. In August, 1799, he was appointed Major of his old regiment the 40th, which he accompanied on the Helder expedition, and was present at the battles of the 10th and 19th of September, and 2nd of October; in the second of these the gallant 40th suffered very considerably in officers and men, and were highly distinguished and praised in the Duke of York's public letter and orders. In March, 1800, he accompanied

This corps on a second expedition under General Pigot, which was detained at Minorca some weeks, and arrived in the Gulph of Genoa too late to co-operate with the Austrians who had unfortunately been defeated at Marengo. The expedition returned to Minorca, and joined the army under the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, which proceeded to the unsuccessful attempt on Cadiz. In the latter end of 1800 he proceeded to Malta, and in January, 1801, obtained the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He continued in garrison at Malta and Minorca, until the peace of Amiens, when returning to England with the 2nd battalion, he was placed on half-pay, September, 1802. In July, 1803, he was, on the breaking out of the war, appointed to the Majority of the 67th regiment; he joined that corps immediately in Ireland, proceeded with them to Guernsey, and in April, 1805, embarked with them for the East Indies. In the passage out to India the fleet was attacked by Admiral Linois in the *Marengo*, with the *Belle Poule* Frigate, and the 67th had a man killed and two wounded in the desultory firing of that day. In 1808, while with the 67th regiment in Bengal, he was selected to the command of the 5th Light-Infantry, which corps was trained by him, and ordered in a few months after their formation to march against Ranjut Sing, a predatory chief. In 1810 he obtained the rank, and in December of that year, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 66th regiment, which regiment he joined in Ceylon, where he has held several important commands. In the brevet of the 4th of June, 1813, he was appointed Major-General, and to the Staff of Ceylon. In the late conquest of the Candian territory the Major-General directed the movement of the 3rd division on the Northern side, and was engaged in the bloodless but fatiguing service of that campaign. The Major-General has had two years' leave of absence, and been something more than two years on half-pay: the remainder of his time has been employed on duty, and, in general, on foreign service.

471. MAJOR-GENERAL GAGE JOHN HALL.

THIS officer was appointed Major in the late 78th foot the 23rd of December, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the

1st of January, 1801; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 7th West India regiment the 3d of September, 1807; Colonel in the army in 1813; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. He served for some time as acting Governor of the island of Mauritius, from whence he lately returned.

472. MAJOR-GENERAL

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BLAQUIERE.

This officer was a Captain in the army the 1st of August, 1793; Captain in the 25th light dragoons the 19th of September, 1795; Major in the 25th light dragoons the 1st of February, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 22d of January, 1801; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 71st foot the 30th of July, 1807; Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. He was on half-pay several years.

473. MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY GREEN BARRY.

THIS officer obtained an Ensigny in the 15th foot the 25th of June, 1789, and a Lieutenancy the 4th of May, 1791. He joined his regiment at Dominica in the spring of 1792, and returned in 1795. The 22d of May, 1794, he was promoted to a troop in the 7th dragoon guards; he served in Ireland during the rebellion, and acted as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Sir William Myers. The 23rd of January, 1800, he was removed to a Company in the 25th foot; the 16th of July he received a Majority in the 55th, from which he was removed to the 15th foot, the 2d of October, 1800; and the 4th of March, 1801, was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the latter regiment. In January, 1805, he went out to the West Indies, and returned in June, 1808. He received the brevet of Colonel the 25th of July, 1810; and the 4th of June, 1813, that of Major-General. He subsequently served for some time on the Staff in Ireland, and was stationed at Dublin, and subsequently at Limerick.

474. MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS BROWNE.

THIS officer was appointed to an Ensigny in the 59th regiment on the 24th of September, 1787; and to a Lieutenancy

in September, 1789. He served two years at Gibraltar with this corps. In January, 1793, he went to Jersey, and was there placed upon the Staff as Brigade-Major to Colonel James Henry Craig, (afterwards General Sir James Henry Craig, K. B.) the Commander-in-Chief of that Island. In the autumn of 1793 he resigned his Staff situation to proceed on more active service with his regiment, on an expedition for the reduction of the French West India Islands, under General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. (afterwards Earl Grey.) When on the point of sailing for the West, he was suddenly detached with the 59th to the coast of Flanders. On its arrival off Nieupoort, the enemy had raised the siege, which, with the tempestuous weather at the time on this coast, occasioned his regiment to return to Portsmouth. As Sir Charles's expedition had sailed, and a force was then collecting at this port under the orders of Major-General the Earl of Moira, to co-operate with the Royalists on the coast of Brittany and Normandy, his destination was in consequence changed, and he proceeded with this expedition, as Lieutenant of light Infantry, to Guernsey. However, the object of the expedition to La Vendee being relinquished, after this army had remained for six weeks at the above Island, he embarked in May, 1794, for service in the Mediterranean, as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Trigge, and acted in that capacity for two years at Corsica. There he succeeded to a Company, on the 3rd of September, 1795. In June, 1796, he went down to Gibraltar with the General, where he served with him two years, and in October, 1798, returned to England. In January, 1799, Lieutenant-General Trigge was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Charibbee Islands, and he embarked once more for foreign service, with this officer on his Staff. Towards the close of this year he was ordered to England, with the General's dispatches from South America, on the surrender of the Dutch settlement of Surinam, by which means he obtained the brevet rank of Major, the 26th of August, 1799; and on the 25th of November of that year he succeeded to the Majority of the 59th regiment. In the following spring he went out again to Martinique, and being on the expedi-

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tion against the Danish and Swedish Islands of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas's, with the Dutch and French Island of St. Martin's, the Commander-in-Chief selected him once more as the bearer of his dispatches to Europe, on the reduction of those colonies. He thereby got the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the 29th of March, 1801; and on the 30th of May, 1805, he was removed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 69th regiment, which he joined at Jersey. On the 25th of July, 1810, he attained the brevet rank of Colonel. After commanding the 2nd battalion of the 69th for near seven years, he was ordered in December, 1811, to assume the command of the 1st battalion of this corps in the East Indies. On his arrival at Madras he was nominated by the Government of Fort St. George to the command of the Auxiliary Forces at Goa, on the coast of Malabar. Soon after which this settlement was restored to the Portuguese, and our troops withdrawn accordingly. From Tellicherry he crossed the Ghauts with his regiment, through the Wynaad country into the Mysore; and shortly after he arrived at Seringapatam, he was appointed Commandant of this memorable fortress, which he held, until his promotion [to the rank of Major-General, on the 4th of June, 1813, was notified from the Presidency. On the 2nd of October, 1814, he sailed for Europe from Madras Roads, and on the 15th of February, 1815, the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to place him upon the Staff of the Presidency of Fort St. George, where he is now serving as a Major-General.

475. MAJOR-GENERAL LOUIS DE WATTEVILLE.

THIS officer served the campaigns in Flanders as an *Ensign* and *Lieutenant* in a Swiss regiment in the Dutch service, and as a *Captain* was employed in the campaigns of 1799 and 1800, in Switzerland and Germany. The 1st of May, 1801, he was appointed *Lieutenant-Colonel* in the regiment "De Watteville," with which he served in Egypt, Malta, the kingdom of Naples, and Sicily. He was present at the surrender of Alexandria in 1801, and at the battle of Maida, the 4th of June, 1806. The 7th of May, 1812, he was appointed *Colonel* of the regiment,

and the 4th of June, 1813, Major-General. He served for some time on the Staff in Canada.

Major-General De Watteville has the honor of wearing a medal for the battle of Maida.

476. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN LAMBERT, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 1st foot guards in 1791. He served in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Valenciennes, action at Lincelles, and siege of Dunkirk. The 9th of October, 1793, he was appointed Lieutenant and Captain; and the 14th of May, 1794, Adjutant. He served with the Guards in Ireland during the rebellion, and in the expedition to the Helder as Adjutant to the 3rd battalion. The 14th of May, 1801, he succeeded to a company, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; to the brevet of Colonel the 25th of July, 1810; and was appointed Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

This officer also served in the expedition to Walcheren, and in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, on whose Staff he was placed in 1813, and on the 2nd of July in that year, appointed to command a brigade in the 6th division. He had the command of a brigade at the battles of Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He served also on the Staff of the army employed on a particular service in America, under the late Major-General Sir E. M. Pakenham; and in January, 1815, succeeded to the command of the army on the coast of Louisiana, in consequence of the death of Major-Generals Pakenham and Gibbs, at the attack on New Orleans. He subsequently served in Flanders, where he was present at the battle of Waterloo, in command of the 10th British brigade, in the 6th division, and consisting of the 4th, 27th, 40th, and 81st regiments.

The Major-General has the honor of wearing a cross on account of the battles in the Peninsula above enumerated, and is a Knight Commander of the Bath; a Knight of the Third Class of St. Wladimir, of Russia; and a Commander of the Order of Maximilian Joseph, of Bavaria.

477. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR JAMES WILLOUGHBY GORDON, BART., K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 66th foot the 17th of October, 1783; and in 1786 joined his regiment in the West Indies, where he remained till 1790. The 5th of March, 1789, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy; and in the spring of 1792 again joined his regiment in the West Indies, and accompanied it to Gibraltar in 1793. From thence he went up as a volunteer with Lord Hood's fleet to Toulon, where he remained till October, and then returned to Gibraltar. In 1794 he was sent to England; the 2nd of September, 1795, promoted to a company, and went to Ireland as Aid-de-Camp to General Dalrymple; he was subsequently employed in Ireland as Assistant Adjutant-General to the Northern District. The 9th of November, 1797, he succeeded to a Majority in his corps; and in March, 1798, went to Halifax to join it. He commanded the 66th till 1799, and was then appointed Military Secretary to the Duke of Kent, at that time Commander-in-Chief in British North America; in 1800 he returned with His Royal Highness to England. The 21st of May, 1801, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 85th; he embarked with that regiment on a secret expedition, and commanded it in Madeira and Jamaica. He was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in Jamaica, and remained there till 1803, when he returned home; and in May of that year was appointed Permanent Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and employed under General Sir David Dundas in the Southern District. In January, 1804, he was appointed Deputy Barrack-Master-General to the Forces; the 4th of August Lieutenant-Colonel of the 92nd foot, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of York. The 13th of June, 1808, Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the Royal African Corps; in March, 1809, Military Secretary to Sir David Dundas, the Commander-in-Chief; in October, 1809, Commissary-in-Chief; the 25th of July, 1810, Colonel of the Royal African Corps; Quarter-Master-General in 1812; the 4th of June, 1813, Major-General; and the 27th of November,

1815, appointed Colonel of the 85th foot, his present regiment. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath, and in October, 1818, was created a Baronet of Great Britain.

In 1812 this officer was nominated to the Staff of the Duke of Wellington's army, but from which he returned a few weeks after his appointment. He is a Member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers; one of the Commissioners of the Royal Military College; and of the Royal Military Asylum.

In the examination of this officer in 1809, before the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate the conduct of the Duke of York, he was required to state the length and nature of his services in the army, to which he replied:—"I have served His Majesty very nearly for twenty-six years; for the last twenty-four of which I have been employed in every part of the world, (the East Indies excepted,) where His Majesty's troops have been stationed, and with very little intermission. I have been four times to the West Indies, and have been there nearly six years. I have been twice to America; I have been all over the Mediterranean; I have commanded a regiment in America; I have commanded a regiment in the West Indies. It has been my fortune, very undeservedly perhaps, to have a sword voted for my services, and to have been repeatedly thanked by General Officers under whom I have been placed. It is perhaps a singular part of my service, that I have not only served in every situation in the army, from an Ensign up to my present rank, that a gentleman could serve in, but I have also served in every situation upon the Staff of the army, without one single exception. Of this service, twelve years I was a subaltern, nine of that in constant regimental duty; five years, I think, as Major; two or three years as Lieutenant-Colonel with my regiment: the greatest part of that time abroad."

The following is this officer's opinion on an important military question, the origin of purchases and sales of commissions in the army, and the effect they have upon the army, delivered before the Committee of the House of Commons, 10th of February, 1809:—

"I believe that the origin of the purchase and sale of commissions arises pretty much as follows: In every other service

in Europe, it is understood that the Head of the army has the power of granting pensions to the officers of the army, in proportion to their rank and services; no such power exists in the Head of the army in this country; therefore when an officer is arrived at the command of a regiment, and is, from long service, infirmity, or wounds, totally incapable of proceeding with that regiment upon service, it becomes necessary to place a more efficient officer in his stead. It is not possible for His Majesty to increase the establishment of the army at his pleasure, by appointing two Lieutenant-Colonels where one only is fixed upon the establishment; nor is it consistent with justice to place an old officer upon the half-pay, or deprive him altogether of his commission: there is, therefore, no alternative but to allow him to retire, receiving a certain compensation for his former services; what that compensation should be, has been awarded upon due consideration by a Board of General Officers, that sat I think forty or fifty years ago, somewhere about 1762 or 1763; they, taking into consideration the rank, and the pay of each rank, awarded a certain sum that each officer who was allowed to retire, should receive upon retiring; that sum is called 'the regulation price of commissions.' The bearing that this has upon the army is a very extensive question, but there can be no doubt that it is extremely advantageous for those officers who cannot purchase. I cannot better illustrate it to the Committee, than by stating an example: We will suppose of the 1st regiment, the third Captain cannot purchase, the first and second can; if those two officers could not purchase, it is very evident that the third Captain would remain much longer third Captain, than if they were removed out of his way, by purchase, in the great body of the army; and if no officer can be allowed to purchase, unless he is duly qualified for promotion without purchase, there cannot possibly be any objection to such regulation, nor can it be said that any unexperienced officer is appointed by purchase, over the heads of others better qualified than himself, no officer being allowed to purchase but such as is duly qualified by His Majesty's regulations."

"Upon the whole, you consider the present mode in which

purchases and sales of commissions is limited, as advantageous to the service?" "As a matter of opinion, I certainly do."

478. MAJOR-GENERAL MICHAEL HEAD.

THIS officer was appointed to a Cornetcy the 3rd of December, 1785; to a Lieutenancy the 31st of January, 1790; and to a Troop in the same regiment (the 12th light dragoons,) the 31st of August, 1793. He obtained a Majority in the 8th light dragoons the 19th of July, 1799. The 4th of June, 1801, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 13th light dragoons; Colonel, by brevet, in August, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. He was employed part of 1793, the whole of 1794, and part of 1795, in the Mediterranean, and in the reduction of the Island of Corsica, under the command of the late Sir Charles Stuart. In 1797, 1798, and 1799, he was employed in Portugal and Minorca; he was present at the landing of the British troops, in 1798, in the Island of Minorca, at which period he was Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn; and was also at the siege of Citudella in that Island. In 1810, 11, 12, and 13, he served as commanding officer of the 13th light dragoons in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington, from whence he returned on his promotion to the rank of Major-General.

Major-General Head retains the Lieutenant-Coloneley of the 13th light dragoons.

479. MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH FULLER.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 2nd foot guards in August, 1792. In 1793, and part of 1794, he served in Flanders; he was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and in all the actions of that campaign. The 22nd of January, 1794, he succeeded to a Lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain. In June, 1798, he embarked on a secret expedition under Lieutenant-General Hulse, and landed on the coast of Ireland, in which country he served one year during the rebellion; in 1799 he served in the expedition to the Helder, and was present in the principal actions. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Hulse, and remained on that officer's Staff till June, 1801; the 18th of June, in the latter year, he succeeded

to a company in his regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In December, 1808, he embarked on a secret expedition under Major-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, and in April following landed at Lisbon; and was appointed to command the light companies of the 2nd brigade of guards, with the rifle company of the 60th regiment. He was at the passage of the Douro, the 12th of May, 1809; and at the battle of Talavera, where he served as Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the Coldstream guards, and for which service he has the honor of wearing a medal. He has since served on the Staff in England. The 25th of July, 1810, he received the brevet of Colonel; and of Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

480. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR MANLEY POWER, K.C.B.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 20th foot in 1785; Lieutenant in 1789; Captain in an Independent Company in June, 1793, from which he exchanged to the 20th foot in 1794; he was promoted to a Majority in his regiment in 1799; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army in June, 1801; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 92nd foot the 6th of June, 1805; Colonel in the army the 25th of July, 1810; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1813. This officer has served two years in Halifax, Nova Scotia; he was in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was present at all the actions of that campaign; at Minorca in 1800; and in the campaign in Egypt in 1801, where he was present at the siege and capitulation of Alexandria. In October, 1802, he was reduced to half-pay. From 1803 to 1805, he served on the Staff in England as Assistant Adjutant-General. He served with the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain, until his promotion to the rank of Major-General, when he was directed to return to England; but his destination was on the same day changed, and he was attached to the Portuguese army under Marshal Beresford. He commanded a Portuguese brigade at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivele, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he has the honor of wearing a Cross and one Clasp; and was appointed a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. He subsequently

served on the Staff in Canada, and is at present on the Staff at Malta. This officer is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

481. MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE MONTRESOR.

THIS officer, in 1789, obtained a Subaltern's commission in the 18th, or Royal Irish regiment, and proceeded immediately to join his corps, then stationed at Gibraltar. After a residence of two years there, he returned to England, and was in a short time appointed Assistant-Deputy-Quarter-Master-General on the home Staff; but the war with France breaking out, he got himself transferred to the same department in the force under the command of the Earl of Moira, with whom he served in Flanders, and until the dispersion of the troops he commanded. During this period, in the year 1794, he purchased a Company in the Royal Irish. The latter end of the year 1795 he went to join his regiment, then serving in Corsica, and was immediately appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General De Burgh, by whom he was twice sent on important business to Italy. On the evacuation of the Mediterranean by the British troops, this officer proceeded to Lisbon, and afterwards to England. General De Burgh, (Earl of Clanricarde,) having been appointed to the Staff in Ireland, he again named him his Aid-de-Camp. At the period of the landing of the French under General Humbert, His Lordship was confined to his bed by sickness, but gave this officer leave to join the army in the field, where he acted as Brigade-Major, until the affair of Ballynanick terminated that short service. In May, 1799, he was appointed to the Majority of an Albanian corps, which His Majesty's Ministers intended should be employed in co-operation with the British troops in Egypt. For this purpose he embarked at Yarmouth, and travelled through Germany, to Trieste, and sailed down the Adriatic to Corfu. After remaining there some time, he went to the Island of Malta, and obtained permission to join the expedition proceeding to Egypt, which he fortunately fell in with at sea. He was now appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lord Hutchinson; and after the battle of the 21st of March, he was detached with Colonel Spencer, when that officer marched

against Rosetta. He was directed by Colonel Spencer to take the charge of the Captain Pacha's battalions, which were commanded by Germans, and became the usual channel of communication with His Highness. He was subsequently detached by the Commander-in-Chief to the Grand Vizier, with whom he was at the battle of Alhaub, and on various important occasions. But after the capture of Cairo he was ordered to England with dispatches, when he had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel conferred on him. Peace between France and England having been shortly after proclaimed, he exchanged into the 22nd regiment of dragoons, serving in India. After commanding this fine regiment in various parts of the Peninsula of India, he was nominated, in 1806, to the important command of the Subsidiary force at Hydrabad. Here a serious insurrection took place, headed by the able ex-minister Mohijsut Ram, against whom Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor was ordered to march. Having effectually prevented his entering the southern dominions of the Nizam, and forced him to cross the rivers Tapy and Nurbuddah, he returned to Hydrabad, the object of the expedition being accomplished. Two dangerous mutinies in the Madras army having occurred during Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor's command at this station, were suppressed in a great measure by the steps he pursued. He was recalled from Hydrabad in September, 1809, by the Government of Madras, and appointed the next month by the Governor-General to the no less important command of the troops serving His Highness the Peishwa. Here he was twice employed in the field in successful operations, but was obliged, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Major-General, dated the 4th of June, 1813, to resign his command and return to England, when he found peace had been concluded with France.

482. MAJOR-GENERAL

MATTHEW CHIT DARBY GRIFFITH.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 44th foot in 1791, and removed to the 1st foot guards in 1792. He served in Flanders from November, 1793, to the 8th of May, 1794, when he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain. He was in

the battles of the 16th, 17th, and 26th of April, 1794; and in the actions of the 27th of August, the 10th and 19th of September, the 2nd and 6th of October, 1799, in Holland. The 3rd of July, 1801, he was promoted to a Company, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served a part of the campaign in Spain, under Sir John Moore, and was in the action at Lugo, and in the battle of Corunna. The 25th of July, 1810, he received the rank of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1813, that of Major-General.

483. MAJOR-GENERAL RALPH DARLING.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 45th foot in May, 1793; he joined his corps at Grenada in August, and was employed from March, 1795, to the end of that year, against the insurgents; the Negroes, assisted by the French from Guadaloupe, having revolted and murdered the Governor, and a number of the inhabitants. In September, 1795, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 45th; and in January, 1796, removed and appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 15th foot, which regiment he joined in Martinique; and in August, 1796, he was appointed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Military Secretary, and left in that Island with General Graham, who then commanded in the West Indies. In September, 1796, he was promoted to a Company in the 27th; and January, 1797, he volunteered with the expedition sent against Trinidad, and was present at the surrender of that Island. In July, 1797, he was appointed Military Secretary to General Morshead, who commanded in the West Indies; and in October to General Cuyler, who succeeded to the command in the West Indies. In May, 1798, he returned to England with General Cuyler, and in July was appointed his Aid-de-Camp; in January, 1799, Military Secretary to Sir Thomas Trigge, who was sent to the West Indies as Commander-in-Chief; in July he proceeded with the expedition against Surinam, and was present at the surrender of that Colony. In February, 1800, he was appointed Major in the 4th West India regiment; in April, 1801, was in the expedition against the Danish and Swedish Islands, and present at the surrender of St. Bartholomew's, St. Martin's, St. Thomas's, and St. Croix.

In July, 1801, this officer was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 69th; he continued as Military Secretary in the West Indies till July, 1802, when he returned to England. In July, 1803, he was appointed Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and attached to the home district. In April, 1805, he accompanied his regiment to India, but returned in 1806, and was, the 8th of May, removed into the 51st foot. In August, 1806, he was appointed Principal-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and stationed at the Horse Guards; in which situation he continued till September, 1808, when he accompanied his regiment to Spain, and was present with it before Lugo, on the 7th of January, 1809, and on the 16th before Corunna, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal. On his return to England he resumed his Staff appointment; in July, 1809, he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant to the troops sent to the Scheldt, and was at the siege and surrender of Flushing in August. In September he returned to England, and resumed his Staff situation; and in 1814 was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General. This officer received the rank of Colonel the 25th of July, 1810; and that of Major-General the 4th of June, 1818. In 1819 Major-General Darling was appointed to the head of the Staff of the Isle of France, and where he continues entirely engaged in suppressing that nefarious traffic in slaves which has been so long notorious in the Mauritius. Major-General Darling is a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers; one of the Commissioners of the Royal Military College, and of the Royal Military Asylum.

484. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE HORSFORD.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 67th foot the 15th of August, 1787; Lieutenant the 14th of October, 1790. This officer served as Ensign and Lieutenant in Antigua, Grenada and Martinique. The 17th of September, 1794, he obtained a Company in the 58th, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Leland. The 4th of June, 1796, he received a Majority in the 58th foot, from which he removed to the 99th, the 30th of August, 1799. He served in the Mediterranean 18 months, and subsequently in the West Indies, commanding the

59th, and as Deputy-Adjutant-General in Jamaica. The 28th of August, 1801, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th West India regiment, from which he removed the 26th of January, 1809, to the 18th foot. The 25th of July, 1810, he had the brevet of Colonel in the army; and the 4th of June, 1813, the rank of Major-General. From the Staff of the West Indies Major-General Horsford was removed on the commencement of war with America to the command of the forces, and Lieutenant Government, of the Bermudas, which situation ill health obliged him to vacate and return to England.

485. MAJOR-GENERAL RANDOLPH MARRIOTT.

APPOINTED Ensign and Lieutenant in an Independent Company in 1793; Captain in the 99th, the 17th of February, 1794; and Captain 31st foot, the 30th of July following. In May, 1796, this officer was employed under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the West Indies, and in 1797 he returned to England. The 19th of January, 1797, he succeeded to a Majority in the 31st; in 1799 was employed in the expedition to the Helder; and in 1800 on the coast of Spain. The 9th of October, 1800, he received a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 9th; and in 1802 was placed on half-pay. In 1803 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 11th Reserve; from which he was removed to the 24th foot, the 1st of September, 1804; and in May, 1808, he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, to take the command of the 1st battalion of that corps. The regiment being ordered to India, he sailed with it on the 16th of June, 1810, in company of the following East Indiamen: Ceylon, William Pitt, Astell, Windham, and Euphrates, and on the next day separated. On the 3rd of July, in the Mosambique Channel, the Ceylon, Astell, and Windham only being in company, (of the former of which this officer was on board) were attacked by a French squadron, the Bellone and Minerva of 50 guns each, and Victor sloop, 20 guns. After an action of five hours, the Ceylon and Windham, having a number of killed and wounded, and the ships being too much disabled to be managed, were obliged to surrender; the Astell escaped in the dark. In this action Colonel Marriott was severely wounded. He was taken

to the Isle of France, where he remained a close-prisoner until the 3rd of December, when the Island was taken by the British, after which he proceeded to India to join his regiment, and where he remained until March, 1814, when he was recalled to Europe, upon his promotion to the rank of Major-General, there being no vacancy in India.

The 25th of July, 1810, he received the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1813, that of Major-General.

486. MAJOR-GENERAL LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

THIS officer entered the service as Ensign in the 2nd battalion of the 84th foot, the 9th of April, 1777. He performed garrison duty at Halifax and other parts of Nova Scotia, in North America, for four years, from 1777 to 1781 inclusive. The 18th of January, 1781, he obtained a Lieutenancy in the 1st battalion 71st foot. He did garrison duty at New York and Charlestown in North America, and in the Island of Jamaica in the West Indies for three years. He was reduced on half-pay the 4th of June, 1784; and appointed Lieutenant in the 77th regiment the 25th of December, 1787; and Captain the 9th of November, 1788. Captain Macquarie served in various parts of India from the 3rd of August, 1788, to the 1st of January, 1803; he was present at the sieges of Cannanore in 1790, at Seringapatam in 1791, at Cochin in 1795, and at Columbo in 1796. The 3rd of May, 1796, he succeeded to a Majority in the 86th foot. He continued to serve in various parts of India and in Egypt during the above mentioned periods. He was present at the battle of Seedaseer, and at the siege of Seringapatam in India in 1799; he was on actual service in Malabar and in some petty engagements there, and was present at the siege of Alexandria in Egypt, in the year 1801. The 7th of November, 1801, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 73rd foot. He served at home as Assistant-Adjutant-General on the London Staff from July, 1803, till April, 1805; and afterwards in India with the 86th regiment, in the field, in 1805 and 1806. He returned home in 1807, to join the 73rd regiment; and in May, 1809, was sent out to New South Wales as Governor and Commander-in-

Chief of that settlement and its dependencies, and where he is still serving. The 25th of July, 1810, he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major-General the 4th of June, 1813.

487. MAJOR-GENERAL HERBERT TAYLOR.

THIS officer joined the British army in Flanders, in April, 1793, as Secretary to Sir James Murray, then Adjutant-General, and was present as a volunteer at the action of St. Amand on the 8th of May, the battle of Famars on the 23rd, the sieges of Valenciennes, and Dunkirk; and at most of the actions during that campaign. The 25th of March, 1794, he was appointed Cornet in the 2nd dragoon guards; and the 17th of July following, Lieutenant. Upon the return of Sir James Murray to England, this officer continued with the Duke of York as an Assistant Secretary; he was present (in general joining his regiment in the field as Cornet or Lieutenant) at the battles of the 17th, 22nd, and 26th of April near Cateau; of the 10th, 17th, and 22nd of May near Tournay; and at some of the less important affairs during that campaign, and the retreat through Holland. The 6th of May, 1795, he was promoted to a troop in his regiment.

When His Royal Highness returned to England, Captain Taylor was appointed Secretary to the Commander of the British forces on the Continent, and continued in that situation with Lieutenant-General Harcourt, and Sir David Dundas, until the 16th of September, 1795; when he returned to England in consequence of being appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, the 1st of August, 1795; and soon after Assistant Secretary in His Royal Highness's office. In July, 1798, Captain Taylor, having leave of absence from the Duke of York, attended Lord Cornwallis (appointed Lord Lieutenant) to Ireland, in the situations of Military and Private Secretary, and Aid-de-Camp. He continued with His Lordship until February, 1799, when he returned to England, on being appointed Private Secretary to the Duke of York: in September, 1799, he attended His Royal Highness to Holland, and was present at the battles of the 19th of September, the 2nd and 6th of October in that year. Captain Taylor remained with

Sir James Pulteney as Secretary, until the return of the troops from North Holland; the 22nd of January, 1801, he was promoted to a Majority in the 2nd dragoon guards; the 26th of December following to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 9th West India regiment; the 18th of March, 1803, he was placed on half-pay: and the 26th of May, 1803, appointed to a Company in the Coldstream guards.

This officer continued in the situation of Private Secretary, and Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York, until the 19th of June, 1805, when he was appointed Private Secretary to His Majesty; he received the rank of Colonel the 25th of July, 1810. In March, 1812, he was appointed one of the Trustees of the King's private property, and soon after (in consequence of the Regency,) Private Secretary to the Queen; the 4th of June, 1813, he obtained the rank of Major-General. In November, 1813, he was ordered on special service to Holland, and a few days after his return from the army under Sir Thomas Graham, in March, 1814, he was sent on a military mission to the Crown Prince of Sweden, to Sir Thomas Graham, and to the Hague. In December, 1818, he was appointed Master of Katherine's Hospital; and has lately been nominated a Knight-Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

488. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON.

THIS officer, son of Mr. Benjamin Wilson, a distinguished historical and portrait painter, after being some time at the desk of a respectable solicitor, joined, as a volunteer, the army under the Duke of York in Flanders, in 1793, and was appointed Cornet in the 15th dragoons in April, 1794. He served all those campaigns, and was present at the principal battles and actions till the return of the cavalry. For his conduct in the action at Villers en Couché (the particulars of which will be found with Major-General Aylett's services, No. 374,) the 24th of April, 1794, he received from the Emperor of Austria the gold medal and ribband of Maria Theresa, accompanied with a gold chain. The 31st of October, 1794, he was appointed Lieutenant, and Captain in the same year. He served on the Staff as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General St. John during the

rebellion in Ireland; and in 1799 went to Holland, and was present in all the considerable actions. In June, 1800, he succeeded to a Majority in Hompesch's mounted riflemen. He went through Germany and Italy by Marmora and Cyprus to Egypt, and was present in all the battles and actions of the campaign in the latter country; he afterwards embarked with the expedition for Corfu. In February, 1802, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in Hompesch's corps, and in October placed on half-pay. He served as Inspecting Field-Officer of Yeomanry Cavalry to the counties of Devon, Somerset, and part of Cornwall. In August, 1804, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 19th light dragoons; in March, 1805, he was removed to the 20th, and went to the Brazils and Cape of Good Hope; he was present at the capture of the latter place. This officer next accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent, and was attached to the combined armies, and present in all the operations, battles, and actions, from the one at Pultusk to that of Friedland inclusive; he returned from thence through St. Petersburg, and was immediately sent back to the latter place on a special mission; and came to England in December, 1807. The Portuguese Minister in London, having in 1808 proposed that the Portuguese refugees in this country should be embodied under British Officers and sent to Portugal, Sir Robert Wilson was selected to superintend this levy, having under him Lieutenant-Colonel Perponcher and Major Baron Eben. In August of that year, Sir Robert went to Portugal. He raised and formed the Royal Lusitanian Legion, and was engaged in various encounters with the enemy in Castille and Estremadura, during and for several months after the retreat of the British from Spain. He was ordered by General Cuesta and Marshal Beresford to take the command of a corps of 10,000 men on the Tietar; but the battle of Midellin frustrating that arrangement, he was afterwards directed to take the command of the advanced guard of Marshal Beresford's army, in pursuit of Marshal Soult: subsequently he was ordered into Spain by Sir Arthur Wellesley to command a Legion and a Spanish Brigade and formed the advance of the combined army. He was engaged in various encounters, and penetrated within nine miles of

Madrid. At the battle of Talavera he was posted with infantry and guns, but without cavalry, two miles in rear of the enemy's centre, within half a mile of his head-quarters, and finally cut off; but saved the corps under his command by passing the mountains, and at Bains fought the enemy, 12,000 infantry and 1500 cavalry and 30 guns, for nine hours, having under his command neither guns nor cavalry, and only 3000 infantry, of which 2200 kept posts that covered passes. Sir Robert's guns were saved; but marched by another route on the first intimation of Sir Arthur Wellesley's movement on the Tagus. Since this period, Sir Robert Wilson was constantly employed as British Military Correspondent at the head-quarters of the allied armies on the Continent, and was present in the principal occurrences that took place in the eventful years of 1812, 1813, and 1814. At the battle of Lutzen Sir Robert, in person, rallied a Prussian detachment, and carried the village of Gros Gorschen, of which he kept possession for several hours, until the evening, when the enemy renewed the attack with three columns, and drove the allied troops almost entirely from this position. At this period Sir Robert received the command of the Emperor Alexander to put himself at the head of the Prussian reserve, which having done, and uniting himself with the Russians, who were still disputing the skirts of the village with the enemy, he drove the French back to Lutzen, and at the close of the combat remained master of the contested spot.

The 25th of July, 1810, he received the rank of Colonel in the army; the 10th of December, 1812, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 22nd light dragoons; and the 4th of June, 1813, was appointed Major-General.

Sir Robert Wilson is a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; of Maria Theresa of Austria; of St. Anne and St. George of the Third Class, of Russia; and of the Red Eagle of Prussia.

Sir Robert Wilson has published the following military and political works:—An Account of the Campaign in 1801, between the French army of the East, and the English and Turkish Forces in Egypt. Translated from the French of General Regnier, 8vo. 1802. An Historical Account of the British

Expedition to Egypt, with some important facts relative to General Buonaparte, 4to. 1802. The British Expedition to Egypt, carefully abridged from the larger Volume, 12mo. 1803. An inquiry into the present state of the Military Force of the British Empire, 8vo. 1804. Account of the Campaigns in Poland in 1806 and 1807, with remarks on the character and composition of the Russian army, 4to. 1811; and lastly a Sketch of the Military and Political power of Russia.

The share Sir Robert Wilson had in effecting the escape of Monsieur Lavalette is well known; but as a General Order, in reference to his conduct, was promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief, it will not be irrelevant or uninteresting, to introduce a letter, purporting to be from Sir Robert Wilson to Earl Grey, giving an account of that extraordinary business. "It was determined (says Sir R. Wilson) that the fugitive should wear the English uniform; that I should conduct him without the barriers in an English cabriolet, wearing the uniform myself; that I should have a relay horse at La Chapelle, and proceed from thence to Compiègne, where Elister should repair with my carriage, in which I should afterwards travel with Lavalette to Mons, by the way of Cambray. I had no difficulty in procuring from Sir Charles Stuart, at my request and on my responsibility, passports for General Wallis, (who married Sir Robert Wilson's sister, the latter died in November, 1819,) and Colonel Lesnock, names which we chose because they were not preceded by Christian names. The passports were duly countersigned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but when they were presented for signature, one of the Secretaries asked who Colonel Lesnock was? He immediately replied, it is the father of the Admiral. This object accomplished, Elister took the passports for Colonel Lesnock, procured post-horses for his carriage, and, finally, to avoid all suspicion, took an apartment and a coach-house at the Hotel de Helder, in the name of Colonel Lesnock. Bruce fortunately learned that the brigade commanded by his cousin, General Brisbane, was at Compiègne, and that his Aid-de-Camp would quit Paris next day, the 7th of the month, for Compiègne, with the horses and baggage belonging to the General, who was then in England. We saw the Aid-de-Camp at Bruce's,

where we met by appointment. We told him that very particular circumstances obliged us to pass through Compiègne with a person who must remain unknown; we wished to stop an hour or two in a remote and retired quarter. He frankly replied that he would trust entirely to us on the subject; that his existence depended on preserving his situation, but that he would not hesitate to accede to our proposition, particularly since he saw we were interested in the affair. I avow that I felt repugnance at implicating such a person in this affair; but the cause was too important to stop at that consideration, and I encouraged the hope that a day would one time arrive in which it might be possible for me to acknowledge this service. Bruce procured Lavalette's measure, and Hutchinson gave it to a tailor, saying it was the measure of a Quarter-Master of his regiment, who wanted a great-coat, waistcoat, and pantaloons, but did not need a suit. The tailor observed that it was the measure of a tall man, and that it had not been taken by a tailor. His remark alarmed me so much that I thought it advisable to send Hutchinson to say to him, that as the Quarter-Master could not wait till Saturday evening, it was necessary that the clothes should be carefully packed up, and that they would be forwarded to him after his departure. Hutchinson and Elister took besides all necessary precautions with respect to the horses, and reconnoitred the barriers in a promenade on the preceding day. Every precaution for avoiding accidents being adopted, it was finally agreed that Lavalette should be removed to Hutchinson's lodgings on Sunday, January the 7th, at half-past nine in the evening precisely; and that next day, at half-past seven in the morning, equally precise, I should be at his door with Bruce's cabriolet, my servant, the servant on my mare well equipped as if I were going to make an inspection. That Hutchinson should ride along by the side of the cabriolet, keeping up conversation with us, and that in case any embarrassment occurred, Lavalette should mount my horse, and I the mare, in order that we might act more freely, and gain in expedition. I should certainly have preferred passing the barriers on horseback; but it was thought that the manner of riding on horseback might attract attention, and that passing the barriers in full day, and in an open carriage,

would show too much confidence to give cause for suspicion. The hour being at last arrived, Elister, Bruce, and myself, repaired to Hutchinson's apartments, under the pretext of a party for punch; at the moment when Lavalette was to present himself, Bruce advanced to the top of the stairs, Lavalette took him by the hand, and we saw before us this interesting personage. He was dressed in a blue uniform, and sufficiently disguised to pass without remark in the apartment of an Englishman. The friend who conducted him did not enter the room, but he delivered to Hutchinson a pair of double-barrelled pistols for Lavalette. He appeared at first much moved. We did not permit him to give vent to all his sentiments of gratitude; but a few moments after, Elister and I withdrew, and left him to the care of Hutchinson and Bruce.

"Next day, at half past seven, I was at Hutchinson's door. In five minutes I had seated Lavalette, and we were on our way to the barrier of Clichy. We met an English Officer, who appeared surprised at seeing a General Officer whom he did not know. But my servant avoided all questions; I passed the barrier at a moderate pace; the gendarmes looked earnestly at us, but the presenting of arms gave Lavalette the opportunity of covering his face in returning the salute. When we got through the barrier, Lavalette pressed his leg against mine, and when we were out of the reach of observation, his whole countenance appeared enlivened by this first favor of fortune. The road was full of all sorts of people; but whenever we met the diligence, I began to converse with a loud voice in English, and I remarked that my hat, which was mounted with a white plume, and which Lavalette held in his hand, attracted the notice of the passengers, and withdrew their attention from us. Lavalette has such marked features, and his person is so well known to all the post-masters, that the greatest care was necessary. At La Chapelle, where we changed horses, we experienced a moment's alarm at the sight of four gendarmes who hovered about us. But Hutchinson, on being questioned by them, relieved us from their importunities by replying, that we were going to choose cantonments for a division of the English army. We were obliged to pass close to other gendarmes, who had with them bill

containing the description of Lavalette : and here I ought to remark, that these bills had been distributed to almost every individual in France. On approaching Compiègne, I observed some grey hairs projecting from under the brown wig worn by Lavalette. Fortunately I had scissars with me, and I performed the part of his friseur on the road. On entering Compiègne, we found the serjeant mentioned by Captain Fravell, who conducted us through the town to a quarter extremely well chosen, for we were not incommoded by spectators in the streets. None saw us enter except the soldiers and the English servants who attended us. While we waited for Elister with the carriage, Mr. F. presented us with refreshments. Finally, towards night, as had been agreed upon, Elister arrived with the carriage which had left Paris by the barrier of St. Denis, and was followed to La Chapelle by two gendarmes. I caused the lamps to be lighted, as well to shew us our road, as to make it appear that we were under no apprehensions ; and having taken leave of our friends, we set out, well armed, and prepared to make resistance, if we experienced any obstacle. We were much questioned at the stations for the relays, but we experienced no delay until we reached Cambray, where we lost three hours at the gates, owing to the fault of the English guard, who, having no orders for calling the gate-keeper, was not to be induced to do so notwithstanding all we could say to him—a negligence which has already been attended with inconvenience to the Government, and which might have been fatal to us. In passing through Valenciennes we were strictly examined three times over, and our passports sent to the Commandant. We underwent another examination at some distance from that garrison, and this was the last. We did not stop, except at Mons, where we dined, and made arrangements for the future journey of Lavalette. I wrote several letters to facilitate the means by which he may reach his destination, and having provided every thing that appeared best for his health and comfort, I took leave of him, and returned to Paris yesterday evening by the route of Maubeuge, Soissons, and la Porte St. Martin, after an absence of 60 hours.”

General Order issued by the Commander-in-Chief.

“ Horse Guards, May 10, 1816.

“ So long as Major-General Sir Robert Wilson and Captain J. H. Hutchinson, of the 1st or grenadier regiment of foot guards, were under trial, the Commander-in-Chief abstained from making any observation on their conduct. The proceedings having now terminated, the Commander-in-Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to declare His Royal Highness's sentiments on the transactions which have led to the trial and conviction of those officers. In the instance of Major-General Sir Robert Wilson, the Prince Regent thinks it necessary to express his high displeasure, that an Officer of his standing in His Majesty's service, holding the commission and receiving the pay of a Major-General, should have been so unmindful of what was due to his profession, as well as to the Government under whose protection he had voluntarily placed himself, as to have engaged in a measure the declared object of which was to counteract the laws and defeat the public justice of that country. Nor does His Royal Highness consider the means by which this measure was accomplished as less reprehensible than the act itself. For His Royal Highness cannot admit that any circumstance could justify a British Officer in having obtained under false pretences, passports in feigned names from the representative of his own Sovereign, and in having made use of such passports for himself and a subject of His Most Christian Majesty, under sentence for high treason, disguised in a British uniform, not only to elude the vigilance of the French Government, but to carry him in such disguise through the British lines. While the Prince Regent cannot but consider it as a material aggravation of Sir Robert Wilson's offence, that holding so high a rank in the army, he should have countenanced and encouraged an inferior officer to commit a decided and serious breach of military duty, His Royal Highness nevertheless thinks it equally necessary to express his high displeasure at the conduct of Captain J. H. Hutchinson for having been himself an active instrument in a transaction of so culpable a nature, more especially in a country in amity with his Majesty, where the regiment, with

which he was serving in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army which had been placed by the Allied Sovereigns under the command of the Duke of Wellington, under circumstances which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every Officer of that army to abstain from any conduct which might obstruct the execution of the laws. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent being unwilling to visit these officers with the full weight of his displeasure, which the complexion of their offence might have warranted, and also taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves, by violating the laws of the country in which this transaction took place, has signified to the Commander in Chief these his sentiments, that they should be published to the army at large, in order to record in the most public manner the strong sense which His Royal Highness entertains of the *flagrant misconduct* of these Officers, and of the danger which would accrue to the reputation and discipline of the British army, if such an offence were to pass without a decided expression of His Royal Highness's most severe reprehension. By Order of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief."

At the general election, in 1818, Sir Robert Wilson was returned as Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Southwark. This fact is here noticed with the view of recording his own account of his military services, as addressed to the Electors of that Borough. Sir Robert Wilson proceeded to explain the situation in which he stood. "He professed towards His Royal Highness the Prince Regent his personal obligation for acts of kindness done to his family. The same gratitude was due from him to the Duke of York, for that conduct by which His Royal Highness had gained the esteem of the army. With regard to His Majesty's Ministers, they owed to him, as well as to the country, a commodity in which they were bankrupts—justice. For twenty-four years he had served his country in all parts of the world, with a zeal upon which it was not for him to expatiate: but this he might affirm, and he challenged any General to deny, that his services had contributed to the success of some of the most important operations of the war. It was because he would not refrain from

uttering the thoughts of a freeman that he had been the object of their resentment, and not allowed to share in any of the honors or advantages of his profession. He asked for no favor at their hands: he demanded only his right. He had won them, and they could never be withheld from a public servant without an outrage on national justice."

In 1818 Sir Robert Wilson addressed a letter to his constituents, in refutation of a charge for despatching a false report of a victory to the Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Peninsula in the year 1809; and which charge is advanced in the Quarterly Review, published in September, 1818.

Extract from the Quarterly Review, published in September, 1818, Art. V. "A Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia. (By Sir Robert Wilson):—

"Sir Robert Wilson is, we believe, himself well acquainted with an officer of high rank and of considerable reputation as 'an able partisan,' who nevertheless thought fit to enliven a period of inaction during the Spanish War, by despatching to Head-Quarters a false report of a victory gained by the corps under his command; a circumstance which, to say no more of it, has had a considerable effect in making us incredulous as to military details derived from extra-official sources."

"To the Electors of the Borough of Southwark, Oct. 6th, 1818.

"It is the duty of a public servant to consider that his character is connected with national honour; but you, Gentlemen, who have appointed me as one of your Representatives; who, by the gift of your free suffrages, have conferred on me the highest distinction which the member of a free state can receive, have a right to demand that I should preserve an unblemished reputation. My disgrace would be your special reproach. An insidious charge has been brought forward, which, if it were substantiated, would justly deprive me of the good opinion and confidence of my countrymen; a charge which accuses me of a professional offence, of which, if I am guilty, instead of having founded pretensions to reward, I should have experienced an almost reprehensible degree of indulgence and lenity. I addressed a letter, dated September 25th, to the Editor of the Quarterly Review, in which I acquainted him that my attention

had been directed to a paragraph in the Review of my work on Russia, which, from the introduction of the words 'active partisan,' seemed to indicate me as the person guilty of transmitting that false report to which the writer alluded ;—that I was bound to repel such a serious charge ; but as it might be made in error, and not in the spirit of defamation, I was anxious to correct such error in his mind, by affording him the means of information, and just grounds for redressing the wrong which he had done me. I therefore enclosed a printed narrative of the operations of the corps under my command, extracted from the *Moniteur*, and the *British Gazettes*.

"I concluded, by observing, that reputation was the only fruit I had derived from twenty-five years' service. That I therefore felt persuaded the Editor would not condemn the jealousy I expressed for its preservation, but assist the demand of justice."

489. MAJOR-GENERAL
MATTHEW, LORD AYLMER, K.C.B.

HIS Lordship entered the service as an Ensign in the 49th foot in 1787. He served nine months in Barbadoes, at the expiration of which period he came to England on sick leave for six months : he returned to the West Indies, and served two years and a half, eleven months of which he was at St. Domingo. His Lordship was present at the first and second attacks upon Tiberoun ; at the storming of Fort L'Acul, near Leagone ; where he was wounded at the affair of Bombard, near Cape Nicola Mole ; and at the reduction of Port-au-Prince. In 1791 Lord Aylmer received a Lieutenancy in his regiment ; and the 8th of August, 1794, a company. In October, 1794, his Lordship reached England on sick leave for six months. In 1797 he served as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Leland. In May, 1798, he was present at the descent near Ostend, and was taken prisoner, with the whole of the granadier company of the 49th regiment under his command ; he remained in a French prison six months. In 1799 he was present in the action at the Helder ; the attack on the British lines the 10th of September ;

and the battles of the 19th of September and 2nd of October. After his return from Holland he served as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Lord Charles Somerset until his promotion to a Majority in the 85th foot the 9th of October, 1800. In 1801 he served seven months in Jamaica. The 25th of March, 1802, he received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 85th, and upon the reduction of the 2nd battalion of that regiment in October, he was placed on half-pay; the 9th of June, 1803, his Lordship exchanged into the Coldstream Guards. In 1805 he served under Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Hanover; he was afterwards at the siege of Copenhagen; and in 1807 was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the Kent district. In January, 1809, he proceeded as Assistant Adjutant-General to Portugal, with the expedition under the command of Major-General Sherbrook. On their arrival, the General and Staff Officers, and the troops composing the expedition, were incorporated with the army serving in that country. On the 25th of July, 1810, he received the brevet rank of Colonel, on being appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King. In January, 1812, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the army in the Peninsula. On the 4th of June, 1813, he received the rank of Major-General, and was soon afterwards appointed by the Duke of Wellington to command a brigade of infantry, with which he continued to serve until the conclusion of the war. He was present at the passage of the Douro, battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Vittoria, at the affairs of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of December, 1813, near Bayonne; blockade of Bayonne, and other actions of minor importance in the Peninsula.

On the conclusion of the war his Lordship was appointed Major-General on the Staff in Ireland, and subsequently Adjutant-General, in which latter situation he continues at the present time, 1820.

Lord Aylmer has the honor of wearing a cross and one clasp for his services in the Peninsula, and is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

490. MAJOR-GENERAL DIGBY HAMILTON.

THIS officer served as Adjutant of the 12th light dragoons in America. He was reduced on half pay in 1783; replaced on full pay, in the Greys, in April, 1785; he went with that regiment to Flanders in 1793; his foreign service commencing at the siege of Valenciennes, and terminating with the retreat of the army from Holland to Westphalia in 1795. He subsequently was promoted to the rank of Captain in the Greys, and eventually obtained the rank of Major in the army on the continent of Europe. In August, 1799, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Waggon Train, and embarked with the expedition to the Helder. The 5th of November, 1803, he had the rank of Colonel. In 1807 he was sent as a Colonel upon the Staff to the Baltic. In 1808 he was ordered "to proceed to Gijon or Santander in order to superintend the purchase of horses, mules, and other draft cattle," (vide Lord Castlereagh's letter the 14th of September, 1808.) In the retreat of Sir John Moore's army he had the command of the garrison of Zamora, and afterwards the charge of the general hospital. In 1809 he was sent as a Colonel upon the Staff with the expedition to Walcheren. His rank as Major-General (held from the 4th of June, 1814), is temporary.

491. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HOLLOWAY, KNT.

THIS officer entered his Majesty's service on the 7th of February, 1764, by an appointment to the drawing room in the Tower of London, in the military branch of the ordnance; where he continued until the year 1773, when he was ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, to assist the Commanding Engineer in drawing his plans of the new fortifications then about to be constructed for the security of the dock yard. His first commission was a Second Lieutenancy of Engineers, dated the 16th of January, 1776. He was continued on the duty at Portsmouth until August, 1777, when he was ordered to Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 17th of September, under the command of Colonel Green, the chief Engineer of that garrison, who, on the 21st of June, 1779, when the blockade of that

Fortress commenced, and a siege was threatened, selected Lieutenant Holloway as the officer to be particularly attached to the Chief Engineer; and the 17th of April, 1781, a few days after the Spaniards opened their batteries against Gibraltar, Colonel Green was placed on the Staff as a Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant Holloway to be his Brigade-Major; and in the course of this important and memorable siege, in the month of October, 1802, Brigadier-General Green was in orders as Major-General, and Lieutenant Holloway to be his Aid-de-Camp. On the 1st of January, 1783, by an augmentation of the corps of Engineers, he obtained his first Lieutenancy, and on the 4th he was wounded by the splinter of a shell from the mortar boats in one of their desultory attacks. On the 7th of June of the same year, previous to his embarking for England, General Sir George Elliott, the Governor, ordered Lieutenant Holloway to attend on the parade, where he thanked him in the handsomest manner for his services during the siege; and so highly were they regarded at home that his portrait was introduced in a group consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and principal officers serving at Gibraltar during the siege, in a picture painted for the city of London.

On the 1st of October, 1784, he was ordered upon a survey in Kent under Major-General Roy, on which service he continued until the 13th of February, 1788, when he was directed to superintend some works at Landguard Fort, and Yarmouth; from thence, about the month of August following, he was ordered to Gravesend and Tilbury Fort; and in April, 1789, the works of Woolwich were added to his command. On the 16th of January, 1793, he succeeded to a Captain-Lieutenancy of Engineers; and in March, 1795, he was placed on the Staff of the Ordnance as Commanding Engineer for the Thames Division, and about the same time he established a communication across the Thames for the passage of an army between Kent and Essex, at Gravesend and Tilbury Fort. On the 31st of December, 1795, he was promoted to be Captain of a company in the corps of Royal Engineers. In October, 1798, he was selected to be Commanding Engineer, and the local rank of Major given to him, on a military mission, to be sent by the

British government to the dominions of the **Grand Seignior**, under the command of **Brigadier-General Koehler**, **Major Holloway** being second in command; they left London on the 3rd of December for that service, and on the 24th of the same month were shipwrecked at the entrance of the **Elbe** amongst the ice, from which they were disengaged in the morning of the 25th, and proceeded over the Continent to **Constantinople**, where they arrived on the 28th of March, 1799. In June following **Major Holloway** was ordered to the **Dardanelles**, with **Major Hope** of the Royal Artillery, to examine and report upon the fortifications there, and to form projects for the further security of that most important passage into the Turkish empire, as also for the **Island of Tenedos** and coast of the **Gulf of Sinus**; all of which were approved, and the works commenced. At this period it was judged advisable to withdraw the British military mission from the **Dardanelles**, to go on a more active service, and in consequence they were directed to join the **Imperial Ottoman army** under **His Highness the Grand Vizier**, who had retired from **Egypt** to **Jaffa** in **Syria**, where the mission arrived on the second of July, 1800, and encamped with the **Turks** near the town. On the 29th of December following, **Brigadier-General Koehler** died, and the command of the British military mission devolved on **Major Holloway**; at this time the plague raged violently in the camp. Early in February, 1801, the plague ceased in the camp at **Jaffa**, upon which the **Ottoman army** began their march, and at **Gaza**, **Major Holloway** made arrangements with **His Highness the Grand Vizier** for crossing the desert, together with necessary precautions should they meet the enemy. In the night of the 15th of May, the advanced guard of the **Ottoman army** met a body of the **French**, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and a large portion of artillery, under the command of **General Belliard**, near the village of **Elhanka**; the advanced guard was reinforced during the night, and in the morning of the 16th the main body of the **Turks** advanced under the immediate command of the **Grand Vizier**, accompanied by **Major Holloway** and other **British officers**; and were engaged with the **French** for seven hours, during which the enemy fell back as many miles, and finally retired upon

airo, from whence they came, leaving the Turks in possession of the field of battle. About this period Major Holloway received intelligence of his being promoted to the permanent rank of Major, and local of Lieutenant-Colonel in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, dated the 1st of January, 1801. On the 2th of July, he went with the British military mission into Cairo, where he remained until the 13th of February, 1802, when he left the mission under the command of Major Fletcher, Royal Engineers, and proceeded to Alexandria, and the war being over, from thence by Constantinople to England, where he arrived on the 12th of July, 1802; and on the 2nd of February 1803, His Majesty honored him with Knighthood for his services on the military mission in the dominions of the Grand Seignior. Sir Charles Holloway was next appointed Commanding Engineer of the Cork district in Ireland, for which he left London the 27th of March 1803, and soon after his arrival in Cork harbour, he projected an extensive fort for Spike Island, which, with many other works he suggested for the defence of the Cork District, he was authorised to carry into execution. On the 20th of July 1804, he succeeded to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of Royal Engineers; and on the 25th of July, 1805, he was selected to be one of a committee of four Engineers to report upon a permanent system of defence for Ireland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Holloway received an order, dated the 30th of January 1807, to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Gibraltar, to take the command of the Royal Engineer department in that garrison. He afterwards received a notification dated the 27th of March, of his being appointed a Commissioner of the Barrack Board, which he declined, and proceeded to join his command at Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 13th of September, 1807. In the year 1810, a French army being in Spain, and occasionally in the vicinity of Gibraltar, it was judged expedient, with the consent of Spanish authority, to destroy the Spanish forts and lines on the isthmus, in front of that fortress, which was effectually accomplished, by constructing mines in them, under the direction of this officer. The 1st of May, 1811, he was promoted to be a Colonel of

Royal Engineers; and on the 17th of June, 1813, he was placed on the Staff of Gibraltar as a Brigadier-General.

The 4th of June, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and continued on the Staff of Gibraltar, with his appointment of Commanding Royal Engineer. Sir Charles Holloway has been upwards of fifty-two years regularly and constantly employed on service.

492. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN HUMFREY.

THIS officer was appointed Practitioner Engineer, and 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers the 17th of January, 1776; 1st Lieutenant the 1st of January, 1783; Captain the 16th of January, 1793; Major in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel the 1st of March, 1805; Colonel in the Royal Engineers the 1st of May, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

493. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES IMHOFF, KNT.

THIS officer was Captain in the 1st life guards the 4th of April, 1799; Major in the 4th foot in 1801; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 4th foot the 5th of February, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th garrison battalion the 17th of September, 1807; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June 1814. In the year 1786, this officer had the honor to be recommended by the Queen to the reigning Prince of Waldeck, and was appointed by His Serene Highness to the command of a company in one of his regiments, which regiment he joined in 1787 at Arolson, his capital, in Germany. The object of Sir Charles Imhoff's friends in obtaining this appointment was to qualify him for his future profession by a knowledge of the German tactics, and by a study and practice of the German and French languages. For these purposes ample time was afforded him by the general peace which lasted till the year 1793. The war then breaking out, he quitted the service of that Prince, returned to England, and accepted a commission in the Berkshire regiment of militia, which he quitted as Captain of a company in 1798, and then purchased a troop in the first regiment of life guards. In 1802 peace was concluded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Imhoff immediately embraced the opportunity to go

abroad for the purpose of visiting the Prince of Waldeck, and through his recommendation the principal courts of Germany. While thus employed the war again broke out, and he returned home immediately from Berlin. He continued on half-pay till 1807, when he was appointed for a very short period an Inspecting Field Officer of the volunteers of the North Inland district in Nottingham, and afterwards as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th garrison battalion stationed in Jersey. In that and the adjoining Islands he remained in command of the battalion till June, 1812, when he was placed on the Staff as Inspecting Field Officer of the Guernsey militia; he continued in the latter situation until he obtained the rank of Major-General. Whilst holding the appointment of Inspector, he occasionally officiated in the capacity of Commanding Officer of the garrison during the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, and on the 25th of June, 1814, he was regularly sworn into that office and exercised its functions till the 20th of the following August. Sir Charles Imhoff has the honor of being a Knight Grand Commander of the order of Joachim. The following very handsome letter was addressed to Sir Charles Imhoff by the officers of the 4th garrison battalion on his being appointed Inspecting Field Officer of militia in Guernsey:

“ Dear Sir,

“ Guernsey, June 28th, 1812.

“ It is with great pleasure that I have the honor of communicating to you the sentiments of the officers of the 4th garrison battalion, as expressed at a full meeting held this day by particular desire of the corps, to consider the most proper manner in which they could convey their congratulations upon your recent appointment to the situation of Inspecting Field Officer of militia in this island. I am requested to assure you in the name of every one present, that your promotion is a source of gratification to them (anxious as they are for your welfare), yet at the same time they cannot but express their deep regret at your removal from the battalion, which has had the happiness to be under your command for near five years. Your humane and unwearied exertions to secure at once the comfort of every individual and to preserve the discipline of the

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corps, has endeared you to the hearts of all. The officers of the battalion however rejoice most sincerely that although deprived of you as their chief, they have not to lament your removal from this island, and they hope soon to have the honor of personally acknowledging the obligations which they individually and the corps collectively owe to you as their late commanding officer. With every sentiment of regard and personal esteem,

I have, &c.

(Signed) "Carlo J. Dayle,

Major Commanding 4th garrison battalion."

"Colonel Sir Charles Imhoff, Knt."

494. MAJOR-GENERAL GABRIEL GORDON.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 60th foot the 6th of January, 1781; Lieutenant the 26th of November, 1784; Captain the 10th of July, 1794; and Major the 16th of May, 1800. After completing 20 years' service with the 60th foot in the West Indies and Canada, Major Gordon obtained leave to come to England, and in 1803 returned to Jamaica. The 9th of March, 1802, he received a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in his regiment, and soon after his return to the West Indies was appointed to command and superintend the British settlement at the Bay of Honduras, and subsequently Deputy Quarter-Master-General on that station. He was present at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe. He was placed on half-pay, the 4th of January, 1808, and subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 4th foot. The 4th of June, 1811, he obtained the rank of Colonel; and that of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

Major-General Gordon has the honor of wearing a medal and one clasp for the captures of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

495. MAJOR-GENERAL ARCHIBALD STEUART.

THIS officer in 1791, went to the East Indies as a Cadet; he procured an Ensigncy in the 14th foot, but was obliged to return home on account of illness; in 1793 he exchanged into the 18th foot, which corps he joined at Gibraltar, and accompanied to Toulon. He was present at the sortie at the heights of Crascis, when General O'Hara was taken prisoner,

and during the whole of the siege of that place. In 1794 he succeeded to a Lieutenancy; he served in Corsica, and was at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi. In 1795 he obtained a Company in the 2nd battalion, Scotch brigade, and sailed to Gibraltar; in 1796, the 2nd battalion having been drafted into the 1st, the officers were sent home and allowed to retire on full pay. Captain Steuart procured an exchange into the 1st battalion; he served in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1800 he was appointed to a Majority in the Royals, and in 1801 sailed on a secret expedition to the West Indies; he served under the late Sir T. Trigge at the capture of St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, and the Danish Islands; after which he returned to England. The 25th of March, 1802, he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Royals, and joined the 1st battalion of that corps at Antigua; in 1803 he succeeded to the command of the troops at St. Kitt's; in September of that year, he was sent to take the command of the troops at Antigua; and towards the end of the same year was appointed by General Griffinfield to command the forces in Berbice; in 1804, he returned to England. He embarked for the East Indies in March, 1807, and returned in September, 1809; since which he has again served in the West Indies, and likewise two campaigns in Upper Canada. The 4th of June, 1811, he obtained the rank of Colonel; and of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

496. MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER ADAMS.

THE 28th of January, 1778, this officer entered the army as Ensign in the late 75th foot; he obtained his Lieutenancy in 1783 in the same regiment, and was shortly after placed upon half-pay. In 1789, he exchanged into the 2nd foot, and served three years at Gibraltar; the 14th of March, 1793, he received a company in the 78th; and from September, 1794, till April, 1795, he served in Flanders; he was in the actions of the 4th of November, and 30th of December, 1794, and of the 5th and 8th of January, 1795. From August, 1795, to January, 1796, he served on the coast of France, and at Isle Dieu, under the late General W. E. Doyle; in March, 1796, he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, under Sir James Craig; and in November, 1796, he went from the Cape to India. The 30th of August, 1796,

he received a Majority in his regiment, and the 7th of April, 1802, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He was present at the siege of Ahmed; at the battle of Assaye, where he received a contusion on the breast, but would not allow his name to increase the list of wounded, already very great; and at the battle of Argaum where he commanded a Brigade.

He was also at the sieges of Ahmednagur, and Gawilghur. In 1804, he was sent by the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, in command of a strong detachment to receive the surrender of the fort of Lhohur, and soon after returned to garrison at Bombay. In 1807, he received the command of the British Auxiliary force at Goa, in which command he continued four years; and in 1811, went in command of a Brigade to Java, after the capture of which he remained there in command of a division of the troops, filling, at the same time, other situations under that government; first that of Resident at the court of the Soosoonau of Java, and subsequently that of Chief Civil authority in the Eastern District of the Island. He remained in Java as second in command of the troops until 1815, when, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Major-General, he returned to England, after a constant active service of twenty six years.

The 4th of June, 1811, he received the brevet of Colonel; and that of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. Major-General Adams has the honor of wearing a medal for his conduct at Java. The official account of the capture will be found with Sir Samuel Auchmuty's services (No. 195. vol. 2. p. 268.)

497. MAJOR-GENERAL,
THE HONORABLE GODFREY BOSVILLE.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 70th foot, the 12th of March, 1796; Captain the 9th of November, 1796; Captain in the 23rd foot, the 25th of April, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 24th foot, the 28th of April, 1802; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st foot guards, the 11th of February, 1808; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

498. MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS NORTON POWLETT.

THIS officer was Major in the late 95th foot the 2nd of February, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 7th of April, 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He has served on the Staff as an Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District.

499. MAJOR-GENERAL.

SIR EDWARD GERARD BUTLER, KNT.

THIS officer was Lieutenant in the 11th light dragoons the 13th of May, 1794; Major in the 87th foot the 12th of April, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 87th foot the 16th of August, 1804; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He has served in Flanders, in Holland, in the West Indies, South America, Africa, and the Mauritius. Sir Edward Butler is one of the officers who was honored by the Emperor of Austria with the medal of the Order of Maria Theresa, for the affair of the 24th of April, 1794; the particulars of which are detailed with Major-General Sir William Aylett's services (No. 374. vol. iii. p. 151.)

500. MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL NEED.

APPOINTED Cornet in the 1st dragoon guards the 27th of October, 1784; Lieutenant in 1786; Captain in 1793; and Major in the 27th, now 24th, light dragoons the 19th of April, 1796. In the latter year he embarked for the East Indies, and landed at the Cape of Good Hope; he was present at the capture of the Dutch fleet and army, which was sent to retake the Cape in 1796; and he subsequently proceeded to the East Indies. The 29th of April, 1802, he obtained the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; with the latter rank he served in the East Indies; he was present in 1802, at the sieges of the following forts: Sarsnee, Bidzig Ghur, and Kuchouris. He served with the army under Lord Lake during the whole of his Lordship's campaigns, and was at the annexed sieges and actions. August the 29th, 1803, siege of Coel; September 4th, assault of Allighur; September 14th, Delhi; October, capture of Agra; November 1st, Lasiwarrie; in Oc-

tober, 1804, at Junda; October 7th and 10th, at Muttra; November 17th, at Futtu Ghur; and December, at the siege and capture of Dieg; the 23rd of January, 29th of March, and the 2nd of April, 1805, at Bhurtpore; and March 22nd, at Assul-Ghur. During the two last of Lord Lake's campaigns, he commanded a brigade of cavalry; the 22nd of June, 1809, he obtained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 24th dragoons; the 24th of June, 1811, the rank of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1814, that of Major-General.

501. MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD WEBBER.

THIS officer was appointed Captain in the late 90th foot in 1794; Major in the army the 3rd of May, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He has been on half-pay several years.

502. MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS L'ESTRANGE.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 54th foot the 26th of October, 1775; he served in North and South Carolina, Staten, New York, Long and Rhode Islands; and was in America until the final evacuation by the British. The 18th of August, 1778, he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 7th foot; the 23rd of April, 1788, to a Company, from which he exchanged to the late 4th and 1st garrison battalions. The 4th of June, 1811, he had the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1814, of Major-General. He was for some time an Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District.

503. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR T. BROOKE PECELL, BART.

THIS officer was appointed Sub-Lieutenant in the 2nd troop of Horse Grenadier Guards the 8th of December, 1783; Guidon and Captain the 1st of May, 1788; Major in the army the 3rd of May, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

504. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM LATHAM.

THIS officer was appointed Cornet in the 4th horse the 20th of May, 1778; Lieutenant the 4th of August, 1781; Captain in the 7th dragoon guards the 31st of August, 1788; Major in the army the 3rd of May, 1796; Major in the 7th dragoon guards the 1st of January, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 7th dragoon guards the 1st of November, 1810; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

505. MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID DEWAR.

THIS officer was appointed Major in the late Independent and Unattached Officers the 13th of May, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He has been on half-pay several years.

506. MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES CRAVEN.

BY the army list this officer was Captain in the 5th dragoon guards the 30th of May, 1794; Major in the same corps the 17th of May, 1796; by the list for 1799, he appears as belonging to the loyal Irish Fencible Infantry; placed on the half-pay of that corps, in 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, the 29th of April, 1802; Colonel, by brevet, the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. The Editor is ignorant of this officer's foreign services.

507. MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH FOVEAUX.

THIS officer was appointed Major in the New South Wales Corps the 10th of June, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He served on the Staff in New South Wales; subsequently served for a short time on the Staff in Ireland as Inspecting Field-Officer of the Waterford Recruiting District, since which he has been unemployed.

508. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE KINNARD DANA.

THIS officer was Major in the 13th foot the 26th of August, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th garrison battalion the 25th of November, 1806; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

509. MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES MOORE.

THIS officer was Major in the 23rd light dragoons the 1st of November, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Major in the 40th foot the 6th of January, 1814; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He lately served on the Staff at Alderney. Major-General Moore had the honor of being one of the Equerries of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

510. MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD BAYNES.

THE 13th of May, 1783, this officer obtained an Ensigncy the late 82nd foot, which being disbanded the same year, he was placed on half-pay; and the 4th of October, 1786, appointed to an Ensigncy in the 32nd; which regiment he joined at Gibraltar in the spring of 1787. The 18th of August, 1790, he received his Lieutenancy, and in 1793 embarked at Gibraltar for Barbadoes. He served in that island, Tobago, and Martinique, until June, 1794, when he embarked in command of a detachment on board the Undaunted Frigate, to do duty as Marines; he disembarked at Chatham the end of September, and re-embarked immediately in charge of recruits and drafts for the 32nd, in the Island of Guernsey. In December, 1794, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the late General James Henry Craig. The 25th of March, 1795, he obtained a Company, and at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, served as Aid-de-Camp to the above officer, in the summer of 1795, and at the capture of a Dutch force in Saldanha Bay, September, 1796; he was the bearer of the despatches on the latter occasion, and obtained the brevet rank of Major the 9th of November, 1796. He returned to the Cape by the first opportunity, and in May, 1797, embarked

with Sir James Craig, and served as his Aid-de-Camp in several parts of the East Indies until December, 1801. The 25th of April, 1800, he received the Majority of the 76th, and joined that corps at Cawnpore; the 29th of April, 1802, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; and in May, 1803, arrived in England. The 14th of September, 1804, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th foot; in April, 1805, he joined the expedition at Portsmouth under Sir James Craig; was appointed first Aid-de-Camp to that officer, and, in consequence of his Staff appointment, placed upon the half-pay of the 15th Garrison battalion, the 30th of May, 1805. He acted as Aid-de-Camp to Sir James at Gibraltar, Malta, Naples, and Sicily; and in May, 1806, he returned to England. On the 4th of December following, he was appointed to the 4th garrison battalion; and the 20th of August, 1807, was appointed to his late situation, Adjutant-General to the forces in British North America. The 17th of September, 1807, he was removed to the late Nova Scotia Fencibles; the 4th of June, 1811, he received the brevet of Colonel; the 6th of February, 1812, the Colonelcy of the Glengary Fencibles; and the 4th of June, 1814, the rank of Major-General: with the latter rank he served as Adjutant-General in North America. Major-General Baynes is a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

511. MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES STIRLING.

IN the beginning of the year 1774 this officer joined the 42d or Royal Highland regiment as a volunteer, under the patronage of his friend Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Sterling, then commanding it, and accompanied it to North America early in the year 1776, and joined the army under the command of Sir William Howe. He was present at the battle of Brooklyn on the 27th of August, 1776; the landing of the army on York Island on the 15th of September; and in the affair on the following day, when the enemy attacked the British, but were obliged to retire with considerable loss; he was also at the battle of White Plains, and the storming of Fort Washington on the 15th of November. During the time the regiment was in winter quarters it was frequently attacked by the enemy, particularly on the

10th of March, and the 10th of May, 1777, when the corps defeated three times its numbers, and was thanked by the Marquess Cornwallis on both occasions for its gallant conduct.

In the summer of 1777 the greatest part of the army having embarked for Philadelphia, this officer was in the battle of Brandy-wine, at the reduction of Mud Island, the capture of Philadelphia, the battle of Germantown, and the attack of General Wyn's division by Sir Charles Grey at Valley Forge. The army evacuated Philadelphia on the 19th of June, and the battle of Monmouth took place on the 28th, when this officer had a horse shot under him, acting at that time as a Staff Officer. In May, 1779, he accompanied the expedition under the command of Major-General Matthews to Virginia; in March, 1780, he proceeded to South Carolina, and was present at the siege and reduction of Charles Town on the 12th of May; when the regiment was thanked by Major-General Leslie for its distinguished conduct during the siege. In 1782 he embarked with the expedition to Virginia, for the relief of Lord Cornwallis; and in 1780 he accompanied Sir Charles Grey to the relief of Rhode Island. On peace being concluded in 1783, he was sent to England in charge of men entitled to their discharge, and obtained six months leave of absence; at the expiration of which, he joined his regiment in Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1786 he went with two companies to the Island of St. John in the gulph of St. Laurence, where he was stationed upwards of three years, when the corps was ordered to England where it landed in 1789. In September, 1793, he joined the army under the command of the Duke of York at Menin, in Flanders; he returned to Nieuport, then besieged by the French; after the siege was raised the regiment embarked and joined the expedition under the orders of the Marquess of Hastings, then Earl of Moira. In 1794, he joined the army under the Duke of York in Flanders, and remained with it during the retreat through Holland and Westphalia: he embarked at Bremer Lee in May, 1795, for England: in October of the same year he embarked for the West Indies, but after having been seven weeks at sea in a continued gale of wind, he was

obliged to return ; and in May, 1796, war with Spain having been declared, he proceeded to Gibraltar. He was present at the capture of Minorca by the expedition under the command of Sir Charles Stuart the 18th of November, 1798. In August, 1800, he joined the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, which threatened Cadiz, and ultimately proceeded to Egypt. He landed at Aboukir on the 8th of March, after having been six months on board ship, and notwithstanding the duration of the voyage not a man belonging to the vessel was unfit for duty, although the number on board exceeded 500. The 42d regiment had in the three actions of the 8th, 19th, and 21st of March, 25 officers, and 331 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. This officer had the honor to command the left wing of the regiment in the early part of the action of the 21st, when he had an opportunity of attacking and annihilating a French regiment called the Invincibles, from their gallant conduct at the bridge of Lodi ; he took its standard from the officer that carried it, without resistance, and saved the lives of six officers and seventy four men, being all that remained alive after the charge by the wing of the regiment under his command. It is here necessary to explain that the left wing of the regiment on the commencement of the action was ordered to advance to the support of the left of the 98th regiment. In this affair he was wounded severely in the foot by a grape shot, but did not quit the field. The regiment was present at the reduction of Grand Cairo and Alexandria, and embarked for England in September, 1801. In September, 1805, the regiment (then under his command) was ordered to Gibraltar ; and left it in August, 1808, to join the army in Lisbon, then under the command of Sir Hugh Dalrymple ; and afterwards marched into Spain under the command of Sir John Moore, and retreated to Corunna, where he commanded it in the battle of the 16th of January, 1809. In July, 1809, he proceeded to Walcheren under the command of the Earl of Chatham. In April, 1812, he sailed for the Peninsula, and joined the army under the command of the Duke of Wellington ; was present at the battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, and retreat into Portugal in the latter end of 1812. In May, 1813, the British re-entered

Spain, and this Officer was with the army during all the operations, except the battle of Vittoria, at which time the division of the army, to which the 42d regiment belonged, was in the mountains, in pursuit of a division of the enemy, commanded by General Clausel, which escaped with difficulty. The 42d was subsequently ordered to the blockade of Pampluna. This officer was present at the battles of the Pyrenees, and had a horse twice wounded under him; and on the enemy being forced beyond the Pyrenees, he remained encamped on the heights of Maya for upwards of three months, till reduced by fatigue and ill-health, he was obliged to retire to the rear. He has commanded the Highland brigade from July, 1812, to November, 1813, and the Royal Highland regiment upwards of ten years. He never was in another corps, and during a period of 42 years, which he served in the regiment, he had only once leave of absence for six months, and was present in every skirmish or battle that the regiment was ever engaged in during the above period; 27 years of it in foreign climates. Since the commencement of the war of 1793, he has twice lost his baggage, been once taken prisoner at sea, twice wounded, and once shipwrecked. He purchased his Ensigny in 1776; obtained his Lieutenantcy by promotion in 1778; purchased his company the 8th of August, 1792, after being upwards of 15 years a Subaltern; succeeded to the Majority the 14th of December, 1796. The 29th of April, 1802, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; and obtained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment, the 7th of September, 1804; the 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Colonel; and that of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

Major-General Stirling has the honor of wearing a medal and two clasps for the battles of Corunna, Salamanca, and the Pyrenees. He has the Lieutenant-Government of Cork.

512. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR H. M. MERVIN VAVASOUR, BART.

AFTER serving three years in the Royal Dragoons, this officer was appointed Guidon and Major in the late 1st Horse Grenadier Guards the 1st of August, 1789, where he remained till the reduction of that corps, when he volunteered his services,

and was attached to a corps of Austrian Hussars in Flanders. Major in the army the 26th of January, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He was on half-pay several years. In 1804 he commanded, as Colonel, a corps of volunteers in Yorkshire.

513. MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD VICARS.

THIS officer obtained an Ensigny in the 56th foot, by purchase, the 16th of November, 1775, in which corps he received a Lieutenancy the 26th of December, 1778. He served in each of the above ranks at Gibraltar, and during the blockade and siege of that garrison was employed as Aid-de-Camp to Colonel Maxwell, and was twice wounded; he was employed, from his knowledge of the Spanish language, to conduct the officers taken prisoners on the celebrated 13th of September, 1782, to Windmill Hill, an eminence to the South of Gibraltar. The 30th of April, 1790, he obtained a company in the 56th foot; from which he exchanged, the 6th of October, 1793, to the 2nd life guards. The 26th of January, 1797, he received the brevet of Major; the 10th of September, 1799, he received a Majority in the 2nd dragoon guards, on that regiment being ordered to the Helder; the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel the 29th of April, 1802; the Majority of the 21st light dragoons the 5th of July, 1810; of Colonel the 4th of June, 1811; and was appointed Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. In 1812 he joined the 21st dragoons at the Cape of Good Hope, and was appointed Civil and Military Commissioner for the Interior, for the purpose of superintending the duty of the Magistrates, and preventing the inroads of the Caffres. He succeeded in restraining their aggressions, so as to obtain the approbation of Lord Howden then Governor, and the thanks of the inhabitants, who were on the point of quitting that fertile part of the colony, to avoid the constant plunder and atrocities of the savages. In this arduous duty for twenty-five months he lost his health, and was obliged to return to Europe, where he arrived in September, 1814.

514. MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES MILLER.

THIS officer's first commission, as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, is dated the 21st of February, 1777; in 1778, 1779, 1780, and 1781, he was encamped in different parts of England, at Coxheath and Dartford. The 7th of July, 1779, he obtained his commission as First Lieutenant. In August, 1783, he embarked for Gibraltar, doing duty there until October, 1785; from whence he was ordered to the West Indies, and was stationed at Port Royal in Jamaica, from November, 1785, till January, 1790. The 14th of May, 1790, he obtained his commission as Captain-Lieutenant, with rank as Captain. In July, 1793, he was ordered on duty to Liege in Germany, which he quitted in July, 1794; in October, 1794, he was ordered on duty to Sweden, where he remained, and returned to England in October, 1795. The 26th of January, 1797, he received the rank of Major. In February, 1800, he was ordered to Cuxhaven and Hamburg, and returned in August of the same year.

In March, 1801, he was ordered to Ireland, and took the command of the Artillery of the South-East or Clonsilla District, which includes Waterford, Wexford, and Kilkenny. The 29th of April, 1802, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in September of that year he returned to Woolwich. The 1st of April, 1803, he was appointed to the post of Assistant-Inspector of Artillery, being then seconded on the Invalid Artillery as Major in the regiment, having the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The 7th of February, 1804, he relinquished being the Assistant-Inspector of Artillery, on receiving his present appointment as Inspector of Small Arms. The 4th of June, 1811, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1814, to that of Major-General.

515. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM GEORGE DACRES.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 26th foot the 24th of April, 1779; Captain in the 26th foot the 26th of June, 1790; Major in the army the 26th of January, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Major

in the 26th foot the 9th of July, 1803; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He was on half-pay several years; he last served as an Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District in Ireland.

516. MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY RALEIGH KNIGHT.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 22nd foot the 18th of January, 1786; Lieutenant in the 76th foot in 1788, and the same year placed on half-pay. In 1789 he obtained a Lieutenancy in the 13th dragoons; in 1791 a troop in the 5th dragoons, from which he was removed to the 12th dragoons in 1793; and the 3rd of March, 1795, to a Company in the 2nd foot; and the 26th of January, 1797, obtained the rank of Major. With the latter regiment he served in the West Indies, and in Holland in 1799; he was in the actions of the 19th of September, and the 2nd and 6th of October, 1799; and in those of the 13th and 21st of March in Egypt; he was also at the sieges of Aboukir and Fort Julien. The 29th of April, 1802, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; the 9th of July, 1803, a Majority in the 81st foot, from which he was removed to the 5th dragoon guards the 23rd of June, 1804; the 30th of July, 1805, he exchanged from the latter corps to the 56th foot with the present Major-General Brook, which exchange formed part of the ground of the charges preferred by Mr. Wardle against the Duke of York. In the same year he was appointed to a Majority in the 4th garrison battalion; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811, and Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District. He received the rank of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

517. MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT DOUGLAS.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 65th foot the 25th of March, 1782; and in October employed with a detachment of his corps as marines on board ship, under the late Lord Howe, at the relief of Gibraltar. In May, 1785, Ensign Douglas accompanied his regiment to America; when, in 1793, it proceeded to Barbadoes to join the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, against the French West India islands, where

this officer was personally present, and also in the defence of Guadaloupe, when the enemy re-landed. The 15th of October, 1790, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy; the 23rd of January, 1791, appointed Adjutant; and the 25th of August, 1794, Captain-Lieutenant in the 56th. In the autumn of the latter year he commanded a detachment of his regiment, under General Prescott, in the defence of Fort Matilda, Basseterre, and Guadaloupe. The 27th of May, 1795, he obtained a Company in the 30th, and also succeeded to the Paymastership of that corps; the 10th of March, 1797, he was appointed Major in the 56th; in 1798 Aid-de-Camp to Lord Chatham; in 1799 he served in Holland as Assistant-Adjutant-General; the 29th of April, 1802, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet; the 9th of July, 1803, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 18th foot; the 14th of September, 1804, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 55th foot, which regiment he joined in Jamaica in November, 1805; and the 4th of June, 1814, received the rank of Major-General. He served for some time in the West Indies as Adjutant-General, and was present at the conquest of Guadaloupe in 1815, on which occasion he was honorably mentioned by the late Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, who in his despatch observed, "Major-General Douglas, to whose assistance as Adjutant-General I am much indebted, served on this expedition with a brigade, and executed the service on which he was detached, in a gallant and soldier-like manner."

518. MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL VENABLES HINDE.

THIS officer entered the army as Ensign in the 25th foot, the 24th of January, 1788. From 1788 to 1792 he served on garrison duty at Gibraltar. The 28th of March, 1792, he obtained, by purchase, his commission as Lieutenant. In 1793, on the commencement of the war with the republic of France, he embarked in the marine duty on board the fleet in the Mediterranean under the command of Admiral Lord Hood, and was present at the taking possession of Toulon, and at the different affairs that took place during the period it was besieged by the republican army, and at its evacuation. In 1794 he was present at the landing of the troops under the command of the present Sir David Dundas in the island of Corsica; at the

attack and capture of the Martello Tower, the storming of Convention redoubt, the taking of the town of St. Fiorenza, and the capture and destruction of the French frigates and gun-boats in the bay and harbour, and at the sieges and capture of the towns of Bastia and Calvi. The 3rd of April, 1795, he obtained his commission as Captain, and the same year he served on board the fleet under the command of the late Admiral Hotham, and was in the actions off the Gulph of Genoa and Frejus Bay. In 1796 he was at the evacuation of the island of Corsica, and the destruction of the forts and batteries at St. Fiorenza and Calvi. In 1797 he served on board the fleet under the command of Admiral Earl St. Vincent at the blockade of Cadiz, and was present at the attack of the Spanish gun and mortar boats in the harbour by the late Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson. During the blockade a dangerous mutiny was on the point of breaking out on board the St. George, Captain Peard, which was suppressed, and the ring-leaders secured, by the steadiness of the detachment of the 25th regiment under this officer's command, for which, at the strong recommendation of Earl St. Vincent, His Majesty was pleased to promote him to the rank of Major in the army the 6th of July, 1797. In 1799 he was present at the landing at the Helder in North Holland, under the command of the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and afterwards under that of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. He was present at the battles of the 19th of September and 2nd of October, in the latter of which he was wounded. The 5th of November, 1800, he was appointed Major of the 32nd regiment; in 1801 he embarked with that corps for Ireland; the 29th of April, 1802, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet; the 1st of August, 1804, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 32d foot, and in the same year commanded a light battalion of the line at the Curragh Camp, and afterwards in Dublin. In 1805 he took the command of the 1st battalion, and shortly afterwards embarked at the Cove of Cork with the forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote for the West Indies, but the combined fleets returning to Europe without attacking any of the West India Islands, the troops were again

disembarked, and the regiment remained in the South of Ireland until the summer of 1807, when it embarked at the Cove of Cork on the expedition to the Baltic. He commanded it at the landing of the troops under the command of General Lord Cathcart in the Island of Zealand, at the siege and capture of Copenhagen and the Danish fleet. In 1808 he commanded the regiment in the expedition under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, which landed at St. Mary's in Cadiz Bay at the commencement of the Spanish revolution, and afterwards joined the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley in Mondego Bay, Portugal. He was present at the affair of Roleia, and the battle of Vimiera; he was also with the army under the command of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore in its advance and retreat in Spain, at the battle of Corunna, and at the re-embarkation. In 1809 he commanded the regiment in the expedition to the Scheldt under the command of General the Earl of Chatham. He was present at the landing on the island of Walcheren, at the siege and capture of the town of Flushing, and the evacuation of the island. The 4th of June, 1811, he was appointed Colonel, by brevet. The same year the 32d regiment under his command joined the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain. He was present at the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo, the raising of it by Marshal Marmont, and the retreat to the frontiers of Portugal. In 1812 he was present in the corps d'armées under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Lynedoch in Spanish Estremadura, covering the siege of Badajos, at the siege of the forts of Salamanca, at the attack of Fort Guitano, where Major-General Bowes was killed, and was appointed to the command of that officer's brigade in the 6th division. In 1812 he commanded the 1st brigade (2nd Queen's Royal, 32nd and 36th regiments) of the 6th division at the battle of Salamanca, the siege of the castle of Burgos, and the retreat of the army into Portugal. In 1813 he commanded the 2nd brigade (11th, 32nd, 36th, and 61st regiments) of the 6th division, on the advance of the army into Spain; after the army passed the Ebro the 6th division was halted at Madina del Pinar, to observe a French division commanded by General Jaubert, at

Frias, on that river, and to cover the advance of the battering-train, ordnance, and commissariat stores : on the French retiring from Frias, the division followed the rout of the army, and arrived within eight miles of Vittoria on the day of the battle. As it was passing the town next morning, a French corps under the command of General Clausel, suddenly made its appearance on the heights over which the road passes to Logrono on the Ebro ; the division halted, and took up a position for defending the place, which the French General observing, and learning the fate of the battle, immediately retired on the Ebro again ; this timely arrival of the division prevented the re-capture of the town, the guns, ammunition-waggons, and other trophies taken in the battle, as the whole of the army was some miles in advance in pursuit of the enemy, and a very inferior force left for their protection. In a few days after, General Clausel having again advanced, the division with the household brigade of cavalry, and a Portuguese brigade of light cavalry, arrived on the Logrono road to meet him, whilst other divisions moved on different roads to cut him off, but on the approach of the columns he retired, passing the Ebro at Logrono, where he left five guns in the town, marched down the right bank, and recrossed it at Tudela, and retired by the pass of Jaca into France, with the loss of a few ammunition-waggons. He commanded the brigade at the investment of Pampluna, at the battles of the Pyrenees, July the 28th and 30th ; at the commencement of the last battle he commanded the column (consisting of the light companies of the division and 32nd regiment) which attacked and carried the village of Sorauven. In August Major-General John Lambert took the command of the brigade, and Colonel Hinde resumed that of the 32nd regiment. In the latter end of the month, when Marshal Soult attempted to raise the siege of St. Sebastian, he was present at the affair, when the brigade dislodged the enemy from Landibarre (the last village in Spain on the Pampluna road to Bayonne), and drove him over the Upper Nivelle. The 7th of October following, in a demonstration made by the 6th division on the Upper Nivelle, and in front of the town of Aubare in France, at the time the left of the army forded the Bidassoa, he received a

severe wound which obliged him to return to England for recovery, and from which he has hitherto been rendered incapable of further active service. The 4th of June, 1814, he obtained the rank of Major-General. He has the honor of wearing a Cross for the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, and the Pyrenees.

519. MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS NORTON WYNDHAM.

THIS officer was Captain in the 1st dragoons the 18th of April, 1794; Major in the 1st dragoons the 21st of July, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

520. MAJOR-GENERAL BERKENHEAD GLEGG.

THIS officer entered the service as an Ensign in the 39th foot, and in which he obtained a Lieutenancy. After serving two years in Ireland, he accompanied his regiment in the expedition of the late Earl Grey to the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucie, and the taking of Guadeloupe. He afterwards obtained a company in the 104th, from which he was removed to the 49th foot; and the 17th of August, 1797, was promoted to a Majority in the 91st foot. He served, as Major, four years at the Cape of Good Hope. The 29th of April, 1802, he had the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; the 4th of June, 1811, that of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1814, that of Major-General, since which he has been unemployed.

521. MAJOR-GENERAL

THE HONORABLE JAMES RAMSAY.

THIS officer was a Captain in the army the 1st of May, 1793; Captain in the 2nd foot the 4th of September, 1793; Major in the 2nd foot the 27th of December, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

He served as Lieutenant-Colonel at the battle of Vimiera,

for which he has the honor of wearing a medal. And subsequently as an Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

522. MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS STREICHER.

THIS officer was Major in the 60th foot the 30th of December, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel in the York light infantry volunteers the 16th of January, 1804; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

He was present, as Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the York light infantry, at the attack and capture of Martinique in February, 1809, and for which service he has the honor of wearing a medal.

523. MAJOR-GENERAL LEWIS MOSHEIM.

THIS officer's first military commission was that of Lieutenant in the Wurtemberg regiment of foot guards in 1789. In 1794 he left the Wurtemberg service and obtained a Captain's commission in a regiment of riflemen raised by the Prince of Loewenstein Wertheim for the Dutch service, stationed at Maestricht, Venlo; and, lastly, at the fortress of Grave, during the siege of which place in October, November, and December, 1794, he was entrusted with the command of all the light troops in garrison. He was taken prisoner with the garrison of Grave, and detained at the depôts of Lille, Amiens, Rouen, and Bernay, until released in June, 1795.

He rejoined the Prince of Loewenstein's regiment, which having entered His Britannic Majesty's service at the evacuation of Holland, was stationed at Winsen near Harburg to embark for England. In 1795 he proceeded with the regiment to the West Indies in the expedition under the late Sir Ralph Abercromby. He served at the reduction of the Island of St. Lucie, St. Vincent, and during the expedition against Porto Rico in 1796 and 1797. He was appointed to do the duties of Major by Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the regiment of Loewenstein Chasseurs having been formed into the 5th battalion of the 60th regiment on the 25th of December, 1797, he joined that battalion as Major, his commission being dated 30th of December, 1797. He was next ordered from Barbadoes to take the command of

a detachment of the 5th battalion of the 60th regiment, in the Island of Trinidad, where he remained under the command of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, until ordered to join the 6th battalion of the 60th regiment in England. He sailed from Trinidad for England in November, 1799, in a running ship, which was captured by a French privateer and carried into Bourdeaux, where he was detained a prisoner, until permitted to return to England on parole. He was exchanged on the 7th of April, 1800, and joined the 6th battalion of the 60th regiment in the Isle of Wight, from whence he sailed with the battalion for the Island of Jamaica in December, 1800. The command of the 6th battalion of the 60th regiment having devolved on him, he was entrusted with the same near five years, from 1801 to the 25th of July, 1805, when he obtained leave of absence to return to England for the benefit of his health. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, the 29th of April, 1809; and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 60th foot, the 14th of September, 1804. In 1806 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the Staff of the army which proceeded under Lord Cathcart to the North of Germany, and acted as Deputy Adjutant-General during the absence of that officer, and until the return of the expedition to England. In 1806, being appointed Superintendent of a recruiting depôt in Swedish Pomerania, he proceeded to Stralsund in the month of August of that year, where he was stationed, as well as at Malmoe and Helsingburg in Scania, and finally at Gottenburg, until ordered to return to England in December, 1808. During this period he was again attached as Assistant Adjutant-General to the Staff of the army under Lord Cathcart, which first was sent to Stralsund, and afterwards proceeded to Zealand, where he assisted at the reduction of Copenhagen. In the year 1809 he was appointed to proceed as Brigadier-General to the troops employed under Lieutenant-General William Carr, Lord Beresford, in Spain and Portugal, but not proceeding upon that service, owing to his being called upon to fill the situation of Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of the army then preparing for the expedition to Walcheren, he joined the latter; and after the reduction of Flushing, was appointed

Commandant of that place, which situation he held until the evacuation of Walcheren, in December, 1809. In the month of July, 1810, he was appointed to succeed Major-General K. A. (now Lord) Howard as Commandant of the depôt of Foreign Troops in His Majesty's service. He was appointed Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1814.

524. MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES AURIOL.

THIS officer was appointed Captain in the 14th dragoons, the 24th of February, 1801; Major in the army, the 14th of August, 1801; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, the 29th of April, 1802; Colonel in the army, the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1814. He was on half-pay, as Captain in the 14th dragoons, several years.

525. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR COLQUHOUN GRANT, K.C.B.

THIS officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 36th regiment, in September, 1793; he joined that corps at Trichinopoly in the East Indies immediately after his appointment; and was promoted to a Lieutenancy, by purchase, in the same corps in 1795. He exchanged into the 25th, now the 22nd, light dragoons in 1797, and served in that corps during the Mysore campaign and was at the capture of Seringapatam under General (now Lord) Harris. He was promoted to a troop in the 9th light dragoons, in Ireland, in the year 1800. The 21st of February, 1801, to the Majority of the 28th light dragoons; and to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 72nd regiment, the 1st of May, 1802. He commanded the latter regiment until the year 1808; and was present with it at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, under Sir David Baird, in 1806. He exchanged, the 25th of August, 1808, into the 15th hussars, and commanded that corps in the campaign under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore in Spain: he was wounded at the battle of Sahagun, where the 15th greatly distinguished itself under the Marquess of Anglesey, then Lord Paget, who charged the enemy at the head of the right squadron of the reg-

ment. In 1811 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, and had the brevet of Colonel the 4th of June in that year. He embarked for Spain in January, 1813, and commanded the hussar brigade at the action of Morales, where the 10th hussars under Major Robarts acquired much reputation. He was present at the battle of Vittoria, and served during the remainder of the campaign in Spain. The 4th of June, 1814, he received the brevet of Major-General. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Waterloo, and had five horses killed or shot during the battle. For his services he has been appointed a Commander of the Bath; Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order; Knight of the Russian order of St. Wladimir; and of the 3rd class of William of the Low Countries; and has the honor of wearing a medal and one cross for the battles of Sahagun and Vittoria.

The 30th of May, 1815, this officer was appointed Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Cumberland.

526. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES LYON, K.C.B.

THIS officer joined the 25th foot as Ensign in 1793; and the 26th of April in that year obtained a Lieutenancy. He embarked with the regiment, doing duty as Marines, in the same year, and was present, commanding a detachment of the regiment, on board the Marlborough, in Lord Howe's actions of the 27th and 28th of May, and the 1st of June, 1794. He succeeded to a company the 5th of April, 1795; and accompanied his regiment to the West Indies in the same month; he served with it in Grenada during the insurrection of that Island. He served on Lord G. Lennox's Staff at Plymouth in 1797 and 1798. Captain Lyon accompanied the Honorable Sir Charles Stuart as his Aid-de-Camp to Minorca in October, 1798; he was appointed Major of the Queen's Germans in 1799; and proceeded with that regiment to Egypt. He was in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. He next served in Spain and Portugal: he commanded the 97th foot at Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, and at the 1st siege of Badajoz; he returned with the regiment to England. He since served in the army under the orders of the Prince Royal of Sweden; commanded a di-

vision of Hanoverian Infantry at the battle of the Goerde; and a mixed corps of Russians, Hanoverians, and Hanseaticks under General Count Bennigsen, with which he blockaded Harburgh. He served on the Staff in Flanders, and commanded the Hanoverian brigade in the 5th division; but which being at Hal, the Major-General was not present in the action of Waterloo.

The 1st of June, 1814, he was honored with the Royal Swedish Military order of the Sword; the 7th of April, 1815, appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, subsequently a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and a Commander of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. He has the honor of wearing a medal and one clasp for the battles of Vimiera and Talavera, and is one of the Equerries of the Duke of Cambridge.

In 1817 he served on the Home Staff, as Commanding General of the Inland district.

527. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM GIFFORD.

APPOINTED Ensign in the 50th foot in 1788; and Lieutenant in 1794. He served at Gibraltar four years; and at the Island of Corsica eight months; he was present at the sieges of St. Fiorenza, Bastia, and Calvi. The 1st of July, 1795, he obtained a Company in the 1st West India regiment, from which he was removed the 30th of December following to the 26th foot. He served two years and a half as Aid-de-Camp to the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stuart, and was with that officer in Portugal, and in the expedition against Minorca. He served the campaign in Egypt, and was at the siege of Alexandria; he was on the Staff of Malta four years; and, on the capture of Minorca in December, 1798, he obtained the brevet of Major. The 19th of July, 1802, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army; and the 19th of September, 1804, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 43rd. He was employed in the expedition to Zealand; and appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at Malta. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the brevet of Colonel; and the rank of Major-General the 4th of June,

1814. He is a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

508. MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES ORDE.

THIS officer was Captain in the army the 6th of February, 1795; Captain in the 91st foot the 29th of April, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 4th foot the 13th of August, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 99th foot the 17th of October, 1805; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

In 1812, whilst serving with the 99th regiment at Halifax, Nova Scotia, he was subjected to a Court Martial, the particulars of which are annexed.

Major-General Orde is a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

“Horse Guards, 22nd January, 1813.

“Having laid before the Prince Regent the Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 28th of August, 1812, and continued by adjournment to the 23rd of September following, for the trial of Colonel James Orde, of the 99th, or Prince of Wales’s Tipperary Regiment, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.

“1. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, in flogging without a trial several of the soldiers of the 99th regiment, while at Bermuda, and under his command, contrary to his duty as an officer, and contrary to the articles of war.

“2. For scandalous and infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in defrauding Mr. George Matthew, the Quarter-Master of the 99th regiment, out of the sum of £445 3s. 7½d., when that regiment was at Bermuda, under his command.

“3. For tyranny and oppression from the time he joined the regiment in December, 1807, to the present period. Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

“The court-martial, after the most attentive consideration and mature deliberation on the prosecution, evidence adduced in exculpation, and the prisoner’s defence, are of opinion, on the

first charge, that the prisoner, Colonel James Orde, is guilty. On the second charge the court are of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty to the full extent as expressed in the charge; it not having been clearly proved that his withholding from the Quarter-Master his just due, proceeded from a positive and deliberate intention, on the part of Colonel James Orde, to defraud Quarter-Master Matthew: the court do not therefore feel themselves warranted in the application of the epithets affixed to the transaction, viz. 'scandalous and infamous.' The court, however, are far from exonerating the prisoner from a great degree of blame and most culpable neglect, as it appears that the Quarter-Master's claim is just, and that he is entitled to the full amount thereof; and the court are further of opinion, that Colonel James Orde ought in justice to have liquidated this debt, previous to his leaving Bermuda.

"On the third charge, the court are of opinion that the prisoner Colonel James Orde is guilty.

"The court, having found the prisoner, Colonel James Orde, guilty upon the first charge, and upon the second charge, although not to its fullest extent, and also having found him guilty upon the third charge: they do therefore sentence him, the said Colonel James Orde, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 99th, or Prince of Wales's Tipperary regiment of foot, to be cashiered:—I am to acquaint you, that the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm so much of the finding of the court as relates to the second charge; but the first and third charges are so comprehensive in their nature, and so entirely deficient in a particular specification of facts, as not to justify the court in their general finding of the prisoner's guilt, in all the instances upon which evidence was permitted to be adduced; for although it appears that the prisoner was induced, from the disorderly state of the 99th regiment, to sanction a mode of punishment, which cannot be legally inflicted, yet in no instance does there appear to have been any ground for imputing to Colonel Orde, either tyranny or oppression to the officers or men under his command.

"I have the Prince Regent's further commands, to observe

530. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR THOMAS SIDNEY BECKWITH, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 71st foot the 2nd of February, 1791; Captain in the army the 4th of August, 1794; Captain in Maningham's corps of riflemen the 29th of August, 1800; Major in the army the 11th of March 1802; Major in Maningham's corps of riflemen, the 23th of April, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 95th foot the 20th of January, 1803; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1811; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

He served in Spain and Portugal, and was present, as Lieutenant-Colonel, at the battles of Vimiera, Corunna, and Busaco, for which he has the honor of wearing a medal and two clasps. In 1810, he served on the Staff in Spain, as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and in 1812, was appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General. He subsequently served in Canada as Quarter-Master-General.

In 1813 he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, of Portugal; he is also a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. The Major-General is a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

531. MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY JOHN CUMMING.

THIS officer entered the service as Cornet in the 11th dragoons in 1790; the 21st of February, 1794, he obtained a troop in that regiment; the 25th of October, 1798, he was appointed to a Majority; and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy the 17th of February, 1803. He was employed on the Continent from the 1st of May, 1793, until the end of June, 1795, and was present at every siege, battle, or general action, the British army was engaged in during that period; he was also in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and present at the different actions of that campaign; for his share in that of the 6th October, he had the honor to have notified to him in public orders the Duke of York's approbation of his conduct. The 17th of February, 1803, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 11th light dragoons; Colonel, by brevet, the 1st of January, 1812; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

The 3d of May, 1811, he embarked in command of the 11th dragoons for Portugal, where he remained with his regiment, two years, and (with the exception of the siege of Badajos) was present at whatever took place during that period. In the action of the 25th of September, 1811, he ranked next to the general officers there engaged, and on that occasion received a sabre wound on the arm. He has reason to feel satisfaction at having been present in this action, as nothing can be stronger than the Duke of Wellington's language of approbation: the following is an extract: "The Commander of the Forces has been particular in stating the details of this action in the general orders, as it is his opinion it affords a memorable example of what can be effected by steadiness, discipline, and confidence. It is impossible that any troops can at any time be exposed to the attack of numbers relatively greater; and the Commander of the Forces recommends the conduct of *these troops* to the particular attention of the officers and soldiers of the army, as an example to be followed in all such circumstances. The Commander of the Forces considers Major-General Alten, Major-General Colville, and the commanding officers of the regiments under their command respectively, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel Cumming, &c., and the officers and soldiers under their command, to be entitled to his particular thanks, and assures them that he has not failed to report his sense of their conduct in the action of the 25th of September, to those by whom he trusts it will be duly approved and recollected."

He also commanded the 11th dragoons in the battle of Salamanca, for which he has a medal. The Major-General continues to hold the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 11th light dragoons.

532. MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES IRVINE.

THIS officer was Captain in the army the 1st of March, 1800; Captain in the 62d foot the 9th of December, 1800; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 9th of June, 1803; Colonel in the army the 4th of January, 1812; Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

533. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS, KNT.

THIS officer received an Ensigny in the 33rd foot the 20th of June, 1783; and the same year was placed on half-pay; the 21st of May, 1788, he was appointed Ensign in the 44th; and the 31st of August, 1793, Lieutenant. He served in the West Indies as Lieutenant and Adjutant, the whole of the campaign under the late Lord Grey; and was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, the taking of the Islands of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe. The 2nd of September, 1795, he succeeded to a Company; he served three years on the Staff in England as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis and General Grenville; one year at Gibraltar, and in the expedition to Egypt. The 14th of January, 1802, he obtained a Majority in his regiment; he served on the Staff at Malta as Acting Deputy Adjutant-General to the late General Fox. In March, 1803, he was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General at Malta, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is at present serving on the Staff of the army, under Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, in Italy, Sicily, &c. The 1st of January, 1812, he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He is a Knight of St. Januarius.

534. MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY BRUCE.

THE 23rd of April, 1794, this officer received an Ensigny in the 105th; the 8th of October in that year a Lieutenancy in the 99th foot; and the 25th of October a Company in the 105th; on the reduction of the 105th he was removed to the 99th, and embarked with it for the West Indies. He served in Demerara and St. Domingo, and on the 99th being drafted into other corps, this officer returned to England, and was placed on half-pay for 18 months, when he received a Company in the 9th foot. The 12th of June, 1800, he received the Majority of the 9th; and the 23rd December, 1800, was removed to the 31st regiment, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of which regiment he obtained the 24th of March, 1803. He received the brevet of Colonel the 1st of January, 1812; and of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. This officer has served also in Portugal, at

Ferrol, before Cadiz under Sir Ralph Abercromby, at Minorca, Sicily, and Egypt; at the attack of Rosetta he commanded his regiment, and on the evacuation of Egypt he returned to Sicily, and from thence to Malta.

535. MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS BIRCH REYNARDSON.

THIS officer was appointed, in 1793, Cornet and Lieutenant in the 16th light dragoons. In 1794, Captain in the same regiment, and which he joined on the Continent. In 1799, he obtained the rank of Major in the 16th Light Dragoons; in 1800 he was appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General in the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby; in 1803 Permanent Assistant Quarter-Master-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army; in 1809 Deputy Quarter-Master-General in the expedition to Zealand; and in 1811 Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the forces in North Britain. The 1st of January, 1812, he obtained the rank of Colonel in the army; and the 4th of June, 1814, that of Major-General.

536. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN, LORD PROBY.

HIS Lordship was appointed Ensign in the 10th foot in 1794; and Lieutenant in the 9th foot the 5th of September, 1795. He served as Secretary to the mission of Colonel, now General Charles Crawford, at the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, and was present at all the battles of the campaign of 1796 in Germany; at the siege of Kehl; and at the affair, the beginning of 1797, on the Rhine. His Lordship was appointed to a Company in the 81st foot the 28th of February, 1798; he served as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1798 he was employed with the late Major-General Robert Crawford, in Germany, and present at all the actions of that year in Switzerland, under General Hotze, and with the Russian army at the battle of Zurich. In 1799 he served at the head-quarters of the army under General Kray; in 1800 as Aid-de-Camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lord Hutchinson, in Egypt. The 25th of March, 1802, he received a Majority in the Royals; and the 25th of May, 1803, a Company with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st foot guards. He served as Deputy

Adjutant-General in Sicily; Deputy Quarter-Master-General in the expedition to Sweden under Sir John Moore; Assistant Quarter-Master-General in Spain, and was present in the battle of Corunna.

In July, 1809, he embarked for Walcheren with the guards, and served in the reserve in South Beveland, under the command of Lord Hopetoun. He went with the guards to Spain, and in the summer of 1811 was appointed to the command of the garrison of Cadiz. He was second in command under the late General Skerrett at the defence of Tariffa, and is mentioned with warm approbation by the General in his report of that affair. In the general orders issued at the conclusion of the siege the General observes, "to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Proby, 1st guards, he is on every occasion highly indebted, for the great assistance he has afforded him, for his military experience, great zeal and activity. In most of the affairs his Lordship has been personally present." Lord Proby marched with the detachment of the guards that joined Lord Hill, and subsequently formed a junction with the Duke of Wellington on his retreat from Burgos. The 1st of January, 1812, he received the brevet of Colonel. In 1813 he returned to England, and almost immediately after embarked again with a detachment of guards for Flanders; in the expedition under Lord Lynedoch he commanded a brigade of guards, in the attack on Berge-op-Zoom, and his conduct is mentioned with particular approbation by Lord Lynedoch, and Major-General Sir George Cooke, in their official report; after that affair Lord Proby was confirmed in the command of the brigade of guards, and appointed Brigadier-General. His Lordship was included in the brevet of the 4th of June, 1814, as Major-General and appointed as such to the Staff of Lord Lynedoch's army.

The general pacification being soon after completed, his health having been much impaired, and conceiving his parliamentary duties incompatible with his command, he thought it right to resign it.

597. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NICHOLSON, BART.

THIS officer entered the service in 1778; he served as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 80th foot with Lord Cornwallis,
R. M. Cal. III. 2 A

in America, and was present in every action that took place under His Lordship's command, and was taken prisoner with the army at York Town; he afterwards sold out of the British service. In May, 1793, he was appointed Cornet in the Scotch greys; in 1794, he succeeded to a Lieutenancy; in 1795, he was appointed to a troop in the 28th light dragoons; in 1801, to a Majority in the 32nd foot, from which he was removed in the course of six months to the 72nd.

After quitting the British service, this officer took advantage of the peace to join the Austrian army, and having been educated abroad, he had the advantage of the Continental languages so completely, that he followed Marshal Clerfayt for some time, and then joined the Duke of Brunswick's army, as Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of Fitz-James. In May, 1793, having again obtained a commission in the British army, he had the honour of attending General Sir William Erskine, as his Aid-de-Camp during his stay on the Continent. He returned with General Vyse, whom he joined as Aid-de-Camp on the death of General Erskine. In 1797, he was again placed on the Staff, and served as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Lake, during the period he remained in Ireland, and proceeded with him as Adjutant-General to India. His appointment as Adjutant-General being cancelled, he returned, by the General's order, to England, with his despatches, and those of the Duke of Wellington, containing details of the battle of Delhi, fall of Allyghur, &c. He remained at home two years, and then embarked as Deputy-Adjutant-General at Madras. He received the rank of Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1812; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 72nd foot, the 1st of July, 1813; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He is a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

538. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 1st guards in 1793; and Lieutenant-Captain the 30th of April, 1794. He served the campaigns in Flanders, and was personally present in the several actions; he served also at Ostend, in 1798. The 25th of June, 1803, he succeeded to a company, with the rank

of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was employed in Spain, in 1808, and 1809, and in the actions at Lugo and Corunna; also in the expedition of the latter year to the Scheldt. The 1st of January, 1812, he received the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th of June, 1814, was appointed Major-General. He commanded the first brigade of guards at the battle of the Nive, and served in the campaign in Flanders, and at the battle of Waterloo commanded the 1st British brigade of the 1st division, consisting of the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 1st foot guards. The 22nd of June, 1815, he was appointed a Knight Commander of the military order of the Bath, vice Sir William Ponsonby, deceased. He has the honor of wearing a medal for his conduct at the battle of the Nive, and is a Knight of the third class of St. Wladimir, of Russia, and of the third class of Wilhelm, of the Low Countries. The 8th of January, 1818, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, where he is now serving. His name was honorably mentioned in Parliament for his services at Waterloo: vide the Speaker of the House of Commons' Address to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, No. 266, vol. ii. page 396.

539. MAJOR-GENERAL

THE HONORABLE EDWARD CAPEL.

THIS officer was Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st foot guards the 4th of October, 1794; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the 22d of June, 1803; Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1812; Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He served in the campaigns in Flanders under His Royal Highness the Duke of York; and in 1811, on the Staff at Cadiz, as Assistant Adjutant-General.

540. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM SHERIDAN, BART.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign, by purchase, in the Coldstream Guards, in June, 1793; and was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the beginning of 1795. He obtained his company the 25th of June, 1803; and the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 25th of June of the same year. He came

into the brevet of Colonel in 1812; and was appointed Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

In October, 1793, he went with a detachment of the regiment to join the army in Flanders, commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and remained there as long as the troops were employed on that service. In 1799 he went in the expedition to the Helder with Sir Ralph Abercromby, and received a severe contusion from a ball passing under his foot, on the Sand Hills. In 1805 he embarked in an expedition under the orders of General Don, for the Elbe, and was some time stationed at Bremen. In 1807 he was employed in the Copenhagen expedition under Lord Cathcart; and in 1808 in the expedition under the command of Major-General Sherbrooke. Barcelona was the destination of the latter expedition, but on the arrival of the fleet at Cadiz, it was ordered to the Tagus, and disembarked at Lisbon. He served the campaign in the Peninsula till the battle of Talavera, where he was most severely wounded, and was, in consequence, made a prisoner of war, the Duke of Wellington being obliged to abandon the hospital. His captivity ceased when the war terminated.

541. MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS CAREY.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign the 15th of January, 1804, in the 3rd foot guards; he served the winter campaign of 1794 and 5 in Holland with the allied armies, British and Hanoverian. The 24th of August, 1795, he was appointed Lieutenant and Captain, and in 1796 Major of Brigade to the troops in Guernsey, in which situation he continued till December, 1797. From the latter period, to December, 1798, he was Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Burton. He embarked in the expedition of 1799 to Holland, and was present at the landing of the army near Camperdown on the 27th of August; also in the subsequent action of the 10th of September, in defending the position of the Zuype, as well as the battles of the 19th of September and 2nd and 6th of October; he was appointed Adjutant during this service, 17th of September. In March, 1800, on the brigade of guards embarking for Ireland, Captain Carey was appointed Major of Brigade; he served the

campaign in Egypt, was present at the first landing of the troops in Aboukir Bay, the 8th of March, 1801; also in the battles of the 13th and 21st of the same month, and at the reduction of Alexandria. He resumed the duty of Adjutant, from January 1802 to June 1803. The 24th of the latter month he was appointed Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in this regiment. In 1805 he served as Assistant Adjutant-General with the army in Hanover, as well as in the expedition to Zealand in 1807, and was present at the siege of Copenhagen. He served also as Assistant Adjutant-General in the campaigns in Portugal and Spain in 1808, and was present at the battles of Vimiera and of Corunna. He was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in the expedition to the Scheldt, July, 1809, and was present at the reduction of the Island of Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing. He received the brevet of Colonel the 1st of January, 1812; and the rank of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

542. MAJOR-GENERAL GODFREY BASIL MUNDY.

THIS officer was appointed Cornet in the 24th light dragoons in 1794; Lieutenant the 23rd of December, 1795; and Captain the 24th of August, 1797, in the 3d dragoons. Captain Mundy served as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, from 1797 to 1802, and was in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. The 27th of August, 1802, he received a Majority in the 3rd dragoons, and was employed in approving the levies of the army of reserve in Cavan. The 2nd of July, 1803, he received a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in his regiment, and in 1807 accompanied it in the expedition to Zealand; the 1st of January, 1812, he received the brevet of Colonel; the 2nd of July, 1812, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 2nd foot; and the 4th of June, 1814, the rank of Major-General.

543. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM GRANT

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 42nd regiment the 24th of October, 1773; in 1776 he was at the battles of Long-Island, York-Island, and taking of Fort Washington; in 1777 at the battles of Brandywine, and taking of Philadelphia; in 1778 at General Grey's night attack on the American General

Wayne's brigade; at the battle of Monmouth, and the burning of New London, and the shipping in the harbour. The 24th of October, 1778, he was removed to the 55th foot; he was at the taking of St. Lucie, and succeeded to the Adjutancy in December of that year. The 7th of February, 1781, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 55th, and after seven years service in that rank, in the West Indies, he returned to England. The 24th of January, 1791, he was appointed Captain in an Independent Company, and in March placed on half-pay; the 10th of April he received a Company in the 77th, and served with the army in 1791 and 1792 against Seringapatam. He commanded the light company at the fall of Cochin and Columbo in 1795 and 1796. The 1st of January, 1798, he received the brevet of Major; and in 1800 commanded his regiment, and was employed with the army against Dhouidia; and in 1801 against the Poligars. At the head of his regiment he took by storm the strong fort of Panqulamcouchy, and received the thanks of the Governor of Madras for his conduct. In 1802 he returned to England; the 9th of July, 1803, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was appointed to the 14th battalion of reserve, and on its disbandment in 1805, he was placed on half-pay. The 15th of August, 1805, he was appointed to the 82nd; in 1809 he was in the expedition to Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing; the 1st of January, 1812, he received the rank of Colonel.

In 1810 this officer sailed with the 82nd from Portsmouth for Gibraltar; and in May, 1812, from the latter place for Lisbon. He served with the army under the Duke of Wellington in Portugal, Spain, and France, to the 2nd of May, 1814; when he embarked with the 82nd from Bordeaux for North America, and returned to England in December following. He received the rank of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He was wounded at Vittoria the 21st of June, Maya the 25th of July, and in front of Pampluna the 30th of July, in three places. He has the honor of wearing a medal for the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees.

544. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the Marines the 5th of March, 1776. In 1777 and 8 he served at New York and Halifax; in 1781 he embarked for the East Indies, and was in various sea engagements; he returned to England in December, 1785. The 25th of September, 1792, he received a company in the New South Wales Corps; and in December, 1786, embarked at Woolwich for New South Wales, where he served till May, 1801, when he returned to England. The 1st of January, 1800, he received the brevet of Major. In September, 1801, he again embarked for New South Wales. He received a Majority in his corps the 19th of November, 1806; and subsequently succeeded to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

The 9th of November, 1809, he returned to England; the 3rd of May, 1810, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 93rd foot; Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1812; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

He served in the campaign in Flanders, and commanded the 6th British brigade of the 5th division, but which being at Hal, the Major-General was not engaged in the battle of Waterloo.

545. MAJOR-GENERAL

THE HONORABLE SIR R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, K.C.B.

THIS officer was Captain in the army the 31st of January, 1795; Captain in the late 22nd dragoons the 19th of April, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 39th foot the 16th of July, 1803; Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1812; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

This officer served at the battle of Maida; also in Spain and Portugal, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees,

Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, for which he has the honor of wearing a cross and two clasps, and has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath. At the above battles in Spain he served as Colonel commanding the 39th foot, and subsequently as Brigadier-General: he was first appointed to the Staff in 1814.

546. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KEANE, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed to a company in the 124th foot the 12th of November, 1794; and was on half-pay from 1795 till the 7th of November, 1799, when he obtained a company in the 44th foot, which corps he joined at Gibraltar, and at the campaign in Egypt, served as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Lord Cavan; he was present in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. The 27th of May, 1802, he obtained a Majority in the 60th; he remained in the *Mediterranean on the Staff* till March, 1803, when he returned to England. The 20th of August, 1803, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 13th foot, which he joined at Gibraltar early in 1804. He served the campaign of Martinique, and was present at the siege of Fort Dessaix. The 1st of January, 1812, he was appointed Colonel in the army; the 25th of June, 1812, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 60th foot; and the 4th of June, 1814, Major-General. In August, 1813, he was appointed Colonel on the Staff of the army in Spain and Portugal, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, for which events, as well as the capture of Martinique in 1809, he has the honor of wearing a cross and two clasps; and has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Sir John Keane also served in America, and was wounded in the unfortunate expedition against New Orleans, on recovering from which he joined the army under Major-General Sir John Lambert, on the coast of Louisiana.

547. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY BECKWITH.

THIS officer entered the service the 19th of January, 1778, as an Ensign in the 28th foot. He served as Ensign upwards

of eighteen months in the West Indies, and obtained his Lieutenancy the 28th of January, 1782. He returned to England at the peace, and in 1793 went to the West Indies as Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Prescott. He served at the capture of the West India Islands by Sir Charles Grey, and the 31st of May, 1794, received a company in the 56th. He was present at the siege of Fort Matilda, and at the capture of Guadaloupe; after which he returned home. In 1798 he joined his regiment at St. Domingo, and came to England upon the evacuation of that island; he served the campaign of 1799 in Holland, as Major of Brigade, and on his return was appointed Major in the 52nd, the 26th of June, 1799. He accompanied his regiment to the coast of Spain, and to the Mediterranean, but it was not permitted to serve in Egypt, being formed of limited-service men. On his return to England, he was appointed, the 17th of September, 1803, Lieutenant-Colonel to the 1st battalion of reserve. He was subsequently placed on the half-pay of the 27th foot, and appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland. The 1st of January, 1812, he received the brevet of Colonel; and that of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

548. MAJOR-GENERAL LORD GEORGE BERESFORD,
M.P.

HIS Lordship was appointed a Cornet in the 13th light dragoons in April, 1794; a Lieutenant in the 111th in July, 1794; and a Captain in the 124th the 24th of September, 1794; from which he exchanged into the 88th the 29th of July, 1796. As Captain Lord George served two years and eight months in the East Indies. His Lordship obtained the Majority of the 6th dragoon guards the 3rd of December, 1800; the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of Dillon's regiment the 24th of September, 1803; from which he was removed to the 71st the 16th of August, 1804; and to the 2nd dragoon guards the 30th of July, 1807. Lord George received the brevet of Colonel the 1st of January, 1812; and that of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

549. MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT CAMPBELL.

THIS officer entered the service the 2nd of January, 1779, as an Ensign in the 2nd battalion of the first (or Royal) regiment of foot, in which he was appointed a Lieutenant the 13th of October, 1780, and continued to serve with that regiment in England, Ireland, and at Gibraltar, until the 24th of January, 1791, when he obtained promotion to the rank of Captain, by raising an Independent Company, which being soon afterwards drafted, he was placed on half-pay. He received the brevet rank of Major in the army, the 1st of January, 1798; that of Lieutenant-Colonel the 25th of September, 1803, and served in the 42nd Royal Highland, and 71st regiments of foot; was present with the latter at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and slightly wounded on the 8th of January, 1806, in the action at Blueberg, which decided the fate of that colony. He afterwards embarked with the detachment, which, in June, 1806, took Buenos Ayres; was involved in its misfortunes at the re-capture of that town, and detained upwards of twelve months a prisoner of war in the interior of South America. The 1st of January, 1812, he obtained the rank of Colonel in the army; and that of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

550. MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT BALFOUR.

THIS officer was Captain the 9th of July, 1793, in the 2nd dragoons; Major in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Major in the 2nd dragoons, the 3rd of April, 1801; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 25th of September, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 2nd dragoons the 22nd of August, 1805; Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1812; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. Whilst Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd dragoons this officer was, from the misconstruction of a regulation, subjected to a Court Martial, and sentenced to be cashiered; the Prince Regent confirmed the sentence, but immediately after restored him to the functions of his commission, neither dishonorable or unworthy motives appearing in the charges preferred and established against him.

551. MAJOR-GENERAL DUGALD CAMPBELL.

THIS officer entered the army in 1785, as an Ensign in the 57th foot. He served in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick two years and a half. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1788; and in 1790, received a letter of service to raise an Independent company, for which he was gazetted the 24th of January, 1791. These companies being disbanded shortly afterwards, and the officers placed on half-pay, he remained in that situation until permitted to give the difference between half and full pay, and was appointed to the 46th foot. He embarked with recruits for Gibraltar in 1794, and went from thence to the West Indies. He was there actively employed against the French and Charibs in St. Vincent's from March, to December, 1795, without quitting the field. He embarked for England in July, 1796, and shortly after his arrival was sent on the recruiting service; he remained on that duty nearly 12 months, and then joined his regiment, and in 1800 embarked for Ireland. He remained with the regiment, except during the periods he was employed as Inspecting Field-Officer of the reserve then raising in the county of Cork, and embarked with it the 6th of January, 1804, for the West Indies, and arrived in March following at Barbadoes. Shortly afterwards he was sent in the command of this regiment to Dominica. He succeeded to a Majority in the 46th foot in 1797; and in 1804 obtained the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was appointed Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1812; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 3rd West India regiment the 13th of August, 1812; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

552. MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER DALZELL.

THIS officer was Major in the army the 1st of January, 1798; Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st foot guards the 26th of May, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 25th of September, 1803; Captain in the 60th foot, the 24th of September, 1812; Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1812; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. This officer has served as Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland; and was last on the Staff at Belfast.

553. MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES CUMING.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 47th foot the 21st of January, 1784; he was subsequently appointed Lieutenant and Captain in the same regiment, the 3rd of September, 1795; Major the 16th of June, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 16th of September, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 47th foot the 13th of June, 1811; Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1812; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

554. MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY EUSTACE.

THIS officer was appointed Captain-Lieutenant and Captain in the late Engineers in Ireland the 14th of November, 1796; Major in the army the 3rd of October, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 25th of September, 1803; Colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1812; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. He has been many years on the retired list as Captain-Lieutenant and Captain in the corps of officers of the Engineers in Ireland allowed to retire on their pay.

555. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR COLIN HALKETT, K.C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the British service the 17th of November, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant in the 2nd battalion light infantry King's German Legion the 9th of February, 1805, (which corps he raised in Hanover). He served in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, and commanded a brigade of the King's German Legion at the battles of Albuhera, Salamanca, and Vittoria. He also served on the Staff in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, where he commanded the 5th British brigade, consisting of the 30th, 33rd, 69th, and 73rd regiments, and was severely wounded. He is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; was appointed Colonel of the 2nd battalion light infantry King's German Legion the 1st of January, 1812; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

The Major-General has the honor of wearing a medal and two clasps for the above enumerated battles in the Peninsula, and is a Knight of the Third Class of Wilhelm, of the Low

Countries, and a Commander of the Bavarian Order of Maximilian Joseph, and of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Since the termination of the war, the Duke of Cambridge has appointed this officer Lieutenant-General in the Hanoverian service.

The following is an extract of a letter received by the Editor from an officer of rank, written at the time when the affair took place to which it refers, and in which Sir Colin Halkett so greatly distinguished himself.

“ The brilliant engagement in which the Germans were so highly distinguished is universally a theme of conversation. The second day the army began the retreat from Burgos, in consequence of the enemy’s cavalry being superior to ours in point of number, Colonel Halkett was ordered by the Commander of the Forces to halt at the village of St. Maria del Carmino, with his brigade of German light cavalry, consisting of two battalions, of 380 men each : the Colonel posted one battalion in the village, and the other he so disposed that the left wing enfiladed the high road leading to the bridge, at about forty yards distance ; he then formed an abatis at the end of the bridge, of cart-wheels and branches of trees, leaving an opening for our cavalry to pass when retiring. In consequence of an attack of superior numbers the cavalry were driven in, and pursued by the French, who, as soon as they occupied the bridge, received the fire from the left wing of the Germans, which put them completely to the rout, and killed and wounded more than one hundred. The French then threw shot and shells on the village, but were checked advancing by Colonel Halkett having directed the battalion posted in the village to move about in such a manner, as to lead the enemy to estimate their force to be more numerous than was really the case. The French having found a ford to their right, passed over some cavalry, and drove the Spanish cavalry away, who were left to guard it. Colonel Halkett was then obliged to retire on the village Venta del Poso. Our cavalry having again advanced, the French came on in three lines, and were gallantly charged by the 11th, 12th, and 16th dragoons ; but, although the squadrons of these regiments repeatedly broke through the first and second line of the enemy, they were so overpowered by numbers, that those they

had broke formed in their rear, and on their flanks: courage was unavailing, and they were forced to retreat: the heavy cavalry of the Germans were ordered to charge; but, although they attacked with their accustomed vigour, they were driven back, and the whole pursued by the French cavalry. At this time Colonel Halkett had halted his brigade at the village of Venta del Poso, and aware of the predicament of our cavalry, who were flying in all directions, and vigorously pursued by the French, formed his brigade into two squares, *en echelon*, leaving a space for our cavalry to pass through, which they did, with the enemy so close to them, that all must inevitably have been taken, had not Colonel Halkett, when the French in their eagerness had also passed close between the squares, given them a heavy fire; this alone decided the business: the enemy faced about and fled in disorder, leaving between three and four hundred killed and wounded. They once more formed, and advanced on the squares, but were received in so cool and steady a manner by the Germans, that they declined further contest; by which circumstance our cavalry were enabled to make their retreat, followed by the German squares. The highest praise was given to the Germans for their brave and steady conduct: and the Marquess of Wellington, in shaking Colonel Halkett by the hand, thanked him and his brigade for having saved his cavalry."

556. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR HENRY EDWARD BUNBURY, K.C.B.

THE 14th of January, 1795, this officer obtained an Ensigncy in the Coldstream guards, and was shortly after appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Gwyn upon the Home Staff. He purchased a troop in the 16th light dragoons, the 16th of August, 1797; and after serving four years as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Gwyn was appointed to the same situation on the Staff of the Duke of York. He served with the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was at the battles of the 19th of September, and 2d and 6th of October. He received the Majority of the 9th West India regiment, the 11th of March, 1802; and the 31st of December, 1803, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Quarter-Master-General in the Southern

district, and in which situation he continued till March, 1805, when he was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General in the Mediterranean. The latter situation he held three years; he was in the expedition to Naples in 1805-6, to Calabria in 1806, and at the battle of Maida. He was subsequently, for one year and a half, Quarter-Master-General in the Mediterranean. The 28th of March, 1805, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Newfoundland Fencibles: Colonel, by brevet, the 1st of January, 1812; and Major-General, the 4th of June, 1814. Major-General Bunbury has for some years been Under Secretary of State in the Colonial and War Department. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath, and has the honor of wearing a medal for the battle of Maida.

557. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUDSON LOWE, KNT.

THIS officer was an Ensign in the East Devon militia; he served as a volunteer with the 50th regiment in 1785 and 1786, and the 25th of September, 1787, was appointed Ensign in that regiment; and Lieutenant, the 11th of November, 1791. He served at Gibraltar 6 years, and subsequently at Toulon and in Corsica. He was present at the attack of Martello Tower, storming of Convention Redoubt, and the sieges of Bastia and Calvi. The 5th of September, 1795, he succeeded to a Company. Whilst holding the ranks of Lieutenant and Captain this officer had in succession the following situations: Regimental Paymaster, Assistant Paymaster-General, Deputy Judge Advocate, and Assistant Inspector of Foreign Corps. He next served in Portugal 2 years, and at Minorca 1 year. He was next appointed to command a corps of Corsicans. He served in the expedition to Egypt, and was in the reserve under Major-General Moore; he was present in the principal occurrences of that campaign, and subsequently appointed Secretary of a Board at Malta for the adjustment of claims; he received a Majority in the Corsican Rangers, which was ante-dated the 5th of July, 1800; and in 1802 was reduced to half-pay. In April, 1803, he received a Majority in the 7th foot, and was appointed Permanent Assistant Quarter-Master-General in the Western District. He was afterwards sent at the desire of Lord Hobart

Captain, in the 2d foot guards, the 8th of December, 1799. He served in the Mediterranean 6, and in Egypt 7 months. He was in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March. The 9th of July, 1803, he was appointed Major in the 5th battalion of reserve; in August, 1804, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Garrison battalion; and the 5th of January, 1805, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st foot. Lieutenant-Colonel Adam landed in Sicily in command of the 21st regiment in July, 1806, and continued there till spring 1811. During this period he served with his regiment in Calabria in the summer of 1809, while Sir John Stuart was employed against the islands in the Bay of Naples. The English forces in Calabria got possession of Scylla, and retained it for some time. In September, 1810, Lieutenant-Colonel Adam was engaged in the affair near Mili with about 4000 Neapolitan troops which were landed there in the night under General Cavagnac. They landed about an hour before day light. Colonel Adam moved his regiment and the 3rd line battalion, King's German Legion, with 2 guns against them, seized the passes into the interior, and took a strong position between the enemy and Messina; and his skirmishers had just begun to press the enemy when Lieutenant-General Campbell, about day light, arrived.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adam came home on leave, and reached England in June, 1811, having meanwhile been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent. He returned to Sicily with Lord William Bentinck in October, 1811, when his Lordship returned, after his unexpected visit to England, and when it was supposed some active operations would take place in Sicily. On the 12th of August, 1812, he obtained the brevet of Colonel; and in 1812 was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in Sicily. He served in that capacity there till he joined the British troops on the East coast of Spain, at Alicant, in August, 1812. About April, 1813, he was appointed to command a brigade, consisting of one English and two foreign battalions, a troop of foreign hussars, and a company of foreign riflemen, which formed the advance of the army, and consisted of about 1800 men. The advance was attacked at Biar, on the 12th of April, 1813, by about 5000 French, with cavalry

Mediterranean, and has been appointed a Commander of St. Michael and St. George, of the Ionian Islands. He is a Member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

The father of this officer being examined before the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1809, on the subject of the charges preferred against the Duke of York, he gave the following account of the entry of his son into the army, and his promotion :

The following question was put to Mr. Adam,—“ Having stated that you have served His Royal Highness the Duke of York gratuitously, may I be allowed to ask, have you a son in the army? I have, he is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 21st regiment of foot.—At what age was he made Lieutenant-Colonel? I will answer that question. But as I have received a letter which I will presently read to the House, they will see the necessity of my answering that question, by stating the introduction of that person, and the progress he made in the army. General Sir Charles Stewart, who was a friend of my early life, asked me if any of my five sons had a disposition or inclination for the army. I told him that there was one of them, then fourteen or fifteen years old, who I thought had a strong tendency that way. He said, you know my friendship for you; and the rules of the service permit my making him an Ensign: he gave him the commission of Ensign; his regiment was in Canada, and the young person never joined it, but was sent by me immediately to Woolwich to receive a military education regularly; and as I am asked a question of this sort, and know its tendency from the letter I have in my pocket, I do not think it unbecoming in me to state, of so near and so dear a relation, that he distinguished himself extremely in his progress at Woolwich. He received a second commission of Lieutenant from General Sir Charles Stewart, equally gratuitously with my services to the Duke of York. When Sir Ralph Abercromby, whom I likewise had the honor to call my intimate friend, was about to go out to the Helder, he went under him at the age of sixteen as a volunteer. The House will pardon me, for it is impossible for me not to feel upon this subject, I must state its merits. That youth landed in a hot fire, and he behaved so as to receive the thanks of every body

around him ; he remained actively engaged in every engagement during that expedition : he had the command of such a sub-division of men as a Lieutenant commands, and they were of those troops that were raised as volunteers from the militia, they were raw to service, they required much management, and yet he contrived to conduct them well. When he returned to this country he received from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, without any solicitation whatever on my part, so help me God, a commission in his own regiment the Coldstream ; having paved the way to make him a Lieutenant in his own regiment, by giving him a commission in one of the regiments that was raised just after the affair of the Helder. I do not recollect the particular circumstances, but it will be easy to get them at the War office, if that is necessary. He remained in the Coldstream regiment at home until the expedition to Egypt, when he went again under Sir Ralph Abercromby ; where he was accompanied by his friend at Woolwich, who had made a similar progress with himself, the son of Sir John Warren, who was killed by his side. He was one of those who landed with the guards in the illustrious landing commanded by Sir Ralph Abercromby, and covered by Lord Keith. I have the happiness to say that he distinguished himself equally upon that occasion ; when he returned home, the Duke of York again gratuitously transferred him to his own regiment, with the rank of Major : and he rose, as a matter of course, at the age, I believe, of not quite twenty-one, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the second battalion of his own regiment. When Colonel Wilson went abroad with General Maitland, Colonel Wilson intimated to me that it would vacate his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and the only time I ever mentioned his name to the Duke of York, was to mention that fact, and to leave it to His Royal Highness to do as he thought fit. His Royal Highness put him in the first battalion, and I have the happiness to think that he has been a constant credit to his country, and has commanded as well from the moment he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, as any one in the service ; and I desire General Officers in the service to speak to that. If General Moore were alive he could do it. I now beg leave to read this letter, which I should

have considered a mere trifle, if it were not for this question, and put it into my pocket, and probably into the fire: it is written in red ink. (Mr. Adam read an anonymous letter.)

“ Having given the answer which I have to the honorable gentleman, I am in the judgment of the House, whether I have not a right to say, that I have gratuitously served the Duke of York.”

559. MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR RICHARD HUSSEY VIVIAN, K.C.B.

THIS officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 20th foot in July, 1793. In October of the same year he was employed on the coast of France with Lord Moira's army during the winter. The 7th of May, 1794, he was appointed to a company in the 28th foot, and in June following he landed at Ostend with Lord Moira's army. He was present in the sortie from Nimeguen, and was left in the place with a detachment until finally evacuated. He was present in the affair of the 8th of January, 1795, at Geldermalsen, in Holland, and in different slight skirmishes of outposts. He returned to England in June, 1795; and he sailed for the West Indies with Admiral Christian, in December, but who was obliged to return in consequence of bad weather. This officer next embarked for Gibraltar in August, 1796; remained there until August, 1798, when he exchanged into the 7th light dragoons; he embarked with the 7th for the Helder in August, 1799; and was present in the different battles of the 15th of September, and the 2d and 5th of October, besides several skirmishes. He returned to England with the regiment in November. In March, 1803, he was appointed to a Majority in his regiment; the 14th of September, 1804, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 25th light dragoons; from which he exchanged into the 7th light dragoons the 1st of December of the same year. In October, 1808, he embarked for Corunna, and landed there the 5th of November, in command of the regiment; he was in different skirmishes during the retreat of Sir John Moore's army in the January following, of which the regiment formed the rear guard from Lugo, having been left at that place some hours after the march of the rest of

expedition to the West Indies in the winter of the latter year; served at the taking of St. Lucie, and was severely wounded at the siege of Morne Fortunée in that Island, the 1st of May, 1796. The 9th of June following, he rejoined his corps at St. Vincent, and was present at the attack and storm of three French redoubts on the 10th of June: he served seven months in the Charib Country, and commanded a post in the woods during the reduction of those people. In March, 1797, he was promoted to a Company in the 6th West India regiment; with which regiment he served as Captain and Paymaster, until June, 1798, when he returned to England; and in August following, was appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Whitelocke. In November of the same year, he went to Portugal as Aid-de-Camp to General Cuyler; and in August, 1799, was removed to the 20th foot. He served in the expedition to the Helder, and was in the actions of the 2nd and 6th of October; he was severely wounded in both thighs on the latter day, and from which he suffers even at the present day, the ball not having been extracted. In November, 1799, he was promoted to a Majority in the Surrey rangers, which corps he formed and commanded: he served with it one year in Nova Scotia, and was subsequently removed to the 86th foot. Major Torrens joined the 86th in Egypt, and commanded it in the march across the desert on its return to India: he subsequently commanded it in the field for two years, during the war with Scindia, after which he came home on account of ill health. The 1st of January, 1803, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet; he served as Assistant Adjutant-General to the Kent District for 15 months: he was removed as Major to the 89th foot, and went as Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, in the expedition to South America in 1807: he served in the attack of Buenos Ayres. On his return to England he was appointed, in December, 1807, Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. In 1808 he served in the expedition to Portugal as Military Secretary; he was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera; in October of that year he returned to England, to his former situation of Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; since

which he has been appointed Chief Secretary and continues so at the present time (1820). The 13th of June, 1811, he was removed to a Company in the 3rd foot guards; the 20th of February, 1812, he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814. The 27th of November, 1815, he was appointed Colonel of the Royal African corps; and the 21st of September, 1818, removed to his present regiment, the 2nd West India. The Major-General is a Knight Commander of the Bath, and has the honor of wearing a medal for the battles of Roleia and Vimiera.

561. MAJOR-GENERAL THE RIGHT HONORABLE
SIR BENJAMIN BLOOMFIELD, KNT.

THIS officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery the 24th of May, 1781; Captain in the army the 9th of September, 1794; Captain in the Royal Artillery the 16th of July, 1799; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 3rd of December, 1806; Colonel in the army the 20th of February, 1812; and Major-General the 4th of June, 1814.

This officer was Assistant Secretary under the late Colonel Sir John M'Mahon at Carlton House; he succeeded to that officer's post, and has since been honored with Knighthood, the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and appointed a Privy Counsellor.

562. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE COOKSON.

BEFORE commencing his military career, this officer entered the Royal Navy in 1773, and being appointed, through Lord North, a Cadet at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he quitted that service, and joined the Academy, in 1777; and on the 19th of August, 1778, he obtained a commission as 2d Lieutenant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; the 12th of July, 1780, a first Lieutenancy. He was three times on duty in the West Indies; he commanded the artillery, in 1785, 9 months on the unhealthy shores of Black River on the Spanish Main in South America, when the Spanish Government insisted upon that part of the country being evacuated by the British. He was promoted to a Captain-Lieutenancy in the Royal Artillery the 16th of November, 1792; he served

the campaign of 1793 in Flanders under the Duke of York, and opened the 1st British battery against the besieged city of Valenciennes, and commanded the Royal Artillery in the trenches, at the successful storming of the covered way and horn-work under the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, the 25th of July, 1793. In October following he was appointed 2nd Captain to a troop of horse artillery. He served two years at Gibraltar during the Spanish war in 1797 and 1798; he was promoted to the rank of Major in the army the 1st of January, 1800; in May following he embarked in the command of the Artillery, to co-operate with the army, which assembled near the Island of Houat, off Bretagne, under Brigadier-General the Honorable Thomas Maitland, for the purpose of attacking Belleisle. After remaining there three months, fresh troops arrived under the late Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, and on the 21st of August the expedition sailed for Ferrol. The 25th, the army, 13,000 men and 16 pieces of artillery, were rapidly landed in Dominos Bay, four miles from the town, under the immediate superintendence of Commodore Sir Edward Pellew, now Lord Exmouth, who as rapidly re-embarked them all the following evening, the 26th of August; on the 19th of September, 1800, he joined the army off Gibraltar, under Sir Ralph Abercromby; on the 3rd of October the fleet sailed; on the 5th anchored near Cadiz; and the following day the artillery and one division of the troops were assembled in the boats in readiness to land, and which would have been effected but for news arriving that a pestilential disorder raged throughout the city; on the 7th of October the fleet sailed with the army for the Mediterranean, and after refreshing at Malta, and remaining nine weeks in Marmorice Bay, in Asia Minor, he proceeded with it to Egypt; and on the 8th of March, 1801, (after having been embarked seven months), the successful landing in the Bay of Aboukir took place, when all the field pieces, from a plan of his own never before adopted, were landed ready for service, and in consequence brought into action as soon, if not before the infantry; and but for which new mode of landing, the consequences might have been fatal to the expedition. He was upwards of two years in Egypt; commanded the artillery at

expedition to Copenhagen; he proceeded with the army and commanded the whole of the artillery in advance till within nine days of its surrender, when he commanded all the batteries upon the right of the British lines. In October, 1808, he embarked in command of the artillery, 48 field pieces and 1,200 men, to be landed at Corunna with the army under General Sir David Baird. The 29th of December following with the horse artillery he supported the cavalry on the plains of Benevente, when the French General Lefebvre and several of the Imperial guards were made prisoners. After the retreat of the army under the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore from Velada to Corunna, this officer, on the 13th of January, 1809, prepared and blew up the two great Magazines, three miles from Corunna, containing nearly 12,000 barrels of gunpowder. On the 16th (a few hours before the French force, under Marshal Soult, made his attack upon Sir John Moore's army) the horse artillery in advance under his command were relieved, and the whole embarked agreeable to orders, which deprived this corps participating in the defeat of the enemy. He returned with the army to England the 21st of the same month, and in April following was appointed to command the artillery in the Sussex District. In July following, he was called upon to proceed with the army in the expedition to Walcheren: he commanded all the artillery in advance on the island of South Beveland, and after the surrender of Flushing he returned to England, and resumed the command of the artillery in the Sussex District; which he held till the 1st of August, 1814. The 25th of November, 1813, he offered his services on an expedition to Holland. The Master General of the Ordnance, Lord Mulgrave, replied, "Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Wood has been appointed to command the artillery, to be sent with the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, which circumstance precludes my availing myself of your very zealous tender of your services on the present occasion." The 17th of March, 1812, he succeeded to a Colonelcy in the Royal Artillery; and the 4th of June, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army.

563. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN ELLEY, K.C.B.

THIS officer commenced his military career in the humble, though honorable capacity of a private trooper in the Royal Horse Guards, Blue, in which he was soon after appointed Quarter-Master; and in 1791 he obtained a Cornetcy in the same regiment. He served the campaigns of 1793, 4, and 5 in Flanders, and was present at most of the battles fought during those periods, and at the siege of Valenciennes, &c. The 28th of January, 1796, he obtained a Lieutenantcy in his regiment: the 24th of October, 1799, a troop: in 1804, a Majority: and the 6th of March, 1806, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He served as Assistant Adjutant-General to the cavalry in Spain, in the campaign of 1808 and 1809, and was present at the affair of Sahagun, Majorca, Benevente and Lugo, and in the battle of Corunna. He served as an Assistant Adjutant-General, attached to the cavalry in Spain and Portugal, during the campaigns of the following years; was in the battle of Talavera; had the command of the rear guard of cavalry, which covered the advanced corps of the army when it retired over the Alberche; was in the battles of Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse; in every action of importance; and finally served in the Netherlands, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. For his services on these occasions, he has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, and received a cross, and two clasps, from the British government. He has also been appointed a Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa; and a Knight of the fourth class of the Russian Order of St. George. He received the rank of Colonel in the army the 7th of March, 1813; and the 12th of August, 1819, that of Major-General.

564. MAJOR-GENERAL

HENRY SHEEHY KEATING, C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 33d foot the 31st of January, 1794; and Captain in the same corps the 8th of September, 1796. He served as a Subaltern in the West Indies, was severely wounded and detained as a prisoner at Guadaloupe. The 3rd of September, 1800, he was appointed

to a Majority in the 56th foot. In 1800, he served on the Staff of Ireland as Major of Brigade; in 1803, as Inspecting and Recruiting officer of the Quota of the Army of Reserve, appointed to be raised in the county of Mayo; and received the thanks of the Governors and Deputy Governors for his zealous exertions in that service. The 1st of August, 1804, he received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 56th foot. In 1809, he was appointed to the command of the Island of Roderigues, and, in conjunction with Commodore Rowley, planned and conducted the operations of a gallant and successful attack upon the town and harbour of St. Paul's, in the Island of Bourbon, which was noticed in the following General Orders:—

“Bombay Castle, 2nd December, 1810.

“THE official details which have been received by government of the operations of part of the garrison of Roderigues, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, of His Majesty's 56th regiment, in conjunction with the squadron under the orders of Commodore Rowley, in an attack made upon the town and harbour of St Paul's, in the Island of Bourbon, have afforded to government the highest gratification. The Honorable the Governor in council most fully approves of the whole of the arrangements made by Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, for carrying that brilliant enterprise into effect; but he has remarked with peculiar satisfaction, the judgment displayed by that officer, in the prompt and decided manner in which he availed himself of the information transmitted to him by Commodore Rowley, relative to the position and forces of the enemy, and admires the spirit and rapidity with which he advanced from the point of disembarkation to the town of St. Paul's. To these measures, aided by the gallantry and undaunted courage of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's naval and land forces employed on the expedition, he ascribes the honorable and completely successful termination of a service, from which the public have derived considerable advantage, and the British arms in this quarter of the Globe have acquired an additional lustre. The Governor in Council, in thus publicly declaring the high sense he entertains of the spirited and judicious con-

duct of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, and of the valor displayed by the troops in general, feels the most lively pleasure in expressing his particular approbation of the conduct of Captains W. S. (now Major) Forbes and Hanna, of the 56th regiment, and Captain Imlack, of the 2nd battalion 2nd regiment native infantry, who commanded the columns of attack on that occasion, as well as of Lieutenant Remon, of the Bombay Engineers, Ensign Pearce, of the 56th regiment, and Lieutenant Watkins, of the Honorable Company's cruizer the *Wasp*, for the personal assistance they afforded to Lieutenant-Colonel Keating; and of Doctor Davies, for his kindness and attention to the sick, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Keating speaks in terms of commendation in a separate dispatch to the Adjutant-General." Extract of a dispatch from Admiral Sir Josiah Rowley, to Vice Admiral Bertie.

"It is impossible for me to do justice to, or sufficiently express the high sense I entertain of the gallantry and skill of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, which were equally conspicuous in planning and conducting this affair; and the bravery shown by the troops in successively carrying the batteries, was eminently distinguished."

Extract of a letter under date Downing Street, 18th June, 1810, from Lord Liverpool, to Sir Samuel Auchmuty, at Madras.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, of the 56th regiment, who has been for a considerable time at Roderigues, will not only be able to give you every information regarding that Island and those parts of Bourbon, against which his late very gallant enterprize was directed, but will, doubtless, have had the means of acquiring much knowledge of the actual state of Mauritius, and will be able to afford you much useful assistance."

The annexed extracts of a letter from Lord Minto, respecting the service on which this officer was next employed (the capture of the Isle of Bourbon) merit attention.

"I cannot refrain from adding to my public despatch, my personal acknowledgements in this form of the distinguished and important service which you rendered to the East India Com-

pany in your successful attack upon Port St. Paul's, an enterprise which was not less marked by skill and judgment in the plan, than by promptitude, punctuality, and gallantry in the execution. I consider the expedition which is now destined against the Island of Bourbon, as arising immediately out of your successful operations at St. Paul, and in undertaking the reduction of the French Islands I act on the satisfactory authority of your opinion and Commodore Rowley's, and in reality am following up your measures.

"The high sense I entertain of your peculiar qualifications for this service, and also of the claim which you have so honorably established to the favor, as well as the confidence, of government, has induced me to leave the command of the expedition against Bourbon in your hands, and I have from the beginning been particularly anxious to compose the force in a manner that should be compatible with that object."

Extracts from General Orders after the conquest of the Isle de Bourbon.

"The diligence and activity manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, in obtaining the most accurate and detailed information, in relation to the condition and defences of this Island, the nature of the country, and the extent and distribution of the enemy's force, the professional skill and judgment displayed in the plan of attack, which that information enabled him to form, and the energy and ability of that meritorious and gallant officer, in directing and superintending the operations of the force under his orders, demand the expression of His Lordship in Council's distinguished approbation and applause."

Extract of a Letter to the Honorable Major-General Abercromby.

"You will, I am confident, unite with me in ascribing to Lieutenant-Colonel Keating the credit of extraordinary ability, zeal, and judgment in planning and executing the successful attack on the Isle of Bourbon; and I have no doubt that you will be disposed to avail yourself of the accurate and extensive local knowledge of that meritorious officer, in the formation of

your arrangements for the intended enterprise, and to assign him a distinguished situation in the operation connected with it.

(Signed) "N. B. EDMONSTONE,
"Chief Secretary to Government."

Extract of a despatch from Admiral Sir Josiah Rowley, to
"Vice-Admiral Bertie.

"For a detail of the operations of the troops on shore, which led to the surrender of the Island, I beg leave to refer to Lieutenant-Colonel Keating's despatches; his plan of attack was so ably concerted, and executed with so much decision, as to occasion the speedy termination of a contest, which, if protracted, must, from the nature of the country, have occasioned much loss."

Extract of a letter from Lord Minto to this officer.

"You will easily conceive the satisfaction with which I received, on the 20th of August, the account brought by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of your successful operations against the Island of Bourbon. My public despatch will convey to you the sense entertained by myself and colleagues of the judgment and ability with which your plans were formed, and of the spirit and energy with which they were carried into execution; but you must permit me to repeat in this form for myself, the acknowledgements which are due to your signal and important services. Those services are of high value in themselves, and they are to be estimated still higher, in what I trust we may consider as their certain consequences, the confidence which your skilful and spirited attack on the Port of St. Paul, inspired in any subsequent enterprise to be conducted by you, has been fully justified, both by the fall of Bourbon and by the manifest ability which led to the sudden and immediate reduction of that Island; and the correctness, both of the information you obtained and of the judgment you formed concerning that undertaking, naturally create a strong and sanguine reliance on the favorable opinion you entertain respecting the approaching attack on the Isle of France; to the success of which nothing will contribute more essentially than the aid which Major-General Abercromby cannot fail of deriving from your local knowledge and experience."

For his services in the Mauritius, the Court of East India Directors voted him, in March, 1811, five hundred guineas for the purchase of a piece of plate. He continued at the Island of Bourbon, until it was returned to Louis XVIII.; and on his quitting the West Indies, the following letter was addressed by the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces, to the Duke of York.

“Island of Mauritius, April 17th, 1816.

“Sir,—Colonel Keating, of the Bourbon regiment, being about to return to England, I feel it due to that officer to state to your Royal Highness, that during the period which Colonel Keating has served under my orders, he has always evinced the utmost zeal for His Majesty’s service; and I consider him to be a most active, diligent, and intelligent officer, whom I humbly presume to recommend to your Royal Highness’s most favorable consideration and protection.

(Signed) “A. CAMPBELL.”

“His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.”

The 25th of January, 1812, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Bourbon regiment; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1813; and Major-General the 12th of August, 1819. The Major-General is a companion of the Order of the Bath.

565. MAJOR-GENERAL LEWIS GRANT.

THIS officer entered the service as an Ensign in the 95th, from which he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 97th. After performing regimental duty in England and Guernsey, he, in 1795, went on board his Majesty’s ship *Orion*, to perform Marine duty with the Light Infantry of his regiment, and was in the action with the French fleet on the 23d of June, 1795. From the 95th he exchanged to the 2d West India regiment, and in September, 1795, embarked to join the latter corps. He served with it under Sir Ralph Abercromby at St. Vincent’s, and on the 11th of June, 1796, succeeded to a Company. He served in the advance the remainder of the campaign against the French and Charibs in St. Vincent’s, until their surrender. In December, 1796, he was appointed Brigade-Major

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to Brigadier-General M'Kenzie, and on the 1st of the same month, exchanged from the 2d to the 3d West India regiment. He served with the Brigadier-General in Martinico and St. Vincent, during the years 1797 and 1798: he then joined his regiment, and did duty with it in Martinico, Barbadoes, and Grenada, until June, 1801, when he was appointed Assistant Quarter and Barrack-Master-General at Tobago. He held these appointments until December of the same year, when he was removed to the like situation at Dominica, and remained there the whole of 1802. In September of the latter year he succeeded to a Majority in the 3d West India regiment, and in 1803, on account of ill health, returned to England. The 18th of February, 1804, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 70th foot, which regiment he joined in May, 1805, and served with it in Antigua, St. Kitt's, and St. Thomas's. The 4th of June, 1813, this officer obtained the brevet of Colonel in the army; and the 12th of August, 1819, that of Major-General. In January, 1820, he was appointed Governour of the Bahama Islands, where he is now serving. Major-General Grant retains his regimental commission in the 70th foot.

566. MAJOR-GENERAL

LORD FREDERICK BENTINCK, C.B. & M.P.

HIS Lordship entered the army in 1797 as an Ensign in the 32d regiment of foot, from which he was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 24th dragoons. He served in Ireland during the year 1798, and in 1799 with the combined Russian and Austrian army in Italy. He served as a volunteer in a regiment of Austrian light dragoons: was at the battle of Novi, the siege of Alexandria, &c., and in 1800 at the battle of Marengo, and blockade of Genoa. In 1801 his Lordship returned home, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. The 19th of October, 1799, he had received a troop in the Queen's light dragoons: he subsequently was placed on half-pay: and from thence exchanged to full pay in the 52d foot: he was next appointed to a Majority in the 45th: and the 21st of April, 1804, Lieutenant-Colonel in the latter corps. The 31st of January, 1805, he exchanged to a

company in the first foot guards : in July, 1806, he embarked for Sicily, and returned home in January, 1808 : in September following he went to Spain, and returned in 1809 : in July, 1809, he went with the expedition to Walcheren, and came home in September following. The 4th of June, 1813, he received the brevet of Colonel ; the 25th of July, 1814, succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his present regiment ; and the 12th of August, 1819, received the brevet of Major-General. His Lordship is a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

567. MAJOR-GENERAL ISAAC PATTISON TINLING.

THIS officer entered the service the first of June, 1778, as an Ensign in the 20th foot. He served in America, and was taken prisoner with his regiment at Saratoga, and detained until 1780. In 1784 he served with it in Ireland ; the 3d of December, 1785, he succeeded to a Lieutenancy ; and in the beginning of 1789 embarked with his regiment for Nova Scotia, and remained there until the middle of 1792, when he went to Jamaica. In 1794 he was actively employed in St. Domingo, and continued so until severely wounded in an assault of a fort, when he was sent to England for his recovery, but was taken prisoner on his passage. After remaining one year a prisoner in France he was exchanged, and returned to England. The 14th of March, 1794, he was appointed to a company in the 20th foot, from which he exchanged to the 1st foot guards the 24th of January, 1798. He served with the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and was afterwards employed on the Staff in England and North Britain, and as Assistant Secretary in the Commander-in-Chief's Office. In 1803 he had the brevet of Major ; and in 1804 was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and where he remained till May, 1809, when he came home on leave, and served with the guards in the expedition of that year to Walcheren.

The 12th of May, 1804, he had the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army ; the 4th of June, 1813, that of Colonel ; and the 12th of August, 1819, that of Major-General.

disturbed state of the country. In the course of his services Major-General Douglas has been severely wounded.

569. MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR BROOKE, C.B.

THIS officer entered the service in 1792, as an Ensign in the 44th foot; in 1793 he obtained a Lieutenancy; and the 19th of September, 1795, a Company in the same corps. He served on the Continent from May, 1794, with the army under the Duke of York. In December, 1795, he went to the West Indies with the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was present at the reduction of St. Lucie in 1796, and in an action on the 3rd of May in the same year. He next accompanied the army in the expedition to Egypt, and was in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. In 1802 he succeeded to a Majority in his regiment; and the 15th of June, 1804, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. From 1804 to 1808, he served in Malta, and subsequently in Sicily and Spain. The 4th of June, 1813, he received the brevet of Colonel in the army. In 1813 he went to the Peninsula and commanded a brigade, as a Colonel on the Staff, in the army under Lord William Bentinck. The 1st of June, 1814, he embarked from Bourdeaux, second in command, with the army under Major-General Ross. At the battle of Blodersburg his brigade turned both flanks of the American army, for which he was publicly thanked by the Major-General, and particularly mentioned by him in his despatch to Lord Bathurst. On the death of General Ross, he attacked and defeated the enemy near Baltimore.

The 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of Major-General. He is a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

The following letter was addressed to this officer by the Secretary of State:—

“ Sir, “ Downing-Street, 3rd November, 1814.

“ Captain M'Dougal delivered to me your despatch of the landing of His Majesty's forces under the command of Major-General Ross, on the left bank of the Patuxent River, and of the attack and defeat of the enemy's forces on the 12th of that month, which I immediately laid before the Prince Regent.

His Royal Highness was deeply sensible of the loss which the British army suffered by the death of Major-General Ross, in whom were united all the qualities which secured to him the admiration, confidence, and affection of the troops he commanded. I am instructed by His Royal Highness to express to you his entire approbation of your conduct in the very arduous situation in which you were placed by his death: your promptitude in advancing upon the enemy, your disposition for the attack, and the judgment you showed in deciding upon your retreat, are highly creditable to you. It is His Royal Highness's pleasure, that his further approbation may be conveyed to the officers and men, for the zeal and gallantry so conspicuously displayed by them in that service.

(Signed) "BATHURST.

"Colonel Brooke."

Orders after the action of Blodensburg, near Washington, August 24th, 1814.

"Major-General Ross begs leave to express his thanks to the troops under his command, for their conduct in the brilliant action on the 24th. The gallantry of the light brigade, led on with so much spirit by Colonel Thornton, supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, commanding the 85th regiment, and Major Jones, commanding the light battalion, deserve the warmest praise. The support of that attack given by the right brigade, under the command of Colonel Brooke, was marked by the spirit by which the movement was executed by the 4th regiment, under Major Faunce, on the right, and the 44th under Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins, on the left of the enemy's position."

570. MAJOR-GENERAL PETER CAREY.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 17th light dragoons the 21st of June, 1797; Captain in the 27th light dragoons the 14th of August, 1801; Major in the 28th foot the 9th of July, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 29th of June, 1804; Major in the 86th foot the 26th of March, 1807; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 84th foot the 18th of July, 1811;

Colonel in the army the 4th of July, 1813; and Major-General the 12th of August, 1819. Major-General Carey has for some years been Military Secretary to the Commander of the forces in Ireland, General Sir George Beckwith. He is on the half-pay of the 84th foot.

571. MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS WILLIAM KERR.

THIS officer entered the army the 12th of November, 1788, as an Ensign in the 73rd foot, with which he served in Bengal, and under Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lord Cornwallis in the Carnatic, and on the coast of Malabar. He was present at the siege of Seringapatam in 1792, and in February of that year was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 73rd. With the latter regiment he was present at the sieges of Pondicherry, Trincomalée, and Columbo. From the 73rd he was removed in April, 1796, to the 74th foot, and the 15th of May, 1799, to the 80th foot: neither of which regiments he joined, being employed as Judge Advocate and King's Paymaster in Ceylon. The 10th of March, 1802, he obtained a company in the 2nd Ceylon regiment, with which he was present, as commanding officer, during the Candian war, under Lieutenant-General M'Dowall. The 7th of April, 1804, he succeeded to a Majority in his corps; from which he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the first Ceylon regiment the 30th of June following; and the 28th of March, 1805, removed to the 2nd Ceylon regiment, and commanded it in the district of Point-de-Galle in Ceylon, until February, 1810, when he obtained leave to return to England on private business. He subsequently served in Ceylon, and was Commandant of Columbo. The 4th of June, 1813, he received the brevet of Colonel; and the 12th of August, 1819, that of Major-General.

572. MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK HARDYMAN, C.B.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 7th foot the 5th of January, 1791; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain in the 7th foot the 16th of April, 1795; Major in the 1st foot the 16th of July, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army the 6th of July, 1804; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 17th the 31st of October,

1805; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1813; and Major-General the 12th of August, 1819. Major-General Hardyman had the honor of being an Equerry to His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. He is a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

573. MAJOR-GENERAL

JOHN FREDERICK SIGISMUND SMITH.

THIS officer was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery the 23rd of February, 1779; First Lieutenant the 24th of January, 1781; Captain the 17th of January, 1793; Major in the army, the 29th of April, 1802; Major in the Royal Artillery the 13th of September, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 20th of July, 1804; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1813; Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 1st of May, 1814; and Major-General the 12th of August, 1819.

This officer has served in the West Indies. In 1818 he commanded the Royal Artillery at Jamaica.

574. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM MUDGE.

THIS officer was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery the 9th of July, 1779; First Lieutenant the 16th of May, 1781; Captain the 17th of January, 1793; Major in the army the 25th of September, 1801; Major in the Royal Artillery the 14th of September, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, the 20th of July, 1804; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1813; Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 20th of December, 1814; and Major-General the 12th of August, 1819. In 1818 Major-General Mudge was employed by the Board of Ordnance in conjunction with Messrs. Biot and Arago, two very able Astronomers appointed by the French Government, in determining the latitude of Dunkirk. Several years ago the two Governments united in directing a Trigonometrical operation, for determining the relative situations of the Observatories of Greenwich and Paris: since that time the English have taken measures for determining the longest meridional arc that the British Isles will admit; and the French have

determined the meridional arc between Dunkirk and Formentera, the Southernmost of the Barbary Islands. The junction of these two arcs forms the most extensive arc which can probably be measured, in the present state of Europe, and therefore the best that can be found for deducing an universal standard of measure. As the French Astronomers had determined their latitudes by means of the circle of repetition, and the English theirs with a zenith sector of 8 feet radius, it became desirable to try the latitude of the connecting point of the two arcs with both instruments together, in order that no doubt might remain on either side. This has now been done by the above individuals, and the result is satisfactory.

575. MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY SHRAPNELL.

THIS officer was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery the 9th of July, 1779; First Lieutenant the 3rd of December, 1781; Captain the 15th of August, 1793; Major in the army the 29th of April, 1802; Major in the Royal Artillery the 1st of November, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 20th of July, 1804; Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1813; Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 20th of December, 1814; and Major-General the 12th of August, 1819.

576. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M'NAIR, C.B.

THIS officer was Captain in the 90th foot, the 8th of August, 1794; Major in the same corps, the 5th of April, 1801; Lieutenant-Colonel, the 1st of August, 1804; Colonel in the army, the 4th of June, 1813; and Major-General, the 12th of August, 1819.

Major-General M'Nair served in the West Indies: he was present at the capture of Martinique in 1809, as Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding a Brigade, and for which service he has the honor of wearing a medal: he is a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Major-General M'Nair continues to hold his regimental commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 90th foot.

577. MAJOR-GENERAL LEMUEL WARREN.

THIS officer entered the army in the year 1787 as an *Ensign* in the 17th foot, and obtained a *Lieutenancy* in the same corps in 1789. In the latter year he embarked and served with his regiment on board Lord Hood's fleet as *Marines*. In June, 1793, he raised an Independent Company, and the 2d of January, 1794, exchanged into the 27th regiment. In June he embarked with the Marquess of Hastings on the expedition to Flanders, and returned in May, 1795. He was present at the siege of Nimeguen, the sortie on the evening of the 6th of November, and commanded the advanced picquet of the garrison. In December he went with the force under Lord Cathcart, to attack the French army that had crossed at Bommell, and was present in the action of Geldermalsen the 8th of January, 1796. In September of the latter year he embarked for the West Indies, and was present at the siege of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie, and commanded the grenadiers at the storming of the enemy's advanced posts; after which he returned to England on sick leave. He served in the expedition to the Helder, and was in the actions of the 27th of August, 19th of September, 2d and 6th of October, and returned with the army in November, 1799. In August, 1800, he served in the expedition to Ferrol; and afterwards in Egypt. The 1st battalion of the 27th regiment, of which he was senior Major, joined Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition before Cadiz in September, 1800; and went with him afterwards to Malta, where it was disembarked in consequence of sickness; and in the month of April following sailed for Egypt, and was on the whole service against Alexandria, from the beginning of May until its surrender. On the 27th of August, the 1st battalion of the 27th regiment formed Sir Eyre Coote's advanced guard on his approach to Alexandria on the western side. He had obtained a *Majority* in the 27th in 1800, and the 16th of August, 1804, was appointed *Lieutenant-Colonel*. In February, 1806, he embarked with his regiment for Hanover, from whence he returned in April following. He next embarked for Sicily, and was in the expedition to the Bay of Naples, under the late Sir John Stuart. From the

month of August, 1809, when Sir John Stuart returned from the Bay of Naples, until November, 1812, this officer continued in Sicily. He then embarked with the 1st battalion of the 27th regiment, for the eastern coast of Spain, where he was immediately appointed to the command of a brigade, with which he served at the battle of Castalla the 13th of April, and at the siege of Tarragona, and the following year was at the blockade of Barcelona. In April he accompanied that division of the British army across the Peninsula to Bayonne, and from thence to Bourdeaux, where the 27th was immediately embarked for America. He then obtained leave of absence; and the following year, 1815, joined the 1st battalion of the 27th regiment before Paris, a few days prior to the entrance of the King. He received the brevet of Colonel, the 4th of June, 1813; and of Major-General, the 12th of August, 1819. He retains his regimental commission in the 27th foot.

578. MAJOR-GENERAL PATRICK MACKENZIE.

THIS officer commenced his military career by raising men for an Ensigncy in the 71st foot, his commission bearing date the 28th of December, 1777; and the 1st of May, 1781, purchased a Lieutenancy in the same corps. In 1783 the regiment was disbanded, and this officer placed on half-pay of the 12th dragoons; the 25th of September, 1787, he was removed to full pay in the Royals, and shortly after again placed on half-pay by the reduction of a company. The 1st of August, 1788, he was replaced on full pay in the same corps, and joined it at Gibraltar. He was present at the defence of Toulon in 1793, and received three severe wounds in the sortie from that garrison on the 30th of November. The 2d of January, 1794, he succeeded to a company in his regiment; he commanded the 2d battalion in a descent upon Corsica in that year, and was at the storming of the Convention redoubts; he served also at the siege of Calvi, and was severely wounded at the storming of the out-works of that fortress. He served in Corsica the whole time it was in possession of the English, and afterwards in Portugal, from whence he went to the West Indies in 1796, on the Staff of General Sir Thomas Trigge; he served in that

country till 1800, and was present at the taking of Surinam. The 23d of January, 1800, he was appointed to a Majority in the 43d foot; and the 28th of August, 1804, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 81st foot. In February, 1808, he took the command of the first battalion of the latter corps in Sicily, with which he served a considerable time. The 4th of June, 1813, he received the brevet of Colonel in the army; the 12th of August, 1819, that of Major-General; and the 20th of November following, was appointed Colonel of the 3rd Royal Veteran battalion.

579. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM NEDHAM.

THIS officer entered the service the 24th of May, 1786, as an Ensign in the 37th foot; the 24th of August following he was removed to the 17th foot; and in September, 1788, he obtained a Lieutenancy in the latter corps. He served on board the Colossus in Lord Howe's fleet as a marine for six months, and subsequently proceeded with his regiment to the West Indies. In July, 1794, he purchased a company in the 17th foot, from which he was transferred to the 130th. From 1796 to 1800, he was on half-pay, but during this period served as a Brigade-Major on the Staff in Ireland. In July, 1800, he was appointed to a Majority in the 9th Light Dragoons; in 1802 he was again on half-pay; in 1803 he served on the Staff of the Sussex district; and the 9th of June, 1803, received a Majority in the 18th foot. The 28th of August, 1804, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th battalion of reserve; the 16th of May, 1805, he was removed to the 3rd, now the first garrison battalion; the 4th of June, 1813, he obtained the brevet of Colonel; that of Major-General the 12th of August, 1819; and was appointed Colonel of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, on that corps being formed, the 20th of November following. Major-General Nedham's last foreign service was with the 1st Garrison Battalion at Malta.

580. MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER WALLACE, C.B.

THIS officer raised men for an Ensigncy in the 75th regiment in 1787, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1789; he

arrived at Madras in the latter year; joined the army under the command of the Marquess Cornwallis, and served during all the operations of the campaign; he was Aid-de-Camp to Colonel Hamton Maxwell, who commanded the left wing of the army. He was present at the battle of Seringapatam, at the storming the Pettah Hill, and of Tippoo's lines and camp, upon the Island of Seringapatam, and at the siege of that place; he was at the storming of Kistnagurric, and some other forts during the operation of part of the army which was detached under the command of Colonel Maxwell in the Botramahl Country. At the conclusion of the war, 1799, he joined the army under the command of Sir Robert Abercromby, and after having crossed the Peninsula of India, arrived at Bombay. He was promoted to a Company in the 58th regiment, in 1796, and returned to England, and joined that corps. He sailed in 1797 to Jersey; in 1798, joined the expedition under the command of Sir Charles Stewart, and was present at the reduction of Minorca; from thence he joined the army under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and served in the reserve under Sir John Moore, at the landing at Aboukir in Egypt on the 8th of March; at the battles of the 13th and 21st, before Alexandria, at Rhamaine, Rosetta, and Grand Cairo. He returned to Ireland with the 58th regiment, and was appointed Major in that corps; and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 11th regiment in 1804; and removed to the 88th regiment in 1805, on its raising a 2nd battalion. He was most successful in recruiting and keeping both battalions complete, notwithstanding the great losses which the first battalion sustained at Buenos Ayres, &c. In 1809 he took out the 2nd battalion to Portugal, became effective in the first battalion, and assumed the command of it, then serving with the army under the Duke of Wellington in Spain, who was pleased to congratulate him on the field at the battle of Busaco, for a very successful charge, which he led against a considerable column of the French Infantry, which had reached the summit of the hill upon which the British army was posted. He was engaged at the battle of Fuentes D'Onor, with the 88th regiment, and routed the French out of the village after they had got possession of it. He commanded a

brigade in the third division at the battle of Salamanca, and some time previous and subsequent to it. In every action he was engaged in he had the honor of being particularly mentioned by the Duke of Wellington in his public despatches.

He was seized with a violent fever at Madrid at the period of the retrograde movement of the army into Portugal, and was conveyed in a cart in the most inclement weather, after a painful march of twenty days, to Santarem in Portugal, where he remained confined to his bed, without intermission, for near eight months in a dangerous state; and when capable of being removed, was sent to England by order of the Medical Board.

After a tedious illness, he again joined the army in France, and was again honored by the Duke of Wellington with the command of a brigade until the reduction of the British force took place in that country in 1815.

He received the rank of Colonel the 4th of June, 1813; and of Major-General the 12th of August, 1819. He retains his regimental commission, is a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and has the honor of wearing a medal and two clasps for the battles of Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, and Salamanca.

581. MAJOR-GENERAL HASTINGS FRASER, C.B.

THIS officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 74th foot in 1788, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1790. He joined the regiment at Wallajabad in July of the latter year, and served in the three campaigns of 1790, 1791, and 1792, under the late General Medows and Lord Cornwallis, as a Subaltern of grenadiers. He was present at the siege and storm of Bangalore, at the assault of Tippoo's fortified camp on the 6th of February, 1792, and subsequent siege of Seringapatam. In 1793 he served at the siege and capture of Pondicherry; in 1795 he obtained leave of absence, but returned to India in 1796. In 1797 he sailed on the projected Manilla Expedition to Penang, and was there appointed Brigade-Major to the troops. He was promoted to a Company in December, 1797; and in 1798 removed to the 12th foot. In 1799 he took the field against Tippoo Suldaun. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Bridges, commanding the right wing of the army,

and was at the battle of Mallavelly, and the siege and assault of Seringapatam. He was attached to the same General, commanding the southern division of the army, during the whole of the Polygar war in 1800 and 1801. In 1802 he returned to England sick. In July of the same year he was promoted to a Majority in the 46th, which he joined at Cork in September, and went with it in 1804 to the West Indies, and was stationed at Barbadoes and Dominique. He was promoted in 1805 to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 10th, and returned to England. He exchanged into the 86th the 18th of April of that year, and went to India over-land. He joined the regiment at Goa in 1806, and remained with it in command of the Fort of Aquada and Province of Bandey, till ordered in 1809 to take the field in support of the Madras Government. In March, 1810, he was ordered with the 86th regiment to Madras, to form part of the armament proceeding on foreign service, and appointed to the command of the troops. He is now serving at Madras.

This officer received the brevet of Colonel the 4th of June, 1813; and that of Major-General the 12th of August, 1819. He is a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Major-General Fraser retains his regimental commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 86th foot.

582. MAJOR-GENERAL

ROBERT, LORD BLANTYRE, C.B.

LORD Blantyre entered the army in March, 1795, as an Ensign in the 3d foot guards, and served on the Staff with the army in Portugal under the late Sir Charles Stewart, from whence he returned to England in May, 1799. In 1798 he had been promoted to a troop in the 12th light dragoons, from which he exchanged in July, 1799, into the 7th, now hussars. He served with the latter regiment in the Helder expedition, and was present in the battles of the 19th of September, and 2d and 6th of October. In 1802, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Sir John Stuart in Egypt: in April, 1804, Major in the 17th light dragoons; and the 19th of September of the latter year, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 42d foot. In 1807 his Lordship served as Assistant Adjutant-General to the army un-





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